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Vol, II,
APPENDIX.

NUMBER II.

THE

CHARTER OF CONFIRMATION

Of the whole Rights and Privileges of the Burgh of Perth confirmed by King James the Sixth, translated from the principal Latin Charter into English.

By JOHN DAVIDSON Notary-Publick. A.D. 1653.

JAMES BY THE GRACE OF GOD KING OF SCOTS,

To all honest men, both clerks and laiks of our realm, we wish you health: Be it known because we now, long after our unlawful and perfect age of twenty five years, having first made all and sundry our revocations, as well special as general, and after the making of all and sundry our ACTS of DISSOLUTION of our property made in our Parliament and publick convention of the estates of our kingdom holden at Edinburgh in the month of June in the year of our Lord One thousand five hundred and ninety four years, as other acts of dissolution made before. HAVING taken to our consideration the old famous and ancient constitution, made to you our burgh of Perth, by our renown'd predecessors the Kings of Scots of most worthy memory, in making you a free incorporation, and a free, regal, and royal burgh, and of the great antiquity thereof, and of the commodious and pleasant situation, being in the midst of our native country and kingdom, conjoining the one half thereof to the other, and keeping them in obedience and subjection, and following of their kings and their commands: AND ALSO considering
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considering our said burgh of Perth to be most apt and commodious and capable both in time of peace and war for keeping and holding publick meetings of our estates, subjects and people; and in which town our most illustrious predecessors, nobles, famous counsellors, and others our people have liv'd; and also the court and counsellors of our kingdom for determining the affairs thereof have most often convened of long time since, and found the same most commodious for them; as also in the time of war both citizens, soldiers and strangers might convene there. In which our said royal burgh, our most renowned predecessors, with their Queen's, children and family have dwelt; as also we ourselves have been accustomed to dwell in our said royal burgh, and have used the same for our certain habitations and dwelling, and for the seat of war at all occasions, and in which our said royal burgh, all the parliaments and conventions of the estates of our kingdom now of long time since were wont to convene and reside: And also seeing our said royal burgh of Perth is, and had been most profitable and necessary for all uses to our kingdom.

LIKEAS the procurators and commissioners of the remanent burghs of our kingdom being delegate and specially called and chosen by us, and our estates of parliament for taking cognition of the case of our said royal burgh of Perth by act of our parliament and publick ordinance of our kingdom, all giving their own sentences and lawful decreet in one voice, without variance or dissention: Concluded, adjudged and ordained, That our said royal burgh of Perth, and the procurators and commissioners thereof shall be preferred, in order of antiquity and dignity before our village * of Dundee: And that the inhabitants thereof and commissioners and procurators thereof give way and place of dignity to them as their priors; and that in all our successephs parliaments, public convention of the estates of the kingdom, and conventions of burrows and counsels, our said royal burgh of Perth, shall have and enjoy perpetually the principality, prerogative, first place, dignity and order; as also in giving

* Village. Villa de Dundee, should have been translated Town or Burgh. Perth was antiently called Villa de Perth; and therefore the modern idea of Village, neither suite Dundee nor Perth, both of them were royal burghs when this charter was granted.
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giving votes and suffrages, shall be preferr'd before our said vil-

age [burgh] of Dundee; and the inhabitants, procurators, and
commissioners thereof, and that in the said village of Dundee,
the inhabitants, procurators, and commissioners thereof shall al-
together and wholly give place to our said royal burgh of Perth,
inhabitants, procurators, and commissioners thereof, in order of
antiquity, priority of place and dignity; and for that caufe, that
they altogether ceafe and leave off to contend with our said roy-
al burgh of Perth, inhabitants, procurators, and commissioners
thereof, or to do unto them any, whatsoever trouble, skaith or
wrong, or to hinder or fafh them in their lawful business. AND
BECAUSE the bridge of our said royal burgh of Perth, which
is called the bridge of Tay, is a most precious jewel of our king-
dom, and a work not only profitable and prymly neceffary to our
whole kingdom and dominion; and for the suppression of rebels,
and such as are vitionously affected, most commodious, and also
keeping the one half of the kingdom, with the other half there-
fore, in faith, obedience, duty of office towards us their Kings
in our kingdom and dominion. AND by reaſon of the manifold
gifts, singular and egregious offices done by the inhabitants and
burgesses of our said royal burgh of Perth, often and at several
times towards our renowned predeceſſors, in matters concerning
the publick well of our kingdom, performed in moſt ſtrict, dan-
gerous, and diﬃcult affairs: Our moſt renowned predeceſſors
lare not only beautified, but abundantly heap'd on our ſaid
burghage farms of our said royal burgh of Perth (extend-
A2 parts

ing the one half of the kingdom, with the other half thereon) by
the sum of eighty pounds Sterling money yearly) by

parts
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parts and portions, the sum of sixty nine pounds eight shillings
and eight pence Sterling money and perpetual alms, to the prior
and convent of St. Andrew's, abbot and convent of Scoon, ab-
bot and convent of Cambuskenyth, prior and convent of the
charter house, beside our said burgh of Perth, to the Dominical
Friars or Minor Predicatory Friars, and to the Carmelite Friars of
White Friars of our said royal burgh of Perth respective. AND
also before any act of annexation, they gave and disposed the re-
side of the said burgage farms of our said royal burgh, in pure
and perpetual alms to the aldermen and community of our said
burgh of Perth, and their successors, in the same kind of Ster-
ling money, to the sustentation and upholding of the said bridge
of Tay. AND LIKEWAYS we by our charter have given
and conferred, in pure and perpetual alms to the hospital and
poor of our said burgh of Perth, the foresaid burgage farms and
portions of the same which was first conferred and bestowed by
our most renowned predecessors in pure and perpetual alms, to
the said Abbots, convents, Priors and Friars respective in man-
er foresaid. AS ALSO in the yearly accounts of the said bur-
gage farms and rents made and perfected by the bailies of our
said burgh of Perth, and others in their names, in our exche-
quar before the auditors of the same; the foresaid auditors did
liberate and exoner the counters of the said burgage farms, by
allocating and approving to them of the foreaid sum of sixty
nine pounds eight shillings and eight pence Sterling money allo-
and paid to the said poor, and whilst first was paid forth of the
said burgage farms yearly, to the said Priors, Abbots, Convent
and Friars respective as said is; and by the allocation and approb-
ation made to the said counters of the said residue of the foreaid
said burgage farms, as being allocate and conferred forth of the
same in pure and perpetual alms, to the reparation sustaining
and upholding of the foreaid bridge of Tay, as in our accounts
books and rolls underwritten of the said burgage farms made
complied, and perfected at more length is contained.

AND BECAUSE we having in memory and calling to mind
the good, faithful, and thankful service and managing of many
affairs, the many gifts and egregious offices which have been
performed by our said royal burgh of Perth, citizens and inha-
bitants thereof to our most renowned predecessors how of-
ALL AND
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occasion offer'd at all times bygone, as well in time of peace as war, in honour and praise of the native country, and that not only in our and our predecessors publick affairs; but also in the publick affairs of the common wealth: We have resolved and determined to satisfy those services by commodity as occasion offers, whereby we may manifest our thankful and benevolent mind, towards our said royal burgh of Perth, burgesses and inhabitants thereof, and successors of the same. AND seeing it is expedient for the part of satisfaction and recompence: Likewise, it is most conducive in time coming for the amply fixing of our crown and kingdom, and for the exciting and stirring up others, to the performance towards us and our successors of all those offices performed to us by our said royal burgh of Perth, THEREFORE all and sundry donations, benefices, possessions of lands, profits, rents, liberties, privileges, communities, commodities, accidents, casualties, and others whatsoever, at what ever time the same hath been granted, given, and conferred for our royal burgh of Perth, either by us or our royal predecessors; we will that the same remain and be observed, declared, beautified, and augmented with many and greater immunities, privileges, profits and rents, to our said royal burgh of Perth, Provost, Aldermen, Councillors, and community thereof, and their successors, and to the said hospital and poor of the same.

WE THEREFORE approving of the premises, and for diverse other good deeds and considerations in reason moving us, of our certain knowledge and proper motion, with the advice, counsel and consent of our well beloved and faithful councillors, Sir David Murray of Gospetrie Knight, our treasurer John Earl of Montrose our Chancellor of our kingdom, and Mr John Skene Clerk of our rolls and registers, not only have we ratified and approved, but also for us and for our successors perpetually confirmed: Likewise, by the tenor of this our present charter, for the causes above written, with advice, counsel and consent, we ratify and approve for us and our successors, perpetually confirm, in all and sundry heads and articles, points, conditions, circumstances and causes conform to the terms of the same in all things.

ALL AND SUNDRY the particular charters, infeftments, confirmations,
confirmations, decrees, indentures, titles, rights, securities, letters, writings, evidents, underwritten gifts, benefices, liberties, commodities, immunities, privileges contained in the same made given, granted and confirmed by us and our most renowned predecessors, Kings and Queens of this our kingdom for the time, and made by others underwritten, to our said royal burgh of Perth, provost, aldermen, councillors, bailies, citizens, burgesses, and community thereof, and their successors, and to the said hospital and poor, and in their or either of their favour,

TO WIT, ane charter made by umquhile William King of Scots, of good memorie, founder and instaurator of our said royal burgh of Perth, after the devastations and ruins thereof by the inundation of the said flood and river of Tay; in which charter under the great seal of umquhile William King of Scots, it is firmly and expressly forbidden, that no merchant being a stranger within the shire of Perth, shall buy or sell any thing without the said burgh of Perth, contrary the prince's command; but that merchant strangers, carry their merchandize to the said burgh of Perth, and to sell the same, and to employ the money there; and if any stranger merchant (contrary to this command) be found in the said shire of Perth keeping or selling any thing; that he shall be taken and detained in prison during the King's pleasure, and to abide what shall be commanded concerning him.

LIKEAS, it is firmly prohibited the no stranger merchant shall cut cloath for selling the same within the said burgh of Perth, except fra the day of the ascension of our Lord, until the feast of the Bonds of St. Peter. Between which times they shall have liberty to cut their cloath for selling the same in the merkat place of Perth. And there they shall sell and buy cloath and other merchandize promiscuously with our royal burgesses, reserving alwise the princely rectifying privileges.

PROHIBITING also, that all those who abides within our said burgh of Perth, that they do not keep nor use trading with our royal burgesses in the merket place, except they join themselves with them for paying these tributes and subsidies to his Majesty, which is due without any respect to be had whole many they are.

PROHIBITING, That no tavern be kepted in any village on the shire of Perth, and returning hence to the manor that all of the said innkeepers.
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The fable of Perth, but only where a Knight is Lord of the village, and remains in the same himself, and that there be but one tavern there all alone; granting also to his burgesses of Perth, that all of them shall be guild brethren, except websters and waukers.*

PROHIBITING also firmly, that no man abiding and remaining without the burgh, and within the thyrfe of Perth shall take any dyed or thorn cloth within the said shire; neither shall he leisfom to him to cause make any, but only leisfom to those who are merchant guild brethren, and who do join themselves with the royal burgesses of Perth, in payment of tributes and subsidies to the King, except only those who had a charter granted to them of this liberty before this time. And therefore prohibiting that no man within the said shire of Perth shall be once come within the space of one leuk of land distant from the said burgh of Perth, and granting to the said burgesses of his said burgh of Perth all the said liberties and conditions, and confirming the said charter.

PROHIBITING also firmly, that no stranger dwelling without the burgh of Perth shall buy or fell skins or wool, except within the said burgh all alone. AND SICKLYKE ane charter of confirmation and donation made and granted by Robert the third of that name, King of Scots, of good memorie under the great

* This ridiculous exception of Weavers and Waukers, has been lately taken away by a late act of parliament for the encouragement of the manufactures. Weavers are now considered among the most useful and ingenious classes of craftsmen in the kingdom, who by their improvements and industry have increased the reputation and wealth of the nation. To brand this useful set of people with ignominy, was unpoltical and ungenerous.
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great seal, of the date at Edinburgh the fifth day of May, and of his reign the tenth year, ratifying and confirming the former charter in full, made and granted by the said King William. AND SICKLYKE, also giving and granting to the said provost, bailies, burgesses, and community of the said burg of Perth, and to their successors who shall be for the time, perpetually to the repairation, building and mending of the bridge of Tay, all the fines, amercements and other that shall happen to occur, or should justly occur by and through whatsoever transactions and attempts contrary to the same for said charter in the forefained charter of confirmation.

AND SICKLYKE ane charter of few ferm made and granted by umquhile Robert the second of that name, King of Scots (reposing of good memorie, under the great seal, of the date at Dunfermline the twenty third day of July, and of his reign the fourth year. To the well beloved and faithful friends the aldermen, burgesses and communitie of the said burg of Perth, all and hale his forefained burg of Perth, to have and be held by the said aldermen, burgesses and community, and by their heirs and successors in fee and heritage perpetually in all right divided marches thereof; together with the waters, flanne, mills, mülts, and their sequelles, with the inches thereof lying within the water of Tay, viz the law of Inchirret, Inchpencalts and Sleeples; and with all the fisings pertaining to the said inches, round about the same, upon all parts, and upon every part of the same adjoining, or that may adjoin to the same at any time hereafter. Together with the fishing of one net in the King's Inch; and together with all other his Majesty's fishings of the said inches of the burg of Perth, together with his yearly rent of the roods of land, and burgage ferm, tolls, and small customs of the said burg of Perth: As also, together with the moors, marshes, meadows, and pasturages thereof, and with the courts of the said burg of Perth, and the fines of the same; And with all and sundry other liberties, commodious easements and rightous pertinents whatsoever belonging to the said burg of Perth, or that justly may belong thereto in any manner of way in time coming, as well within burg as without the same, well under earth as above, as freely, quietly, fully, entirely, bounteously, as any burg within our kingdom, enjoys in few years.
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...with concession, and granting of our predecessors whatsoever of the said university Robert the Second of that name, King of Scots (reserving alway to his Majesty and his heirs the great custom of the said burgh of Perth) the said aldermen, burgesses and community of the said burgh of Perth, paying alway to his Majesty and his heirs the sum of eighty pounds sterling money yearly at the feasts of Whitsunday and Martinmas in winter by equal portions alennially. And that for all other service, assistitude and demand that may be asked forth of the same, reserving alway the foresaid great customs of the said burgh of Perth as is above excepted: And sicklyke the transcription of the foresaid charter of the said farm transmuted forth of the register under the great seal of the most renowned and illustrious Prince the Second by the grace of God, King of Scots, of the date at Edinighburgh the twenty fifth day of October, and of his Majesty's reign the seventh year.

AND SICKILYKE ane charter made and granted by the most illustrious Prince umquhile Robert the Bruce, King of Scots, to the foresaid burgh of Perth, and burgesses thereof anent the said of the same, and libertie to the merchants of the said burgh for buying and selling all kind of merchandise in general, and all places within our sherriffdom of Perth, chiefly within the river of Tay as far as Drumly, and within the same.

PROHIBITING, That any stranger merchant with their ships and barks load with merchandise coming within the water of Tay, and chiefly within Drumly, that they presume to sell merchandise, or to break bulk without the licence of the foreaid merchants of the burgh of Perth before any other, without fraud or guile, under the pain of amiss and losing the said merchant ware.

AND SICKILYKE, letters made and granted by the said umquhile Robert the Bruce, King of Scots, of the date at Renfrew the 29th day of June, and of his Majesty's reign the eleventh year, bearing, That what his Majesty's burgesses of the burgh of Perth, compearing before William Lindsay chamberlain of the kingdom of Scotland at Dundee, upon the Sabbath immediately before the feast of the Nativity of the Lord,
Blessed Saint John the Baptist, did seek and enquire their liberty, that no ship coming within Drumlay with merchandize should be disloaded nor break bulk until she arrived at the foresaid bridge of the burgh of Perth, except she were loaded with the goods of the inhabitants of Dundee in the time of the fairs of Dundee. And therefore the said King Robert the Bruce commanded his said chamberlain to cause proclaim the foresaid liberty; and that his Majesty’s foresaid burgesses of his said burgh of Perth should justly hold the same in their hands.

AND SICKLYKE, ane charter of confirmation made and granted by the most illustrious David the Second of that name, King of Scots, under his Majesty’s great seal of the date of Perth the tenth of April, and of his Majesty’s reign the third sixth year; ratifying and confirming the foresaid charter made and granted by the said umquhile William King of Scots, and also the other foresaid charter made and granted by the said Robert the Bruce King of Scots.

AND SICKLYKE, ane charter of confirmation made and granted by the said umquhile Robert the Third King of Scots, under his Majesty’s great seal of the date of Edinburgh the first day of May and tenth year of his reign; ratifying and confirming the foresaid letters made and granted by the foresaid Robert, the Bruce King of Scots, being word by word inserted in the foresaid charter, all his Majesty’s chamberlains of Scotland, that they should cause proclaim publicly the foresaid liberties; and that his Majesty’s said burgesses of Perth should keep the same justly in their hands.

AND SICKLYKE, ane charter made and granted by the said umquhile Robert the Third of that name, King of Scots, under his Majesty’s great seal, of the date at Linlithgow tenth day of April, and fifth year of his reign, to the provost, burgesses, and community of the burgh of Perth, that they and their successors should have perpetually a sheriff of their own burgesses and inhabitants of the said burgh of Perth, whom the aldermen and their own free and voluntary liberty shall make choice of, and to continue for so long time as they please, containing also the universal power and authority conferred on the said sheriff and his successors and their deputes. LIKEWISE granting and conferring to the said aldermen, burgesses, and community of the
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1d burgh of Perth, that they should have and possess perpetually all the fynes, amerciements, and whatsoever other commotions of the said sheriff court within the bounds of Perth, merches, fairs and merkats of the same burgh, and accidents belonging thereunto whatsoever; and that for the sustentation, holding, and reparation of the said bridge of Tay: Together with all and whatsoever amerciements and fynes of the justice-ayre within the said burgh of Perth, and bounds belonging thereto; and also, with diverse other donations, liberties and privileges granted and contained in the said charter.

AND SICKLYKE, an act, deliberation and declaration of the auditors of the exchequer contained on the back of the foreaid charter subscribed by Richard Robertson, substitute to Mr. John Frazer clerk of the rolls and regifter, bearing, That in an exchequer court of King James the Fourth held at Edinburgh the eighteenth of June 1474. The said auditors to have taken inspection of the foresaid charter, and to ordained, That all the fynes and amerciements of the justice-ayre of Perth, exacted of the inhabitants of the burgh of Perth should be paid to the aldermen and sheriff of Perth, to reparation of the said bridge of Tay, and that they should yearly make count of the said fynes and amerciements, according as is set down in the said charter; and that the extract of the foresaid justice-ayres be directed to the foresaid sheriff within the burgh, then and in all time coming. AND SICKLYKE, separate charters made and granted by the said unquhile the I third of that name, King of Scots, under his Majesty's great seal, ane thereof of the date at Linlithgow the tenth May 1497, and of his Majesty's reign the eight year, and the other of the said charters, dated at his Majesty's castle at Rothsay 28th February 1497 years, and of his Majesty's reign the forty ninth year, To the community, burgesses, guild brother of the burgh of Perth, granting and conferring on them full and authority, licence and special power, that whencesoever, wheresoever, and how oft soever they, or any of them shall happen to find any forestallers within their libertie of the said shire of Perth; that they may take and apprehend the said forestallers, and arrest them and their goods whatsoever, and confiscate them, and carry away the same freely, giving and conferring
the foresaid confiscations, amercements and forestalled goods, to the burgesses, community and guild brether of the said burgh of Perth, and to their heirs and successors perpetually: And also all and sundry confiscations of whatsoever goods confiscate and taken by the sheriff and burgesses of Perth; together with the amercements of all and sundry forestallers taken and arrested by the said sheriff and burgesses of Perth, how oft soever, and wheresoever the said forestallers shall be convict, before whatsoever judge, whither within the burgh of Perth, or without the same, bestowed in perpetual als for the sustentation, and upholding of the said bridge of Tay, with divers other heads contained in the said charter.

AND SICKLYKE, one other charter made and granted by the said umquhile Robert the Third of that name, King of Scots, under his Majesty's great seal, dated at Edinburgh the last day of January 1504, and of his Majesty's reign the fifteenth year for the common and publick utility of the kingdom, dispone to the aldermen and community of the said burgh of Perth, and their successors perpetually, that eleven pounds ling money of the residue of the burgage farms of the said burgh of Perth (due and payable to his Majesty) to be holden and upholders of the said bridge of Tay, to be lifted and uptaken in two usual and accustomed terms in the year.

And sicklyke, one charter made and granted by the said umquhile Robert the third of that name, King of Scots, under his Majesty's great seal, dated at his Majesty's castle of Rothley, in the county of Leicester, of March, and of his reign the sixteenth year, anent the common, burgesses, mission and confirmation to the Aldermen, Baillies, Councillors, or successors, and Dean of Guild, of the said burgh of Perth, who should hold and be his Majesty's free power and authority and licence, to make and ordain, with the consent and assent of the say Guild brether, of the said burgh of Perth; statutes and ordinances and articles, constitutions and confuetudes, after mature deliberation and consideration requisite, with the counsel and community of the said burgh, and of and upon the said burgh, and inhabitants thereof, present and to come, of whatsoever state and condition they be of; and to umquhile Lord his son and heir, or his heirs, of sufficient strength and use, against all the burgesses and other to his son and heir.
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pertinents, made betwixt themselves on the one part, and the
provoft, bailies, council and community of the said burgh, and
umquhile John Eviot of Balhousie on the other part, anent the
miln lead, water passage, and course of the milns of the
burgh of Perth, and anent the reparation and upholding of the
work, called Loweswark, whilk is the retainer and clower of the
said miln lead, with diverse other heads contained in the said
indenture.

AND SICKLYKE, ane charter made and granted by the
illustrious Prince, James the Second of that name, King of Scots,
under his Majestys great seal, dated at Perth 25th of March
1457, and of his Majestys reign the sixteenth year, to and
favour of the burgeys and community of the burgh of Perth,
and to their heirs and successors, burgeys of the same,
freeing them of all payment of custom of salt and
vulgare called Shortlings, Scaldings, fulfeals, lentron ware, ladens,
skins, tod skins, calf skins, coney skins, otter skins, mentioned
the said charter, containing also certain provisions anent the
sicklyke and salt custom of the same.

AND SICKLYKE, ane charter of confirmation made
and granted by umquhile King James the Fifth of that name, King of Scots,
under his Majestys great seal, dated 1oth March 1449 years,
and of his reign the 15th year; ratifying and confirming
the forefaid charter insert in the same, made and granted by the
forefaid umquhile James the Second of that name, King of Scots,
anent the said exoneration of the custom of salt and skins therefor
said.

AND SICKLYKE, all and sundry grants and donations
and granted by our most illustrious predecessors, to and in favoours of our said burgh of Perth, provost, bailies, burgesses
and community thereof, and their successors of, and upon-the
crownsheip office, within our said royal burgh of Perth, togeth-
er with the common liberties and casualties of the said office,
and also the right and property of the said office, pertaining to
the said burgh of Perth, and to the provost, bailies, coun-
lors, and community of the said burgh of Perth, and their suc-
cessors; sicklyke, and in the same manner, as the possession of
the same office, hath continued with them and their predecessors
and successors of the
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For a long time since of antient memory, as witness the instruments and documents taken by them thereupon.

AND SICKLYKE, three piece of writes, or letters, one thereof is dated at Dunfermline, 22d of May 1440, and two other patents or letters not indented, one thereof dated at the monastery of Dunfermline, 9th of June the forefaid year 1440, and the other thereof dated at the forefaid monastery of Dunfermline, dated 16th of June 1440. All the within three pieces of writes letters, are made and granted by the Abbot and convent of Dunfermline, under their common seal, to and in favours of the provost, bailies and council of our saif burgh of Perth, and their successors, anent certain conditions and agreements, mentioned in the said letters, betwixt them on the one part, and the said abbot and convent of the said monastery of Dunfermline on the other part.

AND SICKLYKE, ane letter of confirmation made and grantet by James, Pryor of the Cathedral church of St. Andrews, and assent of the bishop thereof, general viccar, agent and chaplain thereof, under the seal of the said office of viccarship, together with the seal of the said chapter of the said Cathedral church of St. Andrew's, dated at St. Andrew's 30th of September 1449 years, ratifying and confirming the forefaid three pieces of writes or letters, insert word by word at length in the said letter of confirmation, made and granted by the said abbot and convent of Dunfermline, to and in favours of our said provost, bailies, council, and community of our said burgh of Perth, and their successors perpetually as said is.

AND SICKLYE, all and sundry donations and mortifications made by whatsoever person or persons, to and in favours of our said burgh of Perth, provost, aldermen, bailies, counsellors, deans of guild, deacons of crafts, and burgesses, or to hospital, or poor of our saif burgh of Perth respective, forth whatsoever prebends, prebendaries, altars, alterages, chapels, deaneries, and benefices, founded and situate in our parish of Perth, or in whatsoever other chapel, kirk or place with-in the liberties of the same; together with the right of patronage of the same, and forth and of whatsoever lands, annual rents already given, granted and doted, and whatsoever confirmations of the same made and past by us and our predecessors,

AND
AND SICKLYKE, two charters of our own, made by us under our great seal, to and in favour of our said hospital of Perth, one thereof, dated at St. Andrew's the 9th August 1590 years, and the other of our reign the third year, and the other of our said charters of donation, dated at Edinburgh 29th of July 1591 and of our reign the 21st year, duly confirmed by two special acts of parliament, and publick ordinances of the states of our kingdom, to wit, by an act of parliament, and publick ordinances of the estates of our said kingdom, residing at Edinburgh the forefaid 29th July 1587 years; and by ane other of parliament holden the 5th June 1592.

AND SICKLYKE, the decreet given and pronounced by our said commissioners of our burrows at Perth 21st of June 1593 years, discerning, concluding, and all in one voice without discrepancy or dissention ordaining, Likeas we also, by the terms of this our present charter, for us, and our successors, shall discern and ordain, that our forefaid burgh of Perth, their procurators and commissioners of the same, shall be preferred in order of antiquity and dignity, to our said burgh of Dundee, their inhabitants, commissioners and procurators of the same, and shall give place to them, in order of priority of place and dignity, and that in all and our successors parliaments and public meetings of our states, in all other convention of estates, burrows and councils, the forefaid our royal burgh of Perth, their procurators, and commissioners, shall have and enjoy perpetually in all time coming, the principality, prerogative, place and order, and shall be preferred in giving of votes or suffrages, before the said burgh of Dundee, their inhabitants, procurators and commissioners, shall altogether, and in all things give place to our said royal burgh of Perth, inhabitants, commissioners, and procurators of the same, as being long before them in order of antiquity and dignity, and that they altogether cease for that cause, to contend with our burgh of Perth, inhabitants, procurators, and commissioners thereof, neither to them any wrong, molestation or skaithe, nor to saith them their lawful business and employments.

AND SICKLYKE, all and sundry charters and donations made and granted by us, and our most renowned predecessors to and in favour of our royal burgh of Perth, provost, aldermen, bailies, bailiffs, and burghs, and other persons家住 within the same, to the benefit of the liberty, we do hereby confirm, and confirm to the same.
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nen, bailies, councillors and community thereof, and their suc-

cessors. anent the merkats and fairs of our said royal burgh of

Perth, and chiefly the four free publick and special fairs of the

time, to wit, the Palm fair, Midsummer fair, the harvest

of St. John, and the winter fair of St. Andrew, and a-

bout the liberties and privileges granted to the said fairs re-

spectively.

BUT ALSO WE, for the causes foreaid, with ad-

vancement, council and consent above written, have ratified

and approved, and for us and our successors, perpetually con-

formed. Likewise we, by the tenor of this our present charter,

and approved, and for us and our successors, perpetually

affirms ALL AND SUNDARY other charters, institutions, con-

stitutions, rights, titles, securities, letters, writs and evidents

houseover, donations, liberties, commodities, immunities and

privileges, contained in the same, made, given, or con-

ferred by us, or our predecessors Kings and Queens of this our

kingdom, and by others exercising the authority for the time,

of our said royal burgh of Perth, provost, aldermen, bailies,

councillors, burgesses and community thereof, and their suc-

cessors, and to the aforesaid hospital and poor, or in favours of them;

either of them, of whatsoever form or forms they be of,

content or contents, date or dates, in all and sundry their heads,

icles, condition, circumstances and clauses contained in the

same, after the form and tenor thereof in all things.

WE WILL, and with advisement, council and consent fore-

aid, we grant, and for us, and our successors, perpetually dis-

miss and ordains, that the foreaid generality shall noways de-

vote, hurt or prejudice the foreaid speciality, and that the

foreaid speciality shall noways derogate, hurt or prejudice the

foreaid generality, and that this our present confirmation and

probation of the premises, shall be perpetually, and in all

be coming, as good, valid, and sufficient in itself, in all

pects to our said royal burgh of Perth, provost, alder-

men, bailies, councillors, burgesses, and community of the

foreaid speciality, and as if the foreaid charters, instit-

utions, confirmations, titles, rights, securities, letters, writ-

ings and evidents above specified, and remanent premises and

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others
others comprehended under the said generality, in this our present charter, was at length, word by word herein insert. Wherefore, with the consent we, with advisement, council and consent foreaid, have dispensed, and for us and our successors dispense perpetually, as in the water said, neverthelss without hurt, derogation, or prejudice of the said liberties; and former charters, infeftments, confirmations, rights, securities, said inches, letters, writes and evidents particularly above specified, and the rest of the others above, generally mentioned, donations, liberties, commodities, immunities, privileges contained in the same, but in苻省 of the other corroboration thereof, multiplying and heaping rights and liberties, of NEW AGAIN, we locate and in few farm heritably demitted, and for us and our successors perpetually confirm, to our provost, bailies, counsellors, burgesses, and community of the said royal burgh of Perth and their successors perpetually, and all customs.

ALL AND HAIL our said burgh of Perth, together with all towns walls of the same, ports, fowes, troden streets, ways, passages, slacks, bridge, ports, entrie and building thereof, the said bridge, the south and north inches, the territory of the meadows, the mills, min-ledes, multures, as well as other commodities of the said meadows, with other commodities of the said mills, min-ledes, courts, and cloues of water or dams of the same, as well already inclosed, as to be closed hereafter, and the dam and intake of the min-lead, called Lowswark; as other passages of the said min-led and cloues in every part and passage, within and without the common walls of the said burgh of Perth, together with the common muir called the burrow muir of the said burgh of Perth, as well that part of the said muir called the Cattlemuir, as the rest of the parts of the same, with all loans, passages, council roads, ways leading to and from the said muir, as well the said provosts, street road, way and passage leading to the north, from our royal burgh of Perth, beside our over mill thereof and the two lower mills, ways thereof called the long Cauſeway, and the Cow Cauſeys, house, as all other passages on every part of the same; together with all liberties and privileges of our said burgh of Perth, and lands, tenements and annualrents lying, or lifted and uptaken.
within our said burgh of Perth, and liberties thereof; together
with the stank called the Spey Stank and passage thereof, and
the tower called the Spey Tower, ports, and others belonging
to our said burgh of Perth; together with the Inches lying with-
in the water of Tay, to wit, the law of Inchirret, Inchyrie and
steeples; together with all other our fishings pertaining to the
said Inches, lying either round about the same, and upon every
part of the same, or wherefoever the same lies, or may or should
be taken from the same in any manner of way hereafter; together with the fishing of a
portion of the King's Inches, and with all other our fishings of the
said Inches of our said burgh of Perth; together with the year-
rents of the roods of land, and burgage ferms, tolls and small
customs of the ports of our said burgh of Perth, and all things
transported thereat; conditions, privileges and casualties of the
same; and of the said ports, and things transported to fairs and
markets, ways and streets thereof, with the pynorie, and gate-
rights, with the timber, and timber-market used and wont,
and all customs and exactions, collected and accustomed to be
collected by whatsoever person or persons, for whatsoever kind
of things or goods carried to our said street of Perth, that the
same may be sold there: Together with the muirs, marishe,
meadows, palturages, grassings, and with the courts of Perth,
weits and amerciaments, escheats and commodities of the
said courts, and with all and sundry other liberties, commodities,
profits, easements and righteous pertinents thereof whatsoever,
attaining, or that may justly pertain to our said burgh of Perth
time coming, as well within as without the same, as well un-
coverly as above the earth, and all and sundry other liberties, pri-
ileges and immunities thereof, and others whatsoever enjoyed
by our said burgh of Perth, and inhabitants thereof at any time
gone, and with privilege and power to the said provoost, bu-
cells, counsellors and community of our said burgh of Perth and
the hereditaries, of building, having and holding within our said
burgh of Perth and liberty thereof, more milns as well wind as
water milns, and other mill leads and water cloues, malt barns,
houses, buildings, and others necessary and expedient
thereunto, for the common and public utility and profit of our said
burgh of Perth; together with the weekly markets, one where-
on Wednesday, and the other on Saturday; together with
the four free publick fairs, four times in the year, one where
at Palm Sunday, the second thereof at Midsummer beginning
the 24th of June, the third thereof beginning on the day of the
feast of St. John the Baptist, or 29th of August, and the fourth
thereof beginning on St. Andrew’s day, being the penult day of
November; together with right to have and hold the said free
and public fairs, and the courts of the same, with the pre-
tinents for the said space and days used and wont; together with
the tolls, customs, commodities, sheriff fees, bailie gloves, and
other accidents and casualties, belonging to the said markets
and fairs, and to the courts of the same.

AND S.CKLYKE we, with advisement, council and con-
foreaid, gives and grants, and for us and our successors perpet-
tually confirms to our said burgh of Perth, provost, bailies,
council, and community thereof, and their successors, perpet-
ually ample, full and free jurisdiction, liberty and privilege of t
water of Tay, in loading and livering ships, barks, barges, boats,
other sea vessels whatsoever, both great and small, in whatso-
part, port or station, schoar, in the mouth, by the fides, or
the current of the said water of Tay, or in their option or will,
will, from Drumly, and within the same, with full power to
them to impede and forbid all other whatsoever, from load-
ing and livering whatsoever ships, barks, barges, boats, and
other sea vessels whatsoever, small or great, in any part of the
said water of Tay, or in any side of the same, and with full
power to the said provost, bailies, councillors and communi-
of our said burgh of Perth; and their successors, deputes, re-
ctors and servants in their names allendarly, and to none else-
ly, to ask, lift, receive, and collect all small customs, anchor-
and port money, tributes, duty, and others whatsoever, with im-
the said bounds of the said water of Tay, as freely in all respect
as our burgh of Edinburgh also lifts and receives at our vil-
of Leith; and as freely as the same is lifted, asked and uptake
by whatsoever other royal burgh, or any other person at whichever, or to an-
ever other free port within our kingdom. EXEEMING in the water of Tay,
pliciter, and altogether freeing, all and sundry ships barke, or re-
barges, boats, and other sea vessels whatsoever, small or great,
and all goods and gear whatsoever pertaining or at any time,
shall pertain to our said burgh of Perth, provost, bailies, citizen
burgesses, in

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...and their successors or pertaining to themselves, or to strangers or foreigners coming within the said water of Tay within Drumley, from all manner of payment for the said goods, for whatsoever cause, persuasion or occasion whatsoever, of whatsoever taxation, tribute, toll, custom, impostion, exaction, anchorage, portage and tonage, bygone customs and other duties for whatsoever causes, deeds or occasions with bygone, present, or to come; to the provost, bailies, council and community of the said burgh of Dundee, and their successors, and any of them, or to their customers, collectors or servants and officers, or to whatsoever person or persons, but shall only pay the same to our said burgh of Perth, and common good of the same; the same to be asked, lifted, and collected by the said provost, bailies, councillors, burgesses and community of our burgh of Perth and successors, their deputies, collectors and servants in their names alienally, and to none others, excepting the great masters of the same to be paid to us and our successors:

WHEREFORE also, and for that same reason and respect, and because the said jurisdiction, liberty and privilege of the said water of Tay, and right of the same within the bounds above said, doth pertain and belong alienally to our said burgh of Perth as said is: We, with advisement, council and consent of the said charter, summons, charges and commands the said provost, bailies, councillors and community, and inhabitants of the said burgh of Dundee, and their successors, customers, servants, officers and others, messengers whatsoever, that do themselves, or any of them, or in their name, presume or threat, or exercise or take upon them at any time hereafter to molest, vex, deprive, prohibit, hinder, or arrest whatsoever citizen, burgess or inhabitant of our said burgh of Perth, present and to come, or any ship, bark, barge, boat, or other sea vessel whatsoever, small or great, or the goods and gear whatsoever pertaining to whom, or to any stranger or foreigner coming within the said water of Tay within Drumley; or to take, seek, exact, collect, make, or receive from them, or for that cause, or for themselves, or for any part of them, whatsoever taxation, tolls, tributes, customs, impostions, exactions, anchorage, pottage, tonnage silver, small customs or duties whatsoever, for whatsover
foever cause, deed or occasion foever, bygone, present, or to come, or any other way whatsoever to impede or prohibit their directly or indirectly in loading and livering at whatsoever port, station, shore, or part wherever they please within the said wa-
ter of Tay, and chiefly within Drumley: And we interdict them, and every one of them from exacting any duty of the charge for the cause foresaid simpliciter now and in time coming.

WE PROHIBITE also, and inhibit simpliciter, that no stranger merchant coming with ships, barks, barges, boats, or other sea vessels small or great, load with goods and merchandise within the water of Tay, and chiefly within Drumley, that they, nor any of them presume to sell any of them, or break bulk, until the same come to the bridge of Tay; and that no ship, bark, barge, boat, or other sea vessel whatsoever, small or great coming within Drumley with merchandize or goods, shall disloaden therein, or break bulk, until the commerce to the bridge of our said burgh of Perth, except she be loaden with the goods of the inhabitants of our said burgh of Perth, or goods, or in the time of the fairs thereof, but only by the license of the eyre and of the council and guild brether of our said burgh of Perth, whom before all others the said merchandize and goods really armed guardian and in effect, should be offered to be sold at a reasonable, cheap, and commodious price, And the same being refused by them, it shall then be lieome to them, to sell them to others, all frauds and deceit being removed, under pain of loss and confiscation of the goods so sold, whose escheat and confiscation shall pertain to the common good of our said burgh of Perth, and shall be forever given and applied to the reparation and upholding of the bridge passable part of Tay.

AND SICKLIKE, We with advisement, counsel and con-
sent foresaid, gives, grants, and for us our successors perpetually confirm, gives, grants, and for us our successors perpetually confirm the foresaid office of crownship, to our said burgh commonly confir-
med, and the Provost, Baillies, Counsellors, and community thereof, and their successors, which they and their successors shall have perpetually in all time coming, within the burgh and jurisdiction thereof, in all justice eyres and justice courts, and as also of our other times whatsoever, to be crowners among their own burghs, Coun-
seffes and inhabitants of our said burgh of Perth, whom the Provost, Baillies, Counsellors, and their successors shall choose, and for how long time they please. Commanding our successors.
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For our successors, their justices and their deputies, crowners and their deputies, officers and messengers within our kingdom, present and to come; that none of them presume in time coming, to hinder and delay, or impede or make delays or impediments in our said burgh of Perth, to the citizens, inhabitants or burgesses thereof, in the discharge of their offices of Sheriffship, or by insisting or uptaking of the commodities, profits, accidents, or casualties of the said office of Crownership, or to usurp the said office against our burgh of Perth, citizens, burgesses, inhabitants thereof, or any of them in time coming, in commanding, summoning, arresting, vexing, troubling them or any of them any manner of way, prohibiting and discharging them and all messengers, carriers of the King's arms, and other messengers whatsoever, from discharging their said offices and places in this part and business in perpetual. With free and plain faculty and power to the said Provost, Baillies, Counsellors, Citizens, burgesses and community of our said burgh of Perth, and their successors in all time coming. When and how oft the justice eyre and court of justice shall be holden, that they shall have within our said burgh of Perth and liberties thereof, an armed guard to serve and keep the tolbooth, and other places in which the said justice eyres and courts of justice shall convene and sit, whensoever it shall be expedient to hold any of the said courts. And shall keep the passages, entries, doors, yetts, and main of the same without any impediment, or action against them for that cause; sicklike as they themselves and their predecessors, in all time bygone have been in continual use and in every part and business in perpetual. And sicklike, we with advisement, council and consent given, grants, and for us and our successors, perpetually confirms, the office of Sheriffship to our said burgh of Perth, and to the said Provost, Baillies, Counsellors, and community thereof, and that they and their successors shall have a Sheriff of their own, burgesses and inhabitants of our said burgh of Perth, whom the said Provost, Baillies, Counsellors, Burgesses, inhabitants, and community thereof, shall at their free will and pleasure, choose yearly, or for how long time they please, whilst Sheriffs and their successors, Sheriff of our said burgh of Perth for the time, shall have by this our
our Charter, our and our successors liberty, power and authority, to administer, rule and govern the full and entire office of the Sheriff, within our said burgh of Perth, and within the hail water of Tay, upon every side and every part of the same, from Drumly and within the same, and in all lands, waters and other places, pertaining to our said burgh of Perth, liberties and jurisdiction thereof whatsoever, for keeping and defending the said markets, and publick free fairs, and their courts for punishing justly, and duly correcting transgression, escheats, amercements, profits, fines commodities arising thereto, to uplift and keep whilst amercements, fynes, commodities, accidents and casualties of the said office and Sheriffship, with the hail profits and duties of the said Sheriff courts within our said burgh of Perth and water of Tay, lands, waters and other places pertaining to our said burgh of Perth, any manner of way and within the liberty, superiority and jurisdiction thereof, and whatsoever escheats thereof, amercements, fines, and commodities of the said justice eyre, and courts of justice within our said burgh of Perth, lands, territories, and jurisdiction of the same, whatsoever the same shall happen, together with the escheats, fines, and amercements, of whatsoever persons, citizens, burgesses, and inhabitants within the said burgh of Perth, that shall happen to be convicted, and condemned for whatsoever crime, fact, injury, offence, or occasion whatsoever in time coming, before the prefect and chief Questor of capital matters, or Justice General, and his deputies, or whatsoever judge or judges within our kingdom, or that flies for fear of the saids crimes, or are thought to become fugitive. Or those that put violent hands in themselves, by drowning in water, or by hanging themselves, or by poisoning themselves, or by suffocating or strangling themselves by the jogs, or any other way whatsoever they take away their own lives, or prove an occasion or cause of their own proper death by whatsoever ways or means. We for us and our successors gives, grants, and disposes. To the foresaid Provosts, Bailies, Counsellors, and community of our said burgh of Perth and their successors perpetually, to the help, reparation and upholding of the said bridge of Tay, of our said burgh of Perth, and other publick works thereof in perpetuall, with power to our said Sheriff, within our said burgh of Perth for the time being.
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To substitute deputes under himself, one or more, for whom he shall be holden yearly to give account before the auditors of the exchequer for the time, according to use and custom.

COMMANDING and charging by their presents, the principal judges of capital crimes, or justice general or their deputes whatever, and the said crowners and sheriffs and their deputes for the time, and other judges whatever, present and to come within our kingdom, and all and sundrie others, our and our successors their officers sergeants and others whom it concerns or may concern; that they defend, protect, fortifie and hold to the said Provost, Baillies, Counsellors and community of our said burgh of Perth and their successors. In expedeing, exercising prosecution, lifting, importing and defending them, present the premises in all things, and shall assist them with their help, council and travel, and shall promptly prepare, answer instead and do. To the effect it may be promptly prepared, answered and they satisfied, of all and sundrie profits, commodities, casualties of said office of crownership, and sheriffship, and of the said fines, escheats, penalties, amercements, and commodities of the said justice eyre, and courts of justice holden in whatsoever parts of our kingdom, upon the said citizens, inhabitants of our said burgh of Perth, for whatsoever their crime, grief injurie or offence as said is; commanding likewise all and sundrie whom it concerns or may concern, under all pain which may follow. That they promptly answer, prepare and send the said crowners, and sheriffs of our said burgh of Perth, and their deputes for the time, in all and sundrie things concerning and belonging, or that may concern the said offices of crownership and sheriffship.

AND SICKLIKE, We, for us and our successors, with advice and consent forefaid, gives and grants, and for us and our successors perpetually confirms, the office of Guild and function thereof, to our said burgh of Perth, citizens, burgesses, council and community thereof, and their successors, except Websters and Waukers, and that they have their merchant Guild, Dean Guild and Guild Council. And that they choose yearly their Dean o' Guild and his Council, with all commodities belonging thereto. PROHIBITING and forbidding, that no merchant, and others whatever, without our said burgh of Perth and liberties
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liberties thereof, and within the shire thereof, shall either by land, sea or water, buy or sell any whatsoever victual, merchandise, goods or other merchant ware, but they carry the same to our said burgh of Perth, and there to sell the same, and there to employ their money in buying, selling and in exchange and permutation of wares: and that there be no taverns kept in any village of our said shire of Perth, but where a knight is Lord of the village, and dwells and remains there himself, and there be but one only tavern there. And that no man within our said burgh of Perth, dwelling in our said shire thereof, presume to make or cause be made, any dyed, mixt, or shot cloth, but allenarly the citizens and burgesse of our said burgh of Perth, within the merchant Guild thereof, and they who communicates, and contributes with them, in paying of all tributes and bearing of burdens, commanding and forbiding also, the said Sheriff of our said burgh of Perth present and to command that they take all such cloth before mentioned, wherefoever the same can be apprehended, and to do therewith and dispose thereof upon at their will and pleasure. Commanding and charging also, that no man within our Sheriffdom of Perth, buy and sell timber, materials, bark, hydes, skins, lint, wool, merchandise, salt, wax, over sea wares, or staple goods, or bind the same in bunches or burdens, or to pack or peel bark, or line skins, or hydes, but within our said burgh of Perth and liberties thereof allenarly, but they carry the said goods to our said burgh of Perth, and exhibit and produce the same publick to be sold in the open and publick market place thereof.

PROHIBITING, that any stranger merchant, who is not a citizen or free burgesse of our said burgh of Perth, shall carry any cloth to sell within our said burgh, except from the day of the assenision of our Lord, until the bands of St Peter, with which terms, we will that they cut their cloth for selling the same in the said fairs and publick markets of our said burgh of Perth, beginning at the said twenty fourth day of June; and there they shall buy and sell cloth, and other merchandise commonly together with our citizens and burgesse; fickle like as our royal burgesse do, (reserving to us and our successors the ratifying power). COMMANDING and charging also, that those dwellers and inhabitants of our said burgh of Perth, procure...
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We the said Provost, Bailies, Counsellors, Deans of Guild of our said burgh of Perth, and their successors present and to come, who themselves, and their families, are nourished, supplied and uphelden by the fairs, fish and flesh markets of our said burgh of Perth, or who live by buying and selling in the said markets, or are accustomed to sell victual, or other merchandize whatsoever, within our said burgh of Perth, or fish or flesh markets, or fairs of the same, that they undergo tribute, and bear burden with our citizens and burgesses of our said burgh of Perth and their successors, in watching, warding, patrolling, letting, stinting and paying of taxations and impositions, contributions and others.

AND SICKLIKE, We with advisement council and consent foresaid, by the tenour of this our present charter, gives and grants, and for us and our successors perpetually confirms, to the said Provost, Bailies, Counsellors, Deans of Guild of our said burgh of Perth, and their successors for the time. Our and our successors free and full power and authority and licence, to make and ordain, with consent and assent of the Guild Brether of our said burgh of Perth, after mature deliberation as becomes, being screened in a frequent senate or full council of the said burgh, statutes, ordinances and constitutions of and concerning our said burgh of Perth and inhabitants thereof, present and to come, of whatsoever estate and condition they be of, and that the said statutes, ordinances and constitutions shall be lawful and valuable to be put in execution freely and quietly by themselves, without addition, constraint or council, of any other judge, or judges, diocesial or civil, against their own burgesses, citizens and inhabitants of our said burgh of Perth, present and to come, infringers, contraveneers, and transgressors of the said statutes, ordinances and constitutions, with power to them to cite, prosecute, fine, amerciate and punish as well in the Bailie, Guild court, as in other courts whatsoever of our said burgh of Perth, and to uplift the fynes, penalties and amerciaments, the same to apply and convert to the helping, mending, reparation and upholding of our said burgh of Perth, the foresaid bridge and other publick and common works of the same. Whilk statutes, ordinances, constitutions and confuetudes, made and already ordained or to be made hereafter, by the said Provost, Bailies, Counsellors, and Dean of Guild of our said burgh of Perth, and their successors present and to come as said is, for the commodity
commodity and utility of our said burgh of Perth, and the bridge of Tay as is above express'd: We with advice, counsel, and whatsoever the forefaid, ratifies and approves, and for us and our succes-

sors, by the tenor of this our present Charter, confirms perpetually, in all and sundrie points conditions, clauses and articles thereof, we will, and for us and our successors, we declare and the amercia-
diern, that the same shall be holden and esteemed for laws, and
shall have the strength power and authority of laws, in all the
coming perpetually.

AND SICKLIKE we, with advice, council, and conse-
forefaid, for us and successions, by the tenor of this our pre-
charter, gives, grants, and perpetually confirms, to the com-
munity, citizens, burgesses and guild brethren of our said burgh
of Perth, and their successors perpetually, free and all au-
decision or authority of any judge, or judges, or of any of our
successors officers and serjeants, or of any other whatsoever; and
because goods so forestalled, and kept up contrary to the laws
and ordinances of this our nation one kingdom, the same should be confisicate and escheat, and should appertain to us and our successors by the right of our crown and said province. And sicklike, the goods forestalled, and the amerciements of the same forestallers of our said burgh of Perth, should by our law confisicate, and should pertain to us and our successors, in manner as escheat; we therefore, with advice, council and conse-
forefaid, have given and granted, and for us and successors per-
petually confirms, to the said citizens, burgesses, commu-
and guild brethren of the said burgh of Perth and their suc-
in pure and perpetual alms, perpetually to the repairing and
upholding the said Bridge of our said burgh of Perth.
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The only the said confiscations, escheats, fines, amerciements, and whatsoever confiscate goods, escheated and taken already, or that shall be escheated, confiscate or taken at any time hereafter, by the said community, burgesses, guild brethren, bailies and sheriffs of our said burgh of Perth, or by any of them, with the amerciements, fines and escheats of all forestallers, taken and arresteth by the said community, sheriff, citizens, burgesses and guild brother of our said burgh of Perth, and their successors or any of them, how oft soever, whasoever, and wherever the said forestallers shall be convict, or condemned before whatsoever judge or judges ecclesiastical, capital, secular, criminal or civil within our sheriffdom of Perth, or without the same, in whatsoever part of our kingdom.

BUT SICKLYKE, all amerciements and escheats, that shall happen to be, or that in right should be at any time hereafter by virtue of this our present charter and intente, or any article, or clause thereof, of whatsoever transgressions and attempts against the tenor thereof, or any of the charters above written, or any of the premises, or for the violations, transgressions or contraventions foresaid, statutes, ordinances, constitutions, confuetudes, or any of them, commanding and charging all and sundry our, and our successors their leidges, subjects, chamberlains, chief Questor or Justice-general, sheriffs, stewards and their deputies, crowners and others, judges, magistrates, and other officers whatsoever present, and to come: That they, like one of them, how oft they shall be required thereto, will assift, help and fortify, protect, hold hand to, and defend the said provost, bailies, sheriffs of our said burgh, their deputies, guilds, deans of guilds, inhabitants and community of our said burgh of Perth, and their successors for the time, in all, and by every means of our law in execution of the powers and premisses, and shall promptly give and assist them with their council and pains, and shall answer, spare and intend anent the expendiing and execution of the premises; all the foresaid donations, liberties, priviledges and dispensations above mentioned in this our present charter.

AND SEEING the bridge of Earn, which by the liberality and charity of the churchmen and their benefices for the time, built and uphelden until the time of the reformation of reli-
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It has been noticed in our kingdom, and now the same with the charter, streets and ways thereof at both the ends, by reason of the strength and inundation of the water, is tending to ruin, and a great part thereof ruinous in the stone pillars thereof, being foosed and shaken, and ane great part of the work of the foundation consumed in all the parts thereof, are now like to flip and be down, and the said bridge being now in that state and condition that if the same be not timeously mended and repaired, it will altogether fall and perish, to the great hurt and prejudice of the faith of the whole common wealth, and will be no little impediment and hinderance to us, in all the services, offices, and followings of the wars to be performed to us by our subjects chanziz, or every, seeing the said bridge of Earn is the second, and only ready way and passage to our said bridge of Tay on the way of Tay, for all our subjects to the north part and places of the kingdom. and for our subjects in the Highlands, and the land country also. And moreover, because the said bridge of Earn, is and should be esteemed ane necessar part and pendicle of the said burgh of Perth and their said bridge of Tay; and for the cause, the inhabitants of our said burgh of Perth for the time should be; likewise they are most willing, careful and solicitous for the building and repairing of the said bridge of Earn, as for upholding and maintaining the same, in the ways, calways and streets thereof, and seeing the same cannot be done and prepared, and amended in every defective part thereof, with a great charge, expence and sums of money, or ane constant perpetual custom and tribute to be upraken for that effect.

We therefore, with advice, counsel and consent foresaid, have given and granted, and for us and our successors perpetually confirmed: Likeas, by the tenor of this our present charter, give and grant, and for us and our successors, perpetually commits to our said burgh of Perth, provost, bailies, conservators, burgesses, citizens and inhabitants thereof, and their successors perpetually, as being a necessar part and pendicle of our said burgh of Perth and bridge thereof: THE FORESAID BRIDGE OF EARN, ways, streets and calways. with the pertinents and commodities thereof, and all things pertaining to the mending, reparation and upholding of the same.

AND SICKLYKE, for the better and more commodious mending, repairation and upholding of the said bridge.
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We, by the advice, consent, and consent of the said bridge, we have ordained the perpetual customs, tributes and duties following to be uplifted, to wit, two pennies to be uplifted for ilk horseman, for every time of his passing along the said bridge; one penny to be paid for every footman, for ilk time of his passing along the said bridge; two pennies for every beast carrying one load of victual; one penny to be paid for every beast carrying a load of salt, fish, fowls, or other things of that kind; one penny to be paid for every ox or cow and any of that kind; one penny for every four sheep; four pennies for every load of merchandise, one penny to be paid for every sack and all other things equal, and like tributes and customs to be paid according to the use and custom and practice in time bygone used at the said Bridge of Earn: Commanding and charging all and sundry our and our successors leidges and subjects, that they, and every one of them passing along the said Bridge of Earn, that they prepare and pay at every time to our said provost, bailies, councillors and community of our said burgh of Perth and their successors, their collectors, delegates and deputes; the said custom, tributes and pennies designed and defined to be mending, repairing and upholding the said Bridge of Earn, catways, cataways, and port thereof; and that no man presume, nor take upon hand, to impede, hinder, or stop them in their said offices directly or indirectly.

AND SICKLIKE we, with advice, council and consent forewent, for us and our successors, by the tenor of this our present charter, excees and liberates perpetually our said provost, bailies, sheriffs, councillors, burgesses, community and inhabitants of our said burgh of Perth, and liberty of the same, and their successors, from all inquests and assizes, and of all constraint, to be moved against them, for causing them to be up to any inquisition or assize, neither shall they be cited, required or constrained for that effect, where the crimes are not perpetrated, acted or committed within our said burgh of Perth, or within a mile next adjacent thereto.

AND SICKLIKE, excees them from all travelling forth of our said burgh of Perth and liberties thereof, for serving, afflicting or taking part with, or to any whatsoever; and that they shall
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Shall not be partakers with them in using, expending, or profiting whatsoever delegation or commission obtained already or to be obtained, directed already, or to be directed whatsoever way in time coming. AND of all expeditions, armies, conventions, journeys to the wars, and others where we ourselves and our successors shall not be present in our own persons and also, and all our subjects and people, or the body of our kingdom as well to burgh as land, being universally to that effect excited, proclaimed and required by publick proclamation edict upon occasion and for present business; and generally and sundry other things to exercise, frequent, use and do freely, like, and as freely in all respects, with all other liberties, privileges and immunities whatsoever as our said burgh at any time before, or any other free royal burgh within our kingdom or ules at any time bygone; reserving nevertheless to us and our successors; the said great customs of our said burgh of Perth, TO BE HELDEN all and have our said burgh of Perth, common walls, foules, ports, ways, streets, roads, cairngess, passages, markets, fairs, waters, slacks, bridges, inches, tenories, milns, milhounds, attircted murtles and others thereunto, sequels milnleads, water cloules, The foresaid common muir, lands, tenements, annualrents, towers, fishings, yearly profits, burgage terms, yearly profits, burage terms, whereof whatsoever pertains thereto, yearly profits, burage terms, nowhere, port station or gate-dightin.; the water of Tay, the markets and liberties thereof from Drumley, and within the same: the foresaid guild, the foresaid offices of crowership, sheriffhip, and others above written, and all and sundrie excel leges and immunities, possessions, liberties presently possessed by our said burgh of Perth and inhabitants thereof, or that our said burgh and their predecesssors has been possessioned at any time bygone, confiscations, escheats, fines, amerciaments, fines of courts, anchorage and portage money, fines of courts, monies, fines of courts, meadways, grazings, pafturages, burrow courts, german, and courts, sheriff courts, courts of the fairs and markets, and other courts of our said burgh of Perth whatsoever. Together with coal, coales, and with all and sundrie other liberties of commodities, with righteous pertinent whatsoever belonging or that may justly belong and pertain any manner of way.
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The said burgh of Perth, or to the premises, or to any part of the same at any time hereafter, as well within our said burgh of Perth as without the same, as well under the earth as above the same far and near, BY THE said provosts, bailies, councillors, said brethren, burgesses, citizens, inhabitants and whole community of our said burgh of Perth, and their successors heritably, of us and our successors in free burgage and few ferm perpetually in all the right marches and old divisions thereof, as the custom lies in length and breadth in houses, biggings, plains, muirs, marches, old ways, waters, stanks, burns, meadows, grazings, panturages, woods, milns, fishings, and whatsoever pertains thereto, coals, coalheughs, with courts of plea, herezahls, food weits, markets, fines, amerciaments, of the said courts, heading, hanging, drowning, outfangthief, infangthief, common paiturage, free ingress and egress, and with all and sundrie other liberties and commodities, profits, easements, righteous sentiments thereof whatsoever, as well named as not named, as well under the earth as above, far and near pertaining to our said burgh of Perth, and others respective particularly above written, with their pertinents, or that may justly appertain and belong to the same, any manner of way in time coming, freely, fully, intirely, honourably well and in peace, without revocation, contradiction, impediment or obstacle whatsoever. HAVING yearly thereout of, by the said provost, bailies, councillors and community of the said burgh of Perth and their successors, to us and our successors the forefaid sum of eighty pounds sterling money, at the feasts of Whitunday and Martinmas in winter, by equal portions allenarly for all other service, valutude or demand. Reserving always to us and our successors the forefaid great customs of the said burgh of Perth as is, OF THE WHILK sum of eighty pounds sterling money, for the said burgage ferm, we with advice, counsel and consent forefaid, now, as of before, have given, granted and disposed, and for us and our successors, perpetually confirmed, and by the tenor of this our present charter; gives, grants and disposes,

*Free gifts by a tenant to the landlord due at the tenant's death, when his lord went to war.
† Unlaw for injury, such as blood.
‡ Taken with the goods without the jurisdiction.
§ Taken within the jurisdiction.
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dispone, and for us and our successors perpetually confirms to our said hospital, and poor of our said burgh of Perth in pure and perpetual alms perpetually the forenamed sum of sixty nine pounds eight shillings and eight pence sterling money, granted and dispone to them, and before any acts of annexation as said is by our said most renowned predecessors, by parts and portions in pure and perpetual alms, perpetually to the said abbots, priors and convents of St. Andrews, Scoon, Cambuskeneth, chambers house and Friars forenamed, as said is above mentioned.

AND SICKLIKE, we give, grant and dispone, and for us and our successors perpetually confirms to the said provost, bailies and community of our burgh of Perth and their successors for upholding the said bridge of Tay in pure and perpetual alms perpetually the forenamed residue in sterling money, forth of the said burgage terms of eighty pounds sterling money, while the same residue was formerly dispone and given long before any act of annexation as said is, by our most renowned predecessors, to the said aldermen and community of our said burgh of Perth, and others; and for their successors in sterling money, for upholding the said bridge forenamed, and of Tay in pure and perpetual alms perpetually; and therefore we will and grant, and for us and our successors ordain and command and charge the auditors of our Exchequer, prefects and coroners, that they receive and admit yearly, and in all time coming, the yearly counts to be made by the bailies of our said burgh of Perth, and others by them in the charge of them, of the said burgage terms of our said burgh of Perth extending to the said sum of eighty pounds sterling money as said is; and that they exonerate and liberate them of the same, and that they subscribe to their said accounts, and the account rolls of the said exchequer, by allocation and approbation to them of the sum of sixty nine pounds eight shillings and eight pence sterling forenamed as if the same was paid by them, to the said hospital and poor, forth of the said burgage terms, dispone and paid formerly by parts and portions to the said abbots, priors, convents of St. Andrews, Scoon, Cambuskeneth, chambers house and Friars forenamed respective as said is.

AND SICKLIKE, by approbation and allocation, to the bailies of the said said cement, with the said bridge of Tay in pure and perpetual alms, and that the abbot and convents of St. Andrews, Scoon, Cambuskeneth, chambers house and Friars forenamed, as said is above mentioned.

MORE.

This is the 34 year of the reign of our said king.
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The charters of confirmation, 35
Head of our said burgh of Perth, and their successors, the residue of the said burgage farms, as being paid by themselves to the sustentation of the said Bridge of Tay as said is, and that they admit and approve their said accounts, and the sum equate of the same as before this time now in diverse years past.

Moreover we with advice, counsel and consent foreseen, for us and our successors foreseen, by the tenor of this our present charter, creates and incorporates, and unites the said burgh of Perth, in a free regal and royal burgh, in ane liberty and free holding, lands, water-mills, fishings, fisheries and pertinents of fishings, inches, bridges, mauts, offices, liberties and privileges and others above written; and we will and grant that the taming of one only sasine at the tolbooth of our said burgh of Perth, shall stand and be sufficient for our said burgh of Perth, and the haill premises notwithstanding, that the same lies not contiguous together, and that the same lies in diverse parts and pieces; anent the which we, for us and our successors have dispensed, and by the tenor of this our present charter dispenses therewith perpetually.

Commanding and charging our Lords of Council and Session, that they give, grant and direct their edicts, letters and proclamations upon thir things and the premises, in due and competent form, and sikklike letters of horning on ane simple charge of ten days only against rebels, refractors and refulers observe the premises.

In testimonie whereof we have commanded to put our great seal to this our present charter, before the witnesses, our said cousins and councillors John Marquis of Hamilton Earl of Arran and Lord Aven; John Earl of Montrose, Lord Graham, our chancellor, George Earl of Marhill, Lord Keith, Marhill of our kingdom, our well beloved familiar councillors Sir James Spingston of Barntoun Knight, our Secretary, Sir Richard Cockburn younger of Clerkington Knight, keeper of our privy seal, Mr John Skene clerk of our rolls, register and council, Mr John Cockburn of Ormiston Knight, our justice clerk, and William Scott of Grangemurie director of our chancellory, in Holywoodhouse the 15th of November 1600, and of our reign 34 year.

This is the true and authentick copy of the charter of confirmation of the haill liberties and privileges of the burgh of Perth.

E 2 Translated
AT EDINBURGH the penult day of December in the year of God One thousand seven hundred and twenty years, the right high, right excellent and mighty Prince King James the Sixth King of Scotland, the Lords of Council and Session underwritten, they are to say, John Earl of Montrose, Lord Grahame great chancellor of Scotland, Alexander Lord Tyrie president of the college, Alexander Lord Elphingtoun, Mark Lord Newbottle, William Commander of Tongue, John Comandator of Holyroodhouse, Edward Comandator of Kinlochs, Peter Bishop of Dunkeld, Sir James Elphingtoun, Barnstone knight, secretor of our Sovereign Lord, Sir Richard Cockburn younger of Clerkston knight, Lord privy seal, Sir John Cockburn of Ormilton knight, justice clerk, David Lindsay of Edgall knight, Mr John Skene clerk of register, Andrew Weems of Markarne, Mr Thomas Hamilton, Monkland his highness advocate, Mr James Preston of Seaton, Barnes his highness’ collector general, Archibald Douglas of Whitingame, Walter Prior of Blantyre, Mr David Magill of Cranstone Roddall, and Sir Robert Melville of Broomdykes knight. IN THE ACTION and cause pursued at the instigation of Sir James Scrimgeour of Dudop knight, provost of the burgh of Dundee, William Duncan, William Man, John Finlen...
Decree of the Burgh of Berth

and John Shouane bailies thereof for the time, and of the haill
merkets, community and inhabitants of the samien against A-
xander Blair appeirand of Balthyock provost of the burgh of
Berth for the time; Andrew Rae, Constantine Malice, Oliver
Young, and Thomas Johnston bailies thereof also, for themselves
and representing likewise the hale community of the said burgh
proaching the productione before the saids Lords and reductione
of the charter tittle granted to the said burgh of Perth, by the
illuſtrious Prince our said Sovereign Lord, ratifying, appro-
zo, and confirming certain freedoms, liberties and priviledges
wished to their predecessors by our said Sovereign Lords most
uable progenitors, with the new gift and infeftment thereof to
be seen and considered by the said Lords, and to have been and
and the samien retracted, rescinded and reduced for diverse
isons and causes at length specified in the said summons and
ners given under our said Sovereign Lord his signet the twen-
fifth day of April anno one thousand six hundred and ane
rs.

WHILK matter and action therein contained being fundrie
mes called reaſoned and disputed in presence of our said Sove-
ign Lord to the end his Majeftie with the advice of the saids
ords of Council and Seſſion, thought it moſt meet and expe-
ent for ane perpetual concord to stand betwixt the said burrow;
 Perth and Dundee, and to take away the grudges and offence
standing, or that hereafter might arise upon the liberties,
 Freedoms and priviledges granted to either of the saids burrows;
ND our said Sovereign Lord and Lords of his Highnes' Coun-
and Seſſion, finds both the parties, after long plea, great
ention and large expences, well disposed to obey counſell
direction; that all questions, controversies and debates that
ither of the saids burrows has, or standing betwixt them,
ould be submitted and referred to the decision, sentence and
decree of our said Sovereign Lord and Lords of his Council,
IT WAS appointed and ordained the said burrows of Per-
and Dundee on either fide should direct their special procurat-
s, factors and commissioners instructed with sufficient man-
tes to refer and submit to our said Sovereign Lord and Lords
his Council and Seſſion, all questions, controversies and de-
ates that either of the saids parties and community might move
against
against others, or might arise or be moved against them for any cause preceding, or that may follow hereafter, by reason of the freedoms and liberties given to either of the saids burrows, and all other questions and debates, which either of them pleaded or gave in their claims subscribed by the saids Commissioners for either partie.

ACCORDING to the whilk appointment and deliverance compeered upon the twenty ninth day of the said month of December, one thousand six hundred and two years instant, in presence of others, the said sovereign Lord and Lord's of his council and session foresaid, Patrick Blair, James Adamsone and Andrew Conqueror, Commissioners, conjunctly for the said burgh and subcribed by the Provost, Bailies, Council, Community and Deacons of crafts representing the hail community therefor for the twelfth day of December, and of the date the twenty first day of December instant.

AND Likewise compeered Sir James Scrimgeour of Dundee, knight, Provost of the said burgh of Dundee for himself, and John, said burgh, Finleyon, Patrick Lyone, Robert Fledger and Mr Alexander Wav, Commissioners, conjunctly for the said burgh of Dundee and produced their commission authentickly sealed with the common seal of the said burgh and subcribed by the Provost, Bailies, Council, Community and Deacons of crafts, representing the hail community therefor for the date the twenty first day of December instant.

BY THE WHILK Commissioners produced on the one and for the fame other parts, our said sovereign Lord and Lords of his council and session, finds and declares the said Commissioners for either Dundee, party to be well and lawfully authorized and to have full power, like as you to submitt the saids questions in manner, underwritten. And according to either of the saids commission, to the said comun Mijestifiers respective to either partie, referred and submittted to our Majesties' new saif sovereign Lord and Lords of councill and session fortold party of the saids matters, questions, causes and debates. And the first thousand generally mentioned in their saids commissions, and specially declared by their claims. Whilk either party respective produceth all points, in judgment, submitted in the hands of the saids Commissioners and amongst them respective thereon, after the form and tenor of their saids commission given notwithstanding the water thereof, the same from foresaid, commissioners for the burgh of Perth, the tenor follows.

UNT
Decret of the Burgh of Perth

TO YOUR MAJESTY, and Lordships, humbly means

shows. The Provost, Bailies, Council and Community of

burgh of Perth. That where your Majestie and Highnes'

noble progenitors and predecessors of most worthy memo-

ration of the said burgh of Perth, being of old the residence

Highnes' progenitors, with their Princes, bairns and fa-

jurs, and where their parliaments, publick conventions, general

fells and assemblies of the states of this realm were held

reftored, and thereby making great account of the said burgh

Perth, has erected and doted the said burgh with many nota-

rare and singular priviledges, liberties and commodities in

ample form, in such sort that the priviledges granted to o-

burchs make relation thereto for the most part, and speci-

for the maintainanee of the said burgh. Increaſe of police,

ick and negotiation therein. Has of old, by moſt antient

ters, infeftments and gifts, given granted and confirmed to

aid burgh of Perth, burgeſſes thereof and their ſucceſſors, the

edom priviledges and liberty of the water of Tay, aud of all

jing and ſelling in all parts within the same frae Drumly, and

theth, with express prohibitions, that no ſhip coming within

water of Tay, within Drumly with merchandise, ſhould be

ed or break bulk, while the ſame come to the bridge of the

burgh, under the pains of the tinſel of the faids goods, ex-

the tamen be loadned with the goods of the faids inhabi-

ants of the said burgh of Dundee or in the time of the fairs of

Dundee.

Likeas your Majestie continuing in the like good will towards

aid burgh of Perth, and making the like accomplt thereof as

Majesties noble predecessors did oft before, has by your

ghes' new and laſt Charter of confirmation and new infeft-

t of the date, the fifteen day of November, the year of God

 thousand and six hundredth years, not only ratified and con-

ed the former Charters, ancient infeftments and gifts, and

points, articles, liberties and priviledges therein contained,

amongſt the rest the faids liberties, freedoms and priviledges

the water of Tay, and of buying and ſelling in all parts with-

the same frae Drumly and beneath, with the express prohibi-

foreſaid, but has of new given granted and confirmed to the

aid
against the Burgh of Dundee.

faid burgh of Perth, burgesses and inhabitants thereof and the successors, the saids freedoms liberties and priviledges of the said water of Tay, in all parts of the same frae Drumly and benefit with any particular explication and declaration of the special and particulars wherein the same liberty, freedom and priviledge of the water of Tay consits for the most part, with any pec exemption frae such things as may hurt or impair the same. And the said freedom, liberty and priviledge of the said water of Tay, as the said ancient infeftments of the said freedom liberty and priviledge of the said water of Tay, whilk is only pretentiously controverted, and in question, and your Highness new and late Charter and new infeftment of the date foresaid produce herewith, and repeated as a part of this claim. In themselfs respective more fully purports, by virtue of the whilk the burgesses of the burgh of Perth and their predeceffors, are and has been in possession of the saids liberties and freedoms, and of the freedom liberty and priviledge of the water of Tay, nevertheless the saids Provost, Bailies, Council and Community of the said burgh of Dundee on their pretended manner not only, since the grant of the said ancient infeftments to the said burgh of Perth, burgesses and inhabitants thereof. But also since the purchasing of the said late new confirmation and infeftment of the date foresaid, the manifeft hurt and prejudice of the same and of the saids priviledges and liberties granted to the said burgh of Perth of before and of the said liberty, freedom and priviledge of the said water of Tay, and of the said prohibition and exemption, has been wrongouſly against their duties, purchasit frae your Highness an posterior infeftment to themselves, containing therein the liberty of ane part of the said water of Tay. disposed to the said burgh of Perth, burgesses and inhabitants thereof as said is, long of be fore.

VIDELICET frae the borne mouth of Invergowrie at the west, the Gall of Barrie at the east on the north side of the water of Tay, and frae the place where the Abbay of Balmirnoch was situated at the west, to the lands called Drumly sands at the east on the south side of the said water of Tay, with declaration and enumeration of certain particular parts and effects of the said liberty, within the saids bounds and specially with power of loif and loading, and with power to stop others frae loifing and harmless.
Certified by his Highness to us of new

by your Highness duly confirmed and disposed to us of new

and priviledge of the said water of Tay disposed to us of old,

by your Highness duly confirmed and disposed to us of new

and frae the whilk we are specially exeeed by our said

for infeftment preceeding the said posterior infeftment grant-

to the said town of Dundee, but also by the same

liberty of water of Tay and effects thereof, and wherein the same li-

consists, tending thereby not only to make the saids burges-

and inhabitants of the said burgh of Perth, and our successors,

it and subject to ane perpetual servitude, whereof we are

and frae the which we are specially exeeed by our said

nent and posterior infeftment grant

to the said town of Dundee, Albeit in verie deed we being

 precedent infeftment, to take frae us the said freedom, liber-

and priviledge of the said water of Tay disposed to us of old,

and by your Highness duly confirmed and disposed to us of new

had before the purchasing of the posterior infeftment grant-

ed with possession as said is, so that the said pretended

ground of the said anterior and prior right granted of be-

would be reduced and retracted. THEREFORE, Be-

your Majestie and Lordships seeing all debatable matters

and that the principal occasion of the controversy that has

amongst us for the most part, has proceeded upon the pur-

by the said town of Dundee and their pretended poste-

infeftment, that therefore it would please your Majestie and

ships, by your sentence to find and declare, that we and our

has and shall have in all times coming full and un-

right, to the hail freedoms, liberties and priviledges,

well contained in the said anterior infeftments, as in our said

particular confirmation and infeftment of the particular

forefaid with the benefit and commoditie of the said prohi-

ions and exemptions specified therein, and namely that we

we the undoubted right of the said freedom, libertie and pri-

of the said water of Tay with the prohibition and ex-

, forefaid benefit and commoditie thereof, and that our

Decreet of the Burgh of Perth

and with power to uplift and receive all petty customs,

orage, shoreliver, and other duties within the said bounds,

ly to uplift twelve pennies of ilk tonn of tunsilver. Whilks

articulae are in verie deed and effect. The verie libertie of

water of Tay and effects thereof, and wherein the same li-

consists, tending thereby not only to make the saids burges-

and inhabitants of the said burgh of Perth, and our successors,

and frae the whilk we are specially exeeed by our said

ior infeftment preceeding the said posterior infeftment grant-

to the said town of Dundee, but also by the same

liberty of water of Tay and effects thereof, and wherein the same li.
new infeftments both new and old shall stand in all time coming, raising no
valid and sufficient titles to us, and our successors, to brak an
joy the bail liberties and privileges therein contained, and name
by the liberty, freedom and privilege of the said water of Tay
with the effects thereof, with the said prohibition and exemption
forefoaid, benefits and commodities thereof, and therefore in re
pect thereof, your Majestie and Lordships would find and de
cern by your Decret, the said pretended posterior infeftment pro
chased by the said town of Dundee, to be reduced, retraced
refcinded, cessed, annulled, decreed and declared to have be
fro the beginning, to be now and all time coming, null and
none avail force nor effect, with all that has followed or th
may follow thereupon at the least, so far as we or our succe
may any ways be impaired or prejudged in the bruiking of th
said privileges, freedoms and liberties, and specially of the sa
freedom, liberty and privilege of the said water of Tay. With
the prohibition and exemption beforeaid, benefit and commodi
thereof, or our said old or new infeftments hurt or prejudiced
any part or point, in respect that the same was acquired long
before, and that the inhabitants of the said town of Dundee
and their successors, shall desist and cease in all time coming fra
troubling or molesting of us thereanent, and flee all molesti
troubling or stopping of us or any others our or their goods
gear referring to us free the said town of Dundee, in paffing
repelling free us to the same, according to justice, sic subj
in the said claim which is subscribed with their hands in itsel
ports. FOR INSTRUCTING of the whilk claim the forena
Commissioners produced also ane charter of confirmation un
the great seal made and granted by unquhile David of wor
memorie, to the said burgeffes and inhabitants of the said bur
of Perth, ratifying and confirming certain charters whereto
famen makes relation made before unquhile William and Rob
Kings of Scotland of worthy memory upon the protest
ledges and liberties granted to them and their said b
at length expresst in their said confirmation, as the forena's of fo
dated at Perth the tenth day of April, and of the said King
David his reign the thirtie sixth year, in itself at length prop
with ane other charter made by Robert King of Scot
Decree of the Burgh of Perth

...
A Against the Burgh of Dundee.

eters raised at their instance for that effect, by the whilk decree pretended to the said priviledge granted to the said bigging and reparations of the said pier, bulwark, shore and haven of Dundee, to stand and have full force and execution conform and during the space for which the said contained in the said letters made to the inhabitants of Dundee upon the same, and no further loift nor priviledge of making taking of loift or exaction of goods pertaining to the inhabitants of the said burgh of Perth, to be granted or gift or letters to paft for that effect at any time after the expiring of this present priviledge without their own consents had thereto, and that some person be appointed and, have commission of the said Provost, Bailies, Council and community of the burgh of Perth, to wait, remain and see the said loift and exaction collected, and how the same is bestowed by the said Provost, Baylizies, and Council of Dundee, whereof also they shall have an account, and the Lord's auditors of the exchequer, and their order in any matter and have full power in manner forefaid without prejudice to the market, either of said parties, liberties, or priviledges, or any action intendt or to be intendt thereupon to be decided before the Judge competent thereto as accord of the law. As the said decree of the date forefaid under the sign and subscription man of John Andrew Clerk depute of the secret Council at length proports. AS ALSO the said Commissioners produced the forefaid new charter made and granted by our sovereign Lord who now is. To the said inhabitants and burgesses of Perth, ratifying and confirming the forefaid charter, and diverse other evidents made and granted to them of their said liberties and priviledges, containing also therein one new disposition thereof, and diverse other heads and articles therein mentioned, as the same whilk is of the date, the fifteenth day of November, Anno one thousand and fix hundred years, at length proports. AND FOLLOWS sicklyke the tenor of the clame produced by the commissioners of the said burgh of Dundee, to wit, THE CLAME of the burgh of Dundee, provost, bailies, of ships in council, community and inhabitants of the same, to our Sovereign Lord and Lords of his Council and Session, judges, arbitrators, equally chosen by submission betwixt the said parties, IN THE FIRST the said burgh of Dundee desires the law pretend.
Deed of the Burgh of Berth

45

thereof, to them the water of Tay, and the lukte liberty and privilidge thereof, the
Drumlay and within, to be reduced, decreed, and declared, that the said liberty and privilege of the water of Tay concerning the sheriffdom of Forfar appertains to the said burgh of Dundee, notwithstanding the said pretended infestment, BECAUSE King Robert Bruce gave commission to the chancellor and chamberlain of this realm for the time to recognize the liberties and privileges of the said burgh of Dundee bruiked in the days of King Alexander and his predecessors Kings of Scotland, according to the whilk commission the said matter was put to the tryal and knowledge of ane choice of the most honourable barons and burgesses within this realm, who found that the said burgh of Dundee and burgesses thereof in the days of the said King Alexander and his predecessors had the like liberty to buy and sell water and land, as any burgh within Scotland had, to wit, markets, fairs, and freeports, with the passage to and from the same, with ships loading and loading thereof, with ane merchant guild, and all others' privileges granted to any other burgh before, after the whilk recognition the said King Robert gave and granted of new to the said burgh of Dundee, the said liberties and privileges foresaid, whilst they bruikd in the days of King William and King Alexander his predecessor Kings of Scotland, with ane prohibition, that no stranger merchant should sell any merchandize coming towards the said burgh by water or land till they came to Dundee, and sell their merchandize there. THIR evidents are confirmed by King James the Fourth in the twenty-fourth year of his reign, whilst confirmation contains the new gift of the privilidge foresaid, and of the petty customs, anchorage, haven silver, and other duties whereof the said burgh of Dundee was in possession of before, by virtue whereof the said burgh of Dundee has been in possession of the said privilidge to winnow, and especially of their freeport of loading and unloading of ships in the said water of Tay in all parts thereof forenent the sheriffdom of Forfar, AND ALBEIT, that the said burgh of Perth would alledge that the said umquhile King Robert Bruce before his infestment granted to the said burgh of Dundee gave to them the said liberties and privilidges of the
against the Burgh of Dundee.

water of Tay, Cum libertate emendi et vendendi qualibet merci-
moniorum genera, in quibuscunque locis infra Vicecomitatum de Perth, et precipue in aqua de Taya et Drumlay et infra, and that his infeftment contains ane prohibition that no ship coming within Drumlay, shall break bulk till the come to the bridge of Perth, yet this infeftment can no ways hurt or prejudice the town of Dundee in their liberties and privilidges forefaiid for the reasons following: Firstly, Because there is no such original infeftment to be shown. Secondly, If there were any such infeftment, it must be esteemed posterior to the burgh of Dundee's infeftment which proceeds upon ane trysal AND cognition taken, that the said burgh bruiked the liberties and privilidges forefaiid in the days of King William, King Alexander and other, the said King Robert his predecessors; whereas, the said infeftment granted to the burgh of Perth is original without any trysal or cognition proceeding. Thirdly, If the burgh of Perth's infeftments were to be cho'en and might be esteemed prior, yet the liberty thereof cannot be extended further than the bounds of the sherrifdom of Perth, and the words, et precipue in aqua de Taya, &c. is only a specification of the said generality, witt, of the water of Tay forrent the sherrifdom of Perth, and further their infeftment gives them not the bail pow'r and jurisdiction of the water of Tay, but only power to buy and sell therein within the sherrifdom of Perth, and further, that clause of their infeftment not to break bulk et cet. is improfitable, because it is impossible that any ship of forty tuns may come to the bridge of Tay except the be lighter Fourthly, By ane decree given by the Duke of Albany and the council of Scotland betwixt the said burghs in foro controversies, it is declared, That the burgeses of Dundee has good right TO BUY any ship coming by adventure within the water of Tay, and cause them break bulk at the port of Dundee. Secondly, The said burgh of Dundee defines it to be found and declared, that they had good and undoubted right to the tull silver of ilk tann of goods entring by ships in the said water of Tay, or passing forth thereof, because our said Sovereign Lord, by his letters of gift, has granted libertie to the said burgh of Dundee, TO UPLIFT and uptake of ilk tann of the said goods, on impost of twelve pennies, whereof eight pennies
Decree of the Burgh of Perth

by the owner of the goods, and four pennies by the owner of
the ship, and that for placing meiths and tunnes, in the water mouth,
and for upholding of the same perpetually. 

WHILK gift muſt ſtand; firſt, In reſpect of the work while
necessary. Secondl, In reſpect of the great profit redond-
ing thereby, not only to the countrymen, but alſo to ſtrangers.

Thirdly, Becauſe our ſaid Sovereign Lord might have granted
the like priviledge to any ſtranger upon ane necessary cauſe. And,
ſecondly, Because that to great a work cannot be ſuſtained upon leſs
burthens, whilk is almoſt wholly paid by the inhabitants of the
aid burgh of Dundee, and Perſh will not pay the twelfth part
hereof. Thirdly, The ſaid burgh of Dundee, deſires it to be
bound and declared, that they have good right to their pettie
buſíneſses, anchorage, ſhore ſilver and haven ſilver, WHILK is
the exaction uplifted of every ſhip and bark, for the reparation
of the ſhore and bulwork, by reaſon of their old inſeſtment,
and that they claim no more of Perſh, nor the freemen of other
burghs pays to them, and at other free ports, viz. at Leith,
aſſeas as the inhabitants of Dundee are willing to pay at Perſh.

And Laſt, the ſaid burgh of Dundee, deſires to have the
ſt place, and to be preferred to the burgh of Perſh, in all
parliaments, assemblies, councils and conventions, firſt becauſe
shall be proven by evidents that the burgh of Dundee is more
patient, and by antient record of chronicles, whilk varifies Dun-
bois alledged to be the fundator of the burgh of Perſh. Se-
condly, Becauſe Dundee bears the double of the charges of Perſh
in the ſubsidies of the realm; in the whilk reſpect, Edinburgh
prefered to the reſt of the burgh. Thirdly, Dundee is more
wise governed than Perſh, in reſpect the halſl magiſtrates of
are of the merchant eſtate, except two of the council
for the crafts, and the equal half of the council of Perſh are
ſerfmen. And, as to the pretended decreet alledged given by
the commissioner of burghs preferring Perſh to Dundee, the
ſame was given within the burgh of Perſh, and was purchaſed
against the ſaid commissioners; and further the ſaid pretended
decree was purchaſed by many ſuiſter means used by umquhile
William Earl of Gowry in that matter, whilk are not necessary
against the Burgh of Dundee.

to rehearse, and the community of Dundee has their action depending for reduction thereof, and the said burgh of Dundee has ever been in possession of the priority before the giving of the said decreet, and continually since that time sic subscribing Scrymgeour of Dudop provost, John Finlayson, Patrick Lyon, Robert Fledger, Mr Alexander Wedderburn; as the said claim whilk is subscribed by the said provost and commissioners in self proports.

FOR INSTRUCTING of the whilk claim the said commissioners produced thir writs and evidents following, to wit, an commission given by King Robert Bruce of good memory whereby his Highness gave full pow'r and commissiion, TO BERNARD Abbot of Aberbrothock chancellor of Scotland and Sir Alexander Frazer great chamberlane of Scotland for the time, TO RECOGNOSS the liberties of the burgesses of Dundee had and possessed in the time of King Alexander his predecessors, and in times of other Kings and predecessors and for returning to his Highness the certainty, whilk should be found by the said commissioners thereon, as the same whilk is subscribed by the said provost and commissiioners in self proports, | SORE TREATY SN .

* FOR INSTRUCTING of the whilk claim the said commissiioners produced thir writs and evidents following, to wit, an commissiion given by King Robert Bruce of good memori whereby his Highness gave full pow'r and commissiion, TO BERNARD Abbot of Aberbrothock chancellor of Scotland and Sir Alexander Frazer great chamberlane of Scotland for the time, TO RECOGNOSS the liberties of the burgesses of Dundee had and possessed in the time of King Alexander his predecessors, and in times of other Kings and predecessors and for returning to his Highness the certainty, whilk should be found by the said commissioners thereon, as the same whilk is subscribed by the said provost and commissiioners in self proports, with his Highness's great seal, dated the twenty second day of June and of his reign the twentieth year in itself proports, with the recognition preceeding upon the said commissiion containing the liberty whilk the said burgesses of Dundee had for the time the said King Alexander and his Highness's predecessors, which recognition was had at Dundee the day the year of God one thousand four hundred and five years, in the same whilk has the seal of diverse of the barons, and burrows of the realm (who were used by his Highness's commissiioners foresaid in taking tryal upon the said liberties) appended thereto at greater length is mentioned.

ITEM, Ane charter made by the said King Robert the Bruce concerning the privileges, granted to the said town of Dundee and burgesses thereof, whilk is under the great seal, of the fourth day of March, and of his Highness's reign the second year, together alo with ane decreet and sentence adtrail pronounced by Robert Duke of Albany, Earl of Fyfe and Monteith, chamberlane of Scotland for the time, and his Grand council, proceeding upon ane question moved betwixt the said burghs of Perth and Dundee, concerning the libertie within
Decree of the Burgh of Perth

1. The questions were submitted to the said Duke of Albany and his Grace's council, and the decree pronounced by him and them thereupon, as the same having the great seal appended thereto of the date at Edinburgh day of anno one thousand four hundred and two years at more length is contained. AND AS the said commissioner of Dundee produced ane new writ made and granted to the said burgesses and inhabitants of the said burgh, by our Sovereign Lord who now is, ratifying and approving the foresaid writs and evidences, together with others writs concerning those liberties, containing also a new disposition therein, with express pow'r to the inhabitants of the said burgh of Dundee and successors, TO UP-MAKE twelve pennies of ilk ton of goods that shall enter in whatsoever boat or ship coming within the mouth of the said water, and going out thereof in all time coming, and to apply the said new impositions of twelve pennies, for placing tuns in water mouth of Tay, as meiths and signs, to design the navigators therein, and for upholding the said tuns in time coming; as the same, whilk is given under the great seal, dated Holy-rood house the sixteenth day of January anno one thousand six hundred years proports. THE WHILK CLAMES of either of the said parties, with the writs produc'd by either of them, for instructing thereof as is; being at length seen and considered, and all their allegations being at length disputed by their advocates, and sufficiently heard and well understood.

OUR SOVEREIGN LORD, and Lords of Session in one place, but any discrepancy has pronounced, declared and decreed; likewise they pronounce, declare and decern, as after follows, it is to say, his Highness and his Lords of Council and Session finds, deems and declares, that the infeftments granted to either of the said burghs of Perth and Dundee respective, by the said Sovereign Lord who now is, shall be limited and affected in manner after mentioned, to the heads and conditions contained in the old infeftments, produced by them as taid is, and granted by our Sovereign Lords most noble progenitors, and for so much as the taid old infeftments, granted by our Sovereign Lord's most noble progenitors, to either of the
said burghs, makes mention of certain liberties and privileges within the water of Tay, acclaimed by both the said burghs.

OUR SOVEREIGN LORD and Lords of his Council and Session all in one voice as said is, being ripesly advised with the said old instrumentments of both the said parties, and for removing of all questions and quarrels that may arise, upon the said liberties and privilegees within the said water of Tay, betwixt the said parties, at any time hereafter.

DECERNS, declares and explains both the said old and new instrumentments, to be effectual in that part concerning the said liberties in the water of Tay as follows, THAT IS TO SAY, that the said burgh of Perth and no others, has and shall have liberty and privilege of free ports within the water of Tay, far as the same runs between the sherifdom of Perth, and within that bounds on both sides of the water, AND SICKLIKE that the said burgh of Dundee has, and no others shall have liberty and privilege of free port within the water of Tay, far as the same runs between the sherifdom of Forfar, and within that bounds on both sides of the water, it being always to both the inhabitants of the said burghs, and their successors in all times hereafter, to have free course in passing and repassing up and down the water of Tay, with their ships, boats, and vessels, within all the bounds thereof at their pleasure, any other of his Majesty's free burghs, and also they, and either of them, shall have liberty in buying and selling in and on the said water of Tay, in all the bounds thereof, as any other of his Majesty's free burghs as said is: Likewise either of them, shall have liberty and power (in their fires and necessities to lighten and disburthen their ships, barks and vessels, with any part of the said water, as any other of his Majesty's free burghs in all time coming.

AND as concerning the subsidy and impost, granted by our said Sovereign Lord, for placing of the tuns in the water mouth of Tay, as marks, meiths and signs, for demonstrating the pails and dangers there, in manner foresaid, contained in the second article of the claim, produced by the said commissioners of the said burgh of Dundee, and the foresaid new instrumentments granted to the said burgh of Dundee thereupon proports:

OUR SAID SOVEREIGN LORD, and Lords of his Council and the inhabitants and said burghs, makes mention of certain liberty and privilege, withino the water of Tay, acclaimed by both the said burghs,
Decret of the Burgh of Perth

...and ...fourthly, finds, decrees and declares, That the burgesses inhabitants of the said burgh of Dundee, and their successors, has the only full and undoubted right to uplift the said subsidy and impost, called tuis silver, according to their rights and infeftments above written, whilk his said Majestie and Lords finds to be sufficient to them to that effect.

LIKEAS our said Sovereign Lord, and Lords of Session, DE-
CERNS and ordains the provost, bailies, council and commu-
nity of the burgh of Dundee and their successors, to uphold and sustaine the said tunis sufficiently as accords, in such sufficient number as shall be necessary, and that they shall have power by themselves and their deputies, to uplift the said subsidy at the

likewise our said Sovereign Lord, and Lords of Council and Session, de-
cerns and ordains the provost, bailies, council and community of the burgh of Dundee and their successors, to uphold and sustain the said tunis sufficiently as accords, in such sufficient number as shall be necessary, and that they shall have power by themselves and their deputies, to uplift the said subsidy at the

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nity of the burgh of Dundee and their successors, to uphold and sustain the said tuns sufficiently as accords, in such sufficient number as shall be necessary, and that they shall have power by

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LIKEAS our said Sovereign Lord, and Lords of Session, DE-
CERNS and ordains the provost, bailies, council and commu-
nity of the burgh of Dundee and their successors, to uphold and sustain the said tuns sufficiently as accords, in such sufficient number as shall be necessary, and that they shall have power by
against the Burgh of Dundee.

to the said burgh of Dundee, haven and port thereof, disposed to them by their old infeftments, shall stand to them and their successors in the same effect and manner, and shall be sickly enjoyed and uplifted by them, as any other burgh within this our realm, having ane free port pertaining thereto, bruits and uplifts the said pettie customs, anchorage, dock-silver, and other small duties foresaid, and no otherways; AND as concerning the toiff, exaction and particular duties above written, which are mentioned and enumerated in the decreet of secret council produced by the said commissioners of Perth, in presence of his Majestye and the foresaid Lords as said is, and whilk was granted by his Highness for reparation of the said peir, shore, work and haven of Dundee, during the space mentioned in the said gift, granted by his Highness to the said town of Dundee in manner above rehearsed; our said Sovereign Lord, and Lords of his Council and Session, having seen and considered the said decreet, and haill contents thereof, they have decreed and ordained the said provoſt, baylzies and inhabitants of the said burgh of Perth, to be free of the said toiff, and impost called shore-silver, and of all other duties specified in the said decreet, frae whilk, they are decreed to be made free, by the same decreet of secret council, after the form and tenor of the same decreet given thereanent in all points, whilk decreet his Majestye, and Lords foresaid, ratifies and approves.

AND ALSO his Majestye, and the foresaid Lords decrees, that none of the said burghs shal in hurt and prejudice in the dice of others, claim any other right, title, priviledge, jurisdiction, or powr, either by water or land, nor none other thing written all else whereby any of the said burghs, the aie may prejudice the other, otherways than was before specify’d, in time hereafter, by and but that they, and ev’ry one of them shall desist and cease from all molestation and troubling of others thereanent, and obey the tenor of this present decreet in all time coming.

AND as to the first place and rank, acclaimed by the burghs of Perth and Dundee, in parliament, general conventions, and councils of estates of this realm and assemblies of burghs, OUR said Sovereign lord and lords of session finds and declares, That the said burgh of Perth, and their commissioners, shall have the place before the said burgh of Dundee, and their commissioners
TO WIT, that in so far as the same, or any one of the said two new inflictions contain any clause, privilege, disposition, or provision, which is mentioned or expressed in their forefaid old inflictions, or which is granted, made to either of the said burghs, by our said Sovereign lords most noble progenitors, as said is: And whereas, the same new inflictions agrees, and are conform to the said old inflictions, and with the heads and articles contained in this and other heads and parties thereof underwritten allenarly.

TO WIT, in so far as the same, or any one of the said two new inflictions contain any clause, priviledge, disposition, or provision, which is mentioned or expressed in their forefaid old inflictions, or which is granted, made to either of the said burghs, by our said Sovereign lords most noble progenitors, as said is: And whereas, the same new inflictions agrees, and are conform to the said old inflictions, and with the heads and articles contained in this and other heads and parties thereof underwritten allenarly.

TO WIT, in so far as the same, or any one of the said two new inflictions contain any clause, priviledge, disposition, or provision, which is mentioned or expressed in their forefaid old inflictions, or which is granted, made to either of the said burghs, by our said Sovereign lords most noble progenitors, as said is: And whereas, the same new inflictions agrees, and are conform to the said old inflictions, and with the heads and articles contained in this and other heads and parties thereof underwritten allenarly.

TO WIT, in so far as the same, or any one of the said two new inflictions contain any clause, priviledge, disposition, or provision, which is mentioned or expressed in their forefaid old inflictions, or which is granted, made to either of the said burghs, by our said Sovereign lords most noble progenitors, as said is: And whereas, the same new inflictions agrees, and are conform to the said old inflictions, and with the heads and articles contained in this and other heads and parties thereof underwritten allenarly.
AND FINALLY His Majesty and the said Lords of Council and Session, decerns and ordains, both the said burghs, and the successors in all times hereafter, to entertain Christian love, peace, charity and quietness, and to live in a Christian-society, as neighbours, love, friendship and company, as becomes our sovereign Lord’s lieges and subjects, as burgesses, under one prince, and within one kingdom, that no question, nor trouble may arise betwixt them hereafter, nor no time coming. And that effect, and that the same peace may be the more hearty and effectual, and have the longer continuance betwixt them, His Majesty, and the said Lord’s ordains, that all whatsoever statutes, and ordinances made within any of the said burghs, on envy and malice, against their neighbours, without any profit or advantage to the common weal of either of the said burghs, shall be of none avail, force, nor effect, but shall be void in themselves, in all time coming, and declares all and whatsoever acts and constitutions, sickly made, (if any shall happen to be made, at any time hereafter in the like nature,) to be null and of no force nor effect, and whatsoever of the said rows, shall happen to make any of the said acts and constitutions hereafter, our sovereign Lord, and the said Lords declare, the makers of the said acts, to be transgressors of this arbitral decet, and be breakers of the common weal and charitable peace, whilst is this same decet established and ordain’d to stand betwixt the said burghs, in all time coming; and for luring oblitering, keeping, and fulfilling of all and sundry the heads, articles and clauses of this present decet, ilk ane of the said parties to others, or the said sovereign Lord, and Lords of his session, ordains letters be directed to the effect foresaid, if need be in form as effectual. Extractum de libro actorum per me Magnussum Ioannem Scrofulam clerici regis, rotolorum regis, & confilii. S. D. N. Regis labore signo, & subscripitione manu a suae. Sic subscribitur Joannes Scrofulam clerici regis, &c.
M A R Y, by the Grace of God, Queen of Scots, to all good men to whom this presents shall come, greeting.

AS MUCH AS, we understanding that our noble progenitors, kings of Scotland having regard and respect to the common land and policy of our kingdom; and that good manners and order did arise therein and increase by trade, wherein without whose kingdom nor city could stand or be in esteem, did give and grant sundry privileges and liberties to tradsmen of burghs and of our kingdom, especially to our burgh of Perth, which, the said privileges was equal in liberties, to wit, in the use of commerce, buying and selling of staple goods of all kinds and traffic in merchandize, with all other liberties and privileges within the burgh as the merchants did, or could use: and that they might elect, knowing men of these tradsmen to visit, lest any extortion might be drawn in the said tradsmen against the leiges of our kingdom, which privileges were inviolably observed and kept by the said tradsmen of our kingdom of all the burrows therin, and chiefly by tradsmen of our said burgh of Perth in all time bygone; which, nevertheless, by an act of parliament held in June 1555, certain causes expressed and agitated in the said parliament were abolished; it was appointed that no deacon thereafter should elect within a burgh: But that the provost, bailies, council of every burgh should elect the best and most knowing tradsmen
traders in their own trade; and that these persons should be called visitors of their trade, and that they should be chosen yearly at Michaelmas; and that no tradesman should carry goods within the burgh for the future, save two to be elected yearly in the council of the said burgh, with sundry other restrictions as in the said act of parliament at more length is contained from the time of which statute we knowing, that none of the reasons or causes which moved the parliament thereto hath taken effect; but that all things with the said tradesmen are more ruinously done than before; and moreover we having respect that the said burgh of Perth doth daily increase, and is chiefly held by the fortunes, order and policy of the traders, and that they exceed the rest of the inhabitants and indwellers of the said burgh in number, and do equal the merchants themselves in paying all manner of rents, taxation, and imposition whatsoever imposed on the said burgh, and that they are perpetually ready with their bodies and goods to defend our authority as the rest of the said burgh: We therefore desiring peace, friendship, and good will betwixt the merchants and traders of the said burgh may, for the future, appear, and be unanimously observed; and that every one of them, according to their several fortunes have the equal use and enjoyment of the said privileges for the future within the said burgh; moreover being unwilling to abolish the privileges of our predecessors of old justly granted to them, without great pressieu and wanting causes have retroceded and repented in their ancient and intire state in all things, and for certain other just and reasonable causes moving us, our own proper motione and knowledge have dispenced, and hereby dispence with the said traders of our burgh of Perth anent the aforesaid act of parliament and all particles and clauses therein contained; and we require them to the using and having of deacons of crafts, who have suffrages and votes in electing, and may elect officers of burghs, and that the said traders who are most skillfull, nest and opulent in their own trade within the burgh, may be elected for choosing the said officers equally with the said merchants within the burgh, and that they shall be elected and elected officers within the said burgh, equall in number with merchants themselves at the time of the electione therof;
That these offices which usually are granted to one. The merchants and tradesmen of the said burgh shall have the same, and shall be chosen yearly by turns; and that the saids tradsmen shall be admitted to the privileges of the gildry for payment of their dues to the dean of gild for the time, and if they be rejected by him from the same; that the provost, or any one of the bailies of the said burgh shall receive him therto, as was before used and wont; and that the said tradsmen shall be chosen and made commissioners, equal in number with the merchants themselves at all occasions, and that they shall be equal auditors of the compts of the common good of our said burgh; and that they shall have and have equal privileges, offices and liberties within our said burgh, with the merchants therof, notwithstanding our said act of parliament, or any other acts, statutes, constitutions, letters, mandats, or proclamations whatsoever made, or to be made in the contrary, or any pains therein contained; wherefore we, by these presents, dispence with the said tradsmen present, and to come. Moreover we, by these presents, ratify and approve all other privileges, liberties and faculties given and granted by our noble progenitors to the said tradsmen in times past. IN TESTIMONY whereof, we command our great auditors and all to be appended to these presents, at Edinburgh the twenty-eighth day of May, and year of our Lord one thousand five hundred and fifty-six, and fourteen of our reign.

COPY OF

KING JAMES Charter, in Favours of the Craftsman of Borrows.

JAMES, by the grace of God, King of Scots, to all and sundry our leiges and subjects, to whose presence these presents shall come, greeting. WITT ye, because we understanding, that our most noble progenitors, kings of Scotland, having ane good minde and respect to the common well of our realm; and that, without honest craftsmen, the common policy well composed could not stand long: There fore they gave and granted...
many and diverse priviledges to the craftmen of our borrows of Edinburgh, Perth, Dundee, Aberdeen, and all other borrows and cities of our realm; and namely, That they might elect and choice principally of every craft in superiors, and deacons to wit, and expedite their own crafts, to the effect that no extortion might be brought in ufe to the ledges of our realm; but that every craftman should work and labour honestly in his own craft, without fraud, or guile, or malice, and to make statute and pains upon their own crafts, and the same to put to execu
tion, and to keep every one upon their own, according to equi
ty and reason, that thereby they may reimpenfare of all damage or skaithe, AT FOUR they granted priviledges and power to honest craftmen that are free burgesses of burghs to fail and merchandize, as other merchands of our realm uses with other
diverse and sundry priviledges and facultys granted to them un
der the great seal of our most noble progenitors, be us seen and
considered, whils not the les be our act of parliament held at the"...
craftsmen of our said borrows of Edinburg, Perth, Dundee, Aberdeen, and remanent borrows and cities of our realm the said act of parliament, and all articles and clauses therein contained, unto the whilks priviledges and libertys granted by our molt noble progenitors of before to them, wherof they have been in a long and continual possessione be virtue of the same. We repone them to ufe, and have deacons of crafts who shall have vote in chosying of officers of burrows, and shall e- 
ffect and admite all kinds of craftsmen within burgh to use and exercise their crafts, if they be found able therefore; and they shall sicklike hear the compis of the common good, and be parts of the auditors thereof; and they shall convenen and make privi- 
ledges, flatutes and ordinances above the said craftsmen for 
keeping of good order amongst them, and fustentatione and en- 
tertainment of God's service, and shall ufe and exercise all man- 
ter of merchandize within our said realm, and out with the 
time as they shall think most expedient to their greatest com- 
modity, with all and fundry priviledges, libertys and facultys 
granted to them be our molt noble progenitors, or wherof they have been in possession in times past, notwithstanding the said 
of parliament, or whatsoever pains contained therin anent 
the whilks: We, be thir presents dispence, attour we, be thir 
prezents, ratifies and approves all priledges, libertys given and 
granted by our molt noble progenitors to the saids craftsmen in 
all times bypast, to be ufed and exerced by them in the same 
form, force and effect in all time coming, as they posses the 
time of before, without impediment or contradictione. Wher- 
sure we command and charge you, all and sundry our lieges and 
subjects, that ye, nor none of you ,presume in the contrare of 
their prezent, nor make any impediment, molestation or obstacle 
in time coming to the saids craftsmen, in the brooking, posses-
seing and using of the priviledges, libertys, and facultys above 
written, notwithstanding whatsomever letters, flatutes, com-
mands, or proclamations made, or to be made in the contrare, 
or any pains contained therin under all pein, peril and offence, 
whilk ye, or any of you may incur, or committ against our 
Majesty in that part. IN WITNES of the whilk thing to thir 
present, we have commanded o r great seal to be appended A l' 
ALKEITH the twenty second day of July 1581, et regni no- 
itial decimo quarto.
A LIST OF THE
MAGISTRATES of PERTH, with such Occurrences as happened under their Magistracy.

Extracted from public Records.

Proper records before the year 1465, are mislaid. Only

1374.
John Mercer, Provost
Andrew Mercer his son, Bailies.
Thomas Rhynd,
John Dugde,

1465.
Andrew Chartres, Provost, Bailies.
David Boswel,
Alexander Scot,
Robert Blair,
Humphry Murray,
John Line, dean of gild

1467.
Andrew Chartres, Provost
Robert Donyng,
Gilbert Brown,
Robert Blair,
Humphry Murray,
Alexander Bunch, dean of gild

1468.
Andrew Chartres, Provost
Gilbert Brown,
John Line,
Gilbert Rattray,
Robert Blair,

1469.
Andrew Chartres, Provost
Gilbert Brown,
John Line,
John Rattray,
Robert Mear, 

* His progenitor was a Frenchman, a faithful friend of Walter Bamburgh, who settled in this country, and had considerable property in the neighbourhood. See Note, p. 69, 158, 159.
Magistrates of Perth.

1470. Andrew Chartres, Provost Robert Mercer, Robert Blair, Robert Logie, John Rattray, Robert Donyng, Dean of Gild

1471. Andrew Chartres, Provost Alexander Bunche, John Greig, John Haddington, Walter Ireland, Andrew Currier, Dean of Gild

1472. Robert Donyng, Provost Robert Blair, John Rattray, Alexander Scot, Robert Mercer, Dean of Gild

1473. Andrew Chartres, Provost Robert Mercer, Robert Logie, John Line, James Govan, Andrew Currier, D. G.


1475. Andrew Chartres, P. John Line, Patrick Wellis, Gilbert Rattray, Robert Logie, Robert Mercer, D. G.

1476. Alexander Bunche, Provost John Haddington, William Chalmers, Humphry Murray, Dionysius Cavers, John Bunch, Dean of Gild

1477. Robert Donyng, P. John Haddington, John Tyrie, Thomas Pelves, Alan Cameron, Humphry Murray, D. G.

1478. Robert Donyng, P. John Haddington, Alan Cameron, David West, Humphry Murray, John Bunch, D. G.

1479. Thomas Pelves, P. John Bunch, Alan Cameron, David West, Robert Bonkil, Humphry Murray, D. G.

1480. Robert Donyng, P. John Rattray, Robert Roys, Gilbert Chartres, John Haddington, Alan Cameron, D. G.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Magistrates of Perth</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1482 | Robert Donyng, Provost.  
      | Gilbert Chartres,  
      | John Rattray,  
      | John Haddington  
      | David West,  
      | Andrew Currier, Dean of Gild |
| 1483 | Robert Mercer, P.  
      | Patrick Wellis,  
      | Walter Ireland,  
      | Robert Blair,  
      | John Line,  
      | John Haddington, D. G.  
      | Andrew Chartres, P.  
      | James Drummond,  
      | John Bunch,  
      | John Rattray,  
      | John Haddington,  
      | Walter Ireland, D. G.  
| 1484 | Robert Donyng, P.  
      | Henry Brufone,  
      | Humphry Murray,  
      | Walter Ireland,  
      | Robert Blair,  
      | Gilbert Chartres, D. G.  
| 1486 | Robert Mercer, P.  
      | John Rattray,  
      | Patrick Chartres,  
      | John Haddington,  
      | David West,  
      | James Drummond, D. G.  
| 1487 | Thomas Pebles, P.  
      | Humphry Murray,  
      | Walter Ireland,  
      | Patrick Chartres,  
      | John Bunch,  
      | Gilbert Chartres, D. G.  
| 1488 | Robert Mercer, P.  
      | Henry Brufone,  
      | Walter Oliphant,  
      | Mr Robert Chalmers  
      | Robert Blair,  
      | David West, D. G.  
| 1489 | Andrew Chartres, P.  
      | Walter Ireland,  
      | Patrick Chartres,  
      | Robert Rofs,  
      | John Bunch,  
      | John Drummond, D. G.  
| 1490 | Robert Mercer, P.  
      | Henry Brufone,  
      | Humphry Murray,  
      | Gilbert Chartres,  
      | Robert Chalmers,  
      | Patrik Wellis, D. G.  
| 1491 | Andrew Chartres, P.  
      | Patrick Chartres,  
      | Walter Ireland,  
      | John Rattray,  
      | Walter Oliphant,  
      | Humphry Murray, D. G.  
| 1492 | Robert Donyng, P.  
      | Henry Brufone,  
      | Humphry Murray,  
      | John Bunch,  
      | Andrew Bunch,  
      | Gilbert Chartres, D. G.  
| 1493 | Robert Mercer, P.  
      | Walter Ireland,  
      | Patrick Chartres,  
      | Walter Oliphant,  
      | Alexander Tyrie,  
      | Henry Brufone, D. G.  
      | Walter Ireland,  
      | Patrick Chartres,  
      | John Rattray,  
      | Andrew Bunch,  
      | Gilbert Chartres, D. G.  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Magistrates</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1494</td>
<td>Walter Ireland, Provost, Humphry Murray, Gilbert Chartres, John Rattray, Andrew Bunch, Alexander Tyrie, Dean of Gild</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1495</td>
<td>Andrew Chartres, P., John Brufon, Walter Oliphant, James Drummond, Alexander Tyrie, Gilbert Chartres, D. G.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1496</td>
<td>Robert Mercer, P., Gilbert Chartres, Andrew Bunch, John Rattray, James Drummond, D. G.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1497</td>
<td>Andrew Chartres, P., James Drummond, Alexander Tyrie, Humphry Murray, Gilbert Chartres, D. G.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1498</td>
<td>Richard Willis, P., Robert Chartres, John Donyng, Andrew Bunch, John Rattray,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1499</td>
<td>Andrew Chartres, P., Alexander Tyrie, Walter Oliphant, John Chartres, Humphry Murray, Gilbert Chartres, D. G.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1500</td>
<td>Patrick Willis, Provost, John Brufon, John Donyng, Walter Oliphant, Robert Bonkyl, Gilbert Chalmers, D. G.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1501</td>
<td>Robert Mercer, P., John Chartres, John Rattray, Andrew Bunch, Alexander Tyrie, John Brufon, D. G.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1502</td>
<td>Patrick Willis, P., William Crawfurd, John Armour, Thomas Ramfay, Andrew Bunch, John Chartres, D. G.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1503</td>
<td>Andrew Chartres, P., John Chartres, Andrew Bunch, Robert Bonkyl, John Merffall, Alexander Tyrie, D. G.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1504</td>
<td>Robert Mercer, P., James Moncreif, William Cheap, William Crawfurd, John Armour, D. G.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1505</td>
<td>Patrick Willis, P., John Brufon, Andrew Bunch, Robert Bonkyl, Thomas Ramfay, Andrew Bunch junior, D. G.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1506.
Patrick Wellis, Provost
John Donyng,
Alexander Blair,
John Mershall,
John Mackstone,
Robert Bonkyll, dean of gild

1507.
John Chartres, P.
Andrew Bunch,
Robert Bunkill,
Robert Tyrie,
Thomas Ramsay,
John Bruzon, dean of guild

1508.
Patrick Wellis, P.
Alexander Blair,
John Mackstone,
John Armour,
John Mershall,
Robert Bonkyll, dean of gild

1509.
John Chartres, P.
John Donyng,
Donald Robertson,
Robert Tyrie,
Thomas Ramsay,
Robert Bonkyll, dean of guild

1510.
Patrick Wellis, P.
Alexander Blair,
Robert Bonkyll,
William Cheap,
John Armour,
John Armour, dean of gild

1511.
Alexander Tyrie of Bulbie,
John Macklong,
Robert Tyrie,
Thomas Ramsay,
John Pobles,
Alexander Blair, dean of gild

1512.
Patrick Wellis, Provost
Andrew Bunch,
Robert Bunkill,
John Mershall,
David Jackson,
John Armour, dean of guild

1513.
Andrew Bunch, P.
William Cheap,
Robert Tyrie,
John Pobles,
William Tod,

1514.
Alexander Blair, P.
John Donyng,
Robert Bonkyll,
John Mershall,
Patrick Kincraigie,
John Armour, dean of guild

1515.
John Donyng, P.
William Haldane,
Thomas Ramsay,
Henry Malcolm,
John Mershall,
John Armour, dean of gild

* This year King James 4th issued a proclamation, dated Edinburgh the 17th January, and 25th of his reign. Addressed to the Magistrates to use their diligence, and endeavour to prevent the plague.
Magistrates of Perth.

1516.

John Donyn, Provost
Alexander M'Breck, 
Robert Tyrie, Bailies
Alexander Chalmer, 
Robert Merital, 
John Armour, dean of gild

1517.

Alexander Blair, P.
William Todd, Bailies
Thomas Ramsay, 
Patrick Kincaigly, 
John Armour, dean of gild

1518.

Alexander Blair, P.
Alexander Chalmer, 
William Haldan, 
George Mercer, 
Andrew Bunch, Bailies
John Armour, dean of gild

1519.

Andrew Bunch, P.
Patrick Charters, Bailies
Henry Malcolm, 
Thomas Ramsay, 
William Tod, 
John Armour, dean of gild

1520.

Alexander Blair, P.

On the 19th April 1524, Alexander Chalmers depute-sheriff within the burgh, by an affize of 17 burgesses, found Margaret Bart— of fealing from John Ramsay's wife, a silver pot, and proved a known thief, was decreed to be drowned under the water till she be dead. This is the first instance we have recorded of the exercise of the sheriffs power within the burgh, yet the sheriffship was granted by Robert iii. the fourth year of his reign.
Magistrates of Perth.

1524.
Mr Alexander M'Brack, P.
John Chartres, John Chrystilone, Henry Malcom, Thomas Ramsay, William Patullo, dean of gild, Henry Malcom, treasurer

1527.

1525.
Patrick Chartres, P. & Sherif Andrew Blackwood, John Robertson, Walter Chaip, Thomas Ramsay, John Armour, dean of gild, Henry Malcom, treasurer

1526.
Alexander Blair senior, P. & S. John Chrystilone, Henry Malcom, Bailies

1528.
William Haldan, James Brunon, John Armour, dean of gild, John Mackifone, treasurer

1529.

Provoft McBreck sheriff, by the verdict of the following against Alexander Chalmers, John Mackifone, James Brunon, John Pebles, David Murray, Thomas Flemyng, John Dundee, Robert Campeon, Robert Robertson, George Patullo, Laurence Blackwood, John Ross, Alexander Sharp and Andrew Barbour, condemned to be hanged on the gallowes, and doom given thereon, James Hutchison, for breaking proclamation made upon him, banished burgh never to return under pain of death, and for the stealing certain wool apprehended with him, hand havand, and a known thief. Also John Pearson for stealing two cows, which he sold to Halkine the fleshier, and for a known thief.

Feb. 6th, the same sheriff by assize of fifteen men, convicted to be hanged on the gallows John Brown for stealing a cow, and tane havand therewith stolen by him, from William Haumison in Drumcawan east from Falkland, and for an common thief.

May 25th, 1524. The same Sherif, by an assize of fifteen convicted and condemned to be hanged on the gallows John Busch for stealing a gray mare, tane hand havand, and for an common thief.
Magistrates of Perth

1520.
William Lord Ruthven, Provost and Sheriff.

Thomas Ramfay, John Robertstone, Alexander Rutherven.

John Pebles, John Mackiston, dean of gild

Altern Cheap, treasurer

1530.
William L. Ruthven, P. & Sh.

Alexander Lindsay, Alexander Blair jun.

Thomas Flemington, Oliver Maxton,

John Mackiston, dean of gild

Altern Cheap, treasurer

1531.
This year produced great doubt and confusion; there

was a controverted election.

John Donying, P.

Alexander Lindsay,

Thomas Flemington,

Oliver Maxton, and

a butcher

No treasurer nor dean of gild

A new election was made as

shows, viz.

1534.
Alexander Blair senior, P. & S.

David Anderson,

George Flemington,

Ramfay,

Alexander Bunch,

John Pebles, treasurer

Thefe Magistrates were confirmed at Edinburgh, and the
others declared intruders. It appears that both were afterwards set aside, and Lord Ruthven, with the bailies elected the former year were reponed, 30th September 1532.

Oliver Maxton of Drumgreen, provost and Sheriff.

Adam Ramfay, David Drummond, William Geddes,

Andrew Blackwood,

John Mackiston, dean of gild

7th October 1533.

Oliver Maxton, P. & S.

Alexander Lindsay, John Oliphant,

Thomas Flemington, Andrew Rhind,

John Chrystall, dean of gild

John Brunton, treasurer

John Pebles Bailie, on the 9th of October abjured his craft of

mer, and was to attend none of their Courts in all time coming.
John Chryſtiſone, dean of gild  
John Bruſon, treaſurer  
5th October 1535.  
John Chryſtiſone, P. & S.  
Alexander Lindſay,  
Adam Ramſay,  
Thomas Flemyng,  
John Bruſon,  
William Pattullo, dean of gild  
John Mackifone, treaſurer  
2d October 1536.  
John Chryſtiſone, prov. & S.  
Henry Malcom,  
David Blinſhel,  
Thomas Jamifon,  
William Monſeypenny,  
William Pattullo, dean of gild  
Adam Ramſay, T.  
1st October 1537.  
William Pattullo, P & S.  
Mr Duncan Omey,  
Alexander Blair,  
Andrew Blackwood,  
John Robertson,  
Adam Ramſay, dean of gild  
Henry Malcom, T.  
30th September 1538.  
John Chartres of Kinsauns,  
provſt and Šheriff  
John Bruſon,  
James Blinſhel,  
Thomas Jamifon,  
Alexander Bunch,  
William Patullo, dean of gild  
Henry Malcom, treaſurer  
N. B. It appears that there was another controverted election this year. The Magiſtrats here recorded are taken from the towns records in the Council-books; but, in an old manuscript, the above Magiſtrats are not mentioned, instead of them we have  
John Donyn, Prov. & Šheriff  
John Bruſon,  
Andrew Blackwood,  
Alexander Bunch,  
John Robertſone,  
John Mackifone, dean of gild  
In the town-court of the 13th of January after, John Donyn is provſt; Bruſon, Blackwood, and Robertſone are the Baillies, and in the Court, 14th April following, Donyn is provſt, and John Robertſone is Baillie.  
5th October 1539.  
Oliver Maxtome, prov. & Šheriff  
Alexander Lindſay,  
Thomas Flemyng,  
Andrew Rhynd,  
William Monſeypenny,  
Adam Ramſay, dean of gild  
Henry Malcom, treaſurer  
This year an order was issued by the King, dated at Stirling the 25th of March, and at 20 zec in his reign, authorizing the bailies to cleanse the town of the plague.  
4th October 1540.  
Oliver Maxtome, prov & Šheriff  
Henry Malcom,  
John Maxwell,  
John Mitchell,  
Patrick Adamſon,  
Thomas Flemyng, dean of gild  
Alexander Lindſay, treaſurer  
October 3. 1541.  
Oliver Maxtome, prov. & Šheriff
This year there was a violent contention betwixt two parties who both had complained to the King. The council was summoned to meet at the command of our Sovereign Lords charge and writing under his subscription, directed to the council, neighbours and community of the said burgh, the tenor whereof follows:

"Council, neighbours and community of our burgh of Perth. We greet you well, for a meikle as we hear there is appearand contention amongis zou, about the election of your provost, our will is herefor, and we charge zou to couvene your auld counfail and new and best neighbours, and elect ane gude and common man to your provest, for the well of our burgh, and as tyte [well] John Chrystifone, as any others, and that we hear na cummir nor trouble heruntill. Subscibit with our hand at Falkland the sixt da of October, and of our reign the 20 zeir, in absence of our signet."

"The whilk charge being openly read the 9th of October, thai wing choisit and electit John Chrystifone provest and Sheriff of the said burgh for this instant year, conform to the laws and acts of parliament made upon chusing officers within burghs. And accord at our Sovereign Lords request and charge foresaid choisit the said John Chrystifone provest and Sherriff as said is, and therefore in judgment gaif his aith for ministiration of justice, the tolbooth being almost full of the community and neighbours for the time contentand, and all in ane voice to the said John's election for an eon mon man."
our loyits John Chartres of Couthilgourdy, and Thomas Chartres of Kinlawns. Our will is therefore, and also charges you to obey our saids Loyits John and Thomas in all votes, and no other person or persons, notwithstanding our other letters given in the contrary, whilk be thir presents we discharge simpliciter, and the said letters impetrare, be our cousin Lord Ruthven, be the tenor hereof we decree, to have na effect, and discharges the same under our hand, and under our signet at Edinburgh 1st August 1543.

1st October 1543. Mr Alexander M'Breck, provost.
John Chartres, Provost.
Walter Brufone, Bailie.
Alexander Bunche, Bailie.
John Maxwell, Bailie.
James Rhynd, Bailie.
Andrew Rhind, Dean of Gild.

26th January 1543. By appointment of the governor.

The town-council met the 17th October, whilk day Walter Brufone bailie, elected by the council at Michaelmas, transferred all election and titill, that he hes or ma haff for the instant zeit to the office of bailzierie of the burgh of Perth, the hands of an honourable man John Charteris provost of the said burgh, su a that the said provost ma dispone thersupon laughfully at his own pleasure, as he thinks best and expedient for the well of the said burgh qubilk translation wes made in the said provost's hands in presence of the said bailies and council, which wes done be the said Walter Brufone, at the consent of the said bailies and council. Whilk da the said provost has given his consent and election to Gilbert Rattray as bailzier for this instant zeit, wha hes sworn de fidelis act\text{\tiny{ministratione in officio. N. B. Gilbert Rattray was a goldsmith and the first trades bailie.}}

26th January 1543. The whilk day John Chartirs been be my lord governor and lords of secret counsele for certaine causes and considerations movane them dischargit of the office of proveistrie, and Mr Alexander M'Breck be the said Lord Governor and Lords of secret counsele, thought qualitiet and convenient thereof to the said office. The said Mr Alexander at the
command of the said Lord Governor and Lords of secret councale, was chosen proveft and sheriff of the burgh of Perth, and gait his aith in judgment for faithful ministration of justice.'

5th February 1543. 'While day Master Alexander M'Breck proveft of the burgh of Perth, halfand power of my Lord Governor to imput and decern bailzies and all uther officiares within the said burgh, the said proveft with the avise of the counsale and decains of crafts choit Thomas Flemyng dean of gild of the said burgh, and Andro Robertson bailie, in the place of Andro Rhind dean of gild, and James Rhind his brodir ane of the bailies, becaus for certain caufes and considerations movand my Lord Governor [Hamilton, Earl of Arran] and Lordis of the secret counsale, wer wardit, quhilk dean of gild and bailzie forsaif gait their aith for faithful ministration of justice.'

15th April 1544. 'Proclamation by Mary Queen of Scots, the 2d of her reign, directit to the sheries, of Perth, Forfar and Fyffe, to the proveft, aldermen and bailies of Perth, Dundee, Brechin and Montrose against Thomas Chartres of Kinfaurs, John Chartres of Couthigourdie, and their accomplices to the number of eightie perffons denouncing them rebels, and commanding to apprehend and bring them to justice.'

7th October 1544. Lord Ruthven was turned out by the Regent at the inquitation of the Cardinal; and his office was given to John Chartres Provost and Sheffiff, who was never received; Lord Ruthven's party prevaileid.

This was a busy year. Thomas Flemyng late dean of gild for himself, bailies, counsell and crafts expatianid, that the Spy Tower was put in their keeping by the governor and lords of secret councale, under great pains to this present day, whilk was Jarchfuilly done, and the keys thereof was deliverit to Mr Alexander M'Breck proveft for that time, protestand that what followed thereupon in time coming prejuigit theme necht, nor turn to them in prejudice. Whilk day John Rooife
of Craigie deliver it to them the keys of the Spy Tower 
the hands of Mr Alexander MacBreck provost for that time, 
protestand that he was releivit from his obligation given for 
keeping of the said tower, and what that followit thereupon
turnit him to na prejudit.

"Whilt day Adam Ramfay for himself and the laive of the 
merchandis and brether of gild of this brugh, protestit that the 
administration of Dlonysius Cavers goldsmith in office of Bar.
Islerie, not electit nor chosen be them, hurt not their privileges,
in time to come. This protestation was continued by the demur
of gild anually for many years, which they at last gave up.

Cardinal Bethune in the last convention, having obtained an act in favour of the Bishops and clergy to prosecute and punish
heretics to death, came in January this year to Perth with the
Regent Hamilton Earl of Arran who was a weak man, and con
demned five men and a woman who were executed the 25th January. This violent measure against people who were expe
ed in thee town, stirrit up the inhabitants against the clergy.

By the Cardinal's influence, Lord Ruthven was turned out of
office by the Governor, and John Charters appointed provost.
Lord Ruthven was suspeted by the priests, because of his frie
ship to the reformers; Charters was also friendly, but more pli
able than Ruthven. See p. 110. 111, 112, & 113, note.

3d October 1545. Oliver Maxtone, Provost and
Sheriff.
Adam Ramfay, Nicholas Ruthven, Pref
Alexander Oliphant, James M'Brick, Provost
George Johnston, James Blair, 
the Crafts
John Charters, Alexander Blair
Adam Blackwood, James Anderson Baxter
David Blindhal, Treasurier
John Mitchel, treasurer.
Alexander Lindsay, D G.

4th October 1546.

The Rosses of Craigie were a considerable family in the ne
bourhood, and had no small interest in the town. They fold Cra
and the Friartouns, and purchased Invernessy. Patrick Ross,
representative of the family, is an officer and engineer in the ar
tillery with the rank of Major.
Magistrates of Perth.

3d October 1547.
James Chrystifen, 
Andrew Rea, 
Alexander Bunch, 
George Johnston, 
Bailies

Patrick Master of Ruthven, 
Provost.

Alexander Bunch, 
Alexander Blair, 
Walter Pyper, senr. 

James Chrystifen, 
Andrew Rea, 
Alexander Bunch, 
George Johnston, 
John Mitchel, dean of guild 
Blais Rolt, treasurer.

Bailies

Blais Rolt, treasurer.

5th October 1548.
William Lord Ruthven, P.
Thomas Flemynge,
John Moncur, 
Alexander Ray, 
Gilbert Rattray goldsmith, 
Patrick Adamson, dean of guild

Bailies

William Lord Ruthven, P.
Thomas Flemynge, 
John Moncur, 
Alexander Ray, 
Gilbert Rattray goldsmith, 
Blais Rolt, treasurer.

5th October 1551.
William Lord Ruthven, P.
Thomas Flemynge, 
John Moncur, 
Alexander Ray, 
Gilbert Rattray goldsmith, 
Blais Rolt, treasurer.

5th October 1552.
William Lord Ruthven, P.
John Moncur, 
Thomas Flemynge, 
Alexander Ray, 
Gilbert Rattray goldsmith, 
Patrick Adamson, dean of guild 
Blais Rolt, treasurer.

5th October 1553.
William Lord Ruthven, P.
John Moncur, 
Andrew Robertstone, 
Alexander Bunche, 
George Johnston, 
Patiwick Adamson, dean of guild 
Alexander Tyrie, treasurer

5th October 1554.
William Lord Ruthven, P.
Patrick L. Ruthven, P. and S.
William Ruthven, *  
of Balinden,  
Patrick Murray,  
James Macbreck,  
Walter Pyper Jun,  
Flesher,  
Patrick Adamstone D. G.  
William Tyrie, † T.

Patrick Lord Ruthven, P. &  
John Moncur,  
Andrew Robertson,  
William Tyrie,  
Alexander Buchan,  
Alexander Tyrie, D. G.  
Patrick Adamson, T.

Two members of the old Council had died before the election of the new Council, in their room were elected Alexanderphant and James Christifone by the Guildside of the Council. The old Deacons of crafts were warned, but did not appear therefore the council elected in obedience to the late act of Parliament, of the 20th June, 1555. Nine visitors instead of Deacons of crafts, viz, Andrew Anderson Blacksmith, James Brown Skinner, Walter Stewart Baxter, James Kyd Flesher, Alexander Gent Cordener, David Kinloch Taylor, Robert Basil Wight, Andrew Beny Webster, John Peter Wauker.

The act of Parliament dated Edinburgh 10th June 1555, follows: Because it has been clearly understood to the Queines Grace Regent of this Realme, and three eftatis of Parliament, that the using of Deykinis and men of craft with burghs has been kyth dangerous, and as thai haif uſt them in times by gaine, heis cauſit great troublis in burrows, and motions and ryſings of the Quenis Leiges in diverse parts, and be the making of Leiges and bands amang themſelves, and

* William Ruthven of Balinden, was Lord William Ruthven by a 2d marriage with Cristian daughter of Sir John Forbes Pitfligo, who was ancestor to that noble person, Sir Patrick Ruven Governor of Ulm and General of an army of Germans, was by K. Charles 1ſt created Earl of Forth in Scotland and Brigade in England. If we may credit Sir Thomas Urcharts Anticities, this great personage was so mere a soldier that he could neither read nor write; and that James the Sixth was so mere a soldier that he could neither fight by sea nor land.

† It is probable the Tyries were the Tyries of Drumkilbo, afterwards were proprietors of Butbie in Methven parish.
twixt brugh and brugh qubilke deservis grant punishm).

THAIRFORE the Queinis Grace. Regent with avis of the
three estatis foresaid, hes statute and ordainit that there be no
Dekyns chosin in time coming within the burgh; but the Pro-
vost, Bailziees, and Counsil of the burgh, to chosie the maist
honest men of the craftes of guid conscience, and of everie
craft to visit their craft, thai labour sufficiently, thai the
famen be sufficient stuff and wark, and thir persons be caillit
visitors of their craft, and to be elecit and chosie yeirlie at
Michaellis, be the Provest, Bailziees and Counsil of brugh,
and that thai thereafter gif their aith in judgment to visit leley
and truely their said craft, without any power to make gatherings
or assembling of them to any privat convention or making
of any acts or statutes; but all craftsmen in tym coming, to be
under the Provest, Bailziees and Counsil, and their visitors, cho-
nis sworn and admitit, to have voting and chuisig of officiers
and visitors, the thing is as the Dekyns voted in ile before, and
that no Craftsman bruik office within brugh in tym-comeing,
except twa of them, maist honest and famous to be chosin
keerly upon the Counsil, and that thir twa to be an pait of the
auditoris zeirly of the compts of the common guide, according
to the acts of Parliament maid therupon of befoir, and whosoe-
ver convenis in contra this act, to be punisht be warding of
their personis, be the space of an zeir and tyndil of his freedom
within brugh, and na mair to be receavit thereafir as fre-
man unto the time he obtaine the favoure and benevolence of
the provest, bailziees, and counsil qhair the falt is com-
mittit, and the thir pait of thair guides to be eschetit and
applyt to our Soverine Lady's ile for thair contemplation.

Extractit by me Mr James Macgill of Rankeilor neither, clerk
of the rolls, &c.

Qublik day compeirrit Walter Pyper, and requirit at the pro-
vest and counsil, gif it wes the use of befoir, that gif any of
the counsil inakit be Deth within the zeir that another should
put thair instantly in his place, or the dair of the choisin of
the provest, bailziees, and counsil in that zeir following, or not
a day of their chuisig, and desirrit thair anfig therupon, and
choisin, that because the said Alexander Oliphant and James
Ogilvions are bot newlings chosin this day, that thai haif na

—Qubilke dai the said Walter Pyper after the production

K 2
be him of ane writing of our Sovereign Lady Mary Regent of Scotland directit to the provost and counsell, praying them and exhorting them to chuse the craftmen after their auld use with out prejudice of the act of parliament, likas at mair lenth is containtit in the same under her Graces said writt and subscrib tion at Edinburgh the penult dai of September 1555 zeiris ; and hereaftir James Macbreck inquirit at the said Walter gif he would stand thereat, Quha anwerit and said he would stand thereat, and therfoir the said James protestit, that he should have tind his freedom in pursuuing thereof, becaus he purchas private wrytings, by the act of parliament as he allegit.

Qhilk day James Anderson protestit agauint the counsell gif thai lettitt not the bailzie substantious men for the Queinis valaw.

Qhilk day William Tyrie treasurir producit an act of parl iament following of the daity at Edinburgh holdin the 10 dai of Juin 1555 zeiris; and hereaftir the said Walter Pyper acceptit the foreaid in that part in so far as makes in voting visitors fo vassal of the craftmen.

Qhilk day James Macbreck protestit, that na craftmen be admittit further than the act of parliament produced foreaid.

Qhilk day Walter Pyper protestit that the said act takit no effect because as he allegit the same is not ratified as yet.

Qhilk day Walter Pyper desirit of my lord provost, his an swir of the Queinis grace writting. The Proveft says he can give na answir, till his speaking with the Queinis grace, and know bir pleasur therintil, becaus the merchands has produced an act of parliament for their part and their allegiance, and the craftmen produced her graces writing of the date foreaid, there fore continues his answir of speaking with bir grace. Qhilk day the said Walter Pyper protestit, what beis done in chasing of the bailizies and office men beis not prejudicial unto the craftsmens voice, until the time the provost speake to the Queinis Grace.

30 September 1555.

Qhilk day John Bonar sheriff and masar in that part, produ cit within the council house of the tolbooth of Perth, our So vorign Ladys letters under her Graces subscription and signet and after the tenor and effect of the same, chargit an noble and mighty Lord, Patrick Lord Ruthven provost, quhilk letters an
Magistrates of Perth.

Charger the said provost with reverence obeyit, quhairof the tenor follows:

"Mary, by the grace of God, Queine of Scottis, to our lo-

yis Alexander Borthwick, John Bonar Perth, Mafar, our

fers in that part, conjunctly and severally, specially constit-

ute, greeting. For so meikle as it has been understood to

our dearest mother Mary Queine Dowager and Regent of our

me, that in all tymes bypass the craftsmen of our burgh

of Perth hes ufit, brukit and exercit, offices and dignitys with-

in the same without interruption or impediment, and that be

reason they are the main part of inhabitants thairof, and payis

the greatest part of taxations and contributions quhair the

time is imput thairto, and that the auld counsale, craftsmen

and dekanis shoulde be electors and choiars of the bailies and

council of the zeir following. Nevertheless as our said dearest

mother is informit, the bailtries, counsale, and other officiers

of our said brugh, are choitin this instant zeir, be the advis and

content of the provost thereof, craftsmen, dekanis and an part

of the auld counsale of the same, and by the auld laudable ufe

and confuetude of burrows, practifed of before in sic cases.

For remeid of the quhilk, and our dearest moder willing to

haif universal concord and unitie among the inhabitants of all

our burrows, and specially within our said burrow of Perth, and

to tak away all sic occasions as wad be the hinderance thairof,

Our will is herefore, and we charge you straitly and com-

mandis, that incontinent thir our letters feen, ye pays, and in

our name and authority, command and charge the provost of

our said burrow to convene the auld counsale of the same

quha was electit and choiten the zeir by past, togidder with

the merchands, craftsmen and dekanis, that had vote of

before, and elect and choise bailtries counsale and oddir offi-

ciers for the weil rule, guiding and government of our said

burrow, and communitie thairof, this instant zeir, and lon-

ger induing our said dearest moddiers wil for caufes above

written, and gif any bailtries, counsale, or officiers be ellis cho-

thin be their advis and elecitio, and not conform to the said

laudable ufe of the said burrow, that the said provost re-

form the same, and cheize the maiit famous and qualifiit mer-

chants and craftsmen, bead gild and freemenn, to bear offices

within our said brugh: Ya levand the execution of yer crafts

lo lang as ya bis offices, and in case any of the bailtries or
Magistrates of Perth.

counsele ellis electit disloyeys, and will not come into the efect forefaid, that ye charge the said provest to convene othir persons to beir offices and reule within our said burgh as befyt found the maist famous and qualefyit thairfor, sic like as the maist famous merchandis and craftmen and cheifs of new, might haif done at the feast of Michaelmas laft by past, and maintein and defend them therintil conform to the said auctors' laudible use, notwithstanding any our acts of parliament, And hera! ther other statuts in the contrary, anent the quhilks we dispel; be thir prefents, delivering the same to you duely execute and indorfit again to the beir. Given under our signet, and further scrivit by our said dearest modir at Edinburgh the 17 Octobe and of our reigne the thretteine zeit. Fejt, deakin Qugdilk letters and charge the said provest to obeyit, and commandit the said Joha Bonar mafar, Alexander Borthwick, John Efter to pafs command, and charge the auld counseal this la"

And thereaftir compeirit the decayns, viz. David Donaldson, William Murray, James Anderfon, John Ronaldfon, William Kyfs, Thomas Fowlis, James Schang, John Robertson, David Brewhous, and Patrick Murray ane of the counfaile, quhilh with the provest, electit and choifit Adam Ramfay, Thomas Flemyng, Patrick Murray, James Macbreck, Patrick Adamson, William Tyrie, John Mitchel, Thomas Monipenny, John Anderson elder, Adam Blackwood, John Kinloch, and And Trumpit, to be of the new counfaile this instant zeir confor the said charge.

Compeirit James Macbreck ane of the counfaile, in name the bailzies and certain of the counfaile, and protestit that what beis done this day, being an Sunday and haly day, the auld an new counfaile na being prezent, that the same be na prejudice the counfaile, and bailzies being electit of before on the saef counfaile day after michaelmas laft And the hail deacons cratts requirit the provest to elect and choife bailzies and ofcirs, conform to the desire of our Sovereign Ladys letter.

And to that effect John Bonar mafar, by virtue of the said le
Magistrates of Perth.

Chargit the provost to the effect foresaid, wha anwerit, he would obey conform to our Sovereign Ladys hand and signet; the provost commandit the said John Bonar to command the bailis and charge the said auld counsell to convene, conforme to our Sovereign Ladys letters, wha beand chargit, disobeyit, and anwered not.

And heraftir the provost and deakins of crafts with Patrick Murray, choisit the foresaid persons to be of the new counsell, and chargit John Bonar mair, to charge them to convene and left the bailis, wha being chargit, convenit not, except the said Patrick Murray and John Kialoch. And heraftir the provost, deakins of crafts, William Cock, David Donaldson of the said counsell; Patrick Murray, John Kialoch of the new counsell has electit and choosit by litis, the persons following,

John Moncur,
Andrew Robertson,
Alexander Roy,
Walter Pyper,

and hes dischargit the remanent bailis, viz. William Tyrie and Alexander Bunch that were choosin at michaelmas, conform to the charge of our Sovereign Lady's letters, and ordainit the counsell and bailis choosin this day to be proclaimed at the market crofs to morrow, and to be obyit, maintaunit, and defendit conforme to our Sovreign Ladys letters, and charge; and fickle to dischargit the said William Tyrie and Alexander Bunch.

By the Queens order dated at Saint Andrews, 2d December 1555, the above election is confirmed, and ordered to qualify and accept the offices.

29th June 1557.

Quhilk day convenit within the counsell houfe of Perth, the saul counsell and hail deakins of crafts of the same; and there, after diverse allegations allegit and proponit be either of them, and their awn free willis, for guide rule, order, amitie and kindnes to be had among the merchandis and craftsmen and hail communitie thereof, hes referrit the cheising and electing of the our bailis in my Lord Ruthvens will to be choosin and deputed to his Lordship to use the office of bailzierie, quhill michaelmas next to come; after the said michaelmas. Quhilk Lord, after advise adviement for staunching of appearand skaith and cum-
Magistrates of Perth.

Majsters of Perth.

... and pleasure of his maistres the Queene.

Grace, and for guide rule and order to be had among the... habits of the said burgh, that our Sovereign Ladys liege... concerns the burgh, and lefe cause to complaint; has elected... choosen, namit and ordaint,

Thomas Flemyng,
William Tyrie,
David Seaton, and
Walter Pyper,

Bailies

to use the office thereof for administration of justice quhyl... of justice without favour or feid, price or prayer, &c.

5th October 1558. *

Patrick Lord Ruthven, Provost
Alexander Ray,
John Monypenny,
William Flemyng,
James Anderson, baker

2d October 1559. †

Patrick Murray,
Patrick Bruzon,
Thomas Monypenny
George Johnston
Patrick Adamson, dean of...}

* This year Hamilton archbishop of St. Andrews stretched... out his hands against the Reformers, and burnt Walter Mylne... priest of Lunan near Montrose, which exasperated the whole...

† Upon the 11th of may this year, the mob arose and pulled... down the religious houses at Perth. Lord Ruthven was at St...
30th September 1560.
Patrick Lord Ruthven, P.
Patrick Murray,
Patrick Bruison
Thomas Monypenny
George Johnston,
Patrick Adamson, dean of gild

1561.
Patrick Lord Ruthven, P.
John Maxton,
Alexander Oliphant,
Andrew Ramffay,
John Kinoch saddler,
Andrew Robertson, dean of gild

1562.
Patrick Lord Ruthven, provost
William Flemyng
Patrick Bruison,
John Anderson,
James Anderson
Robert Patullo, dean of gild
Patrick Adamson, treasurer

1563.
Patrick Lord Ruthven, provost
Alexander Oliphant,
Thomas Monypenny
Patrick Murray,
John Kinoch saddler,
Andrew Ramffay, dean of gild
William Flemyng, treasurer

1564.
Patrick Lord Ruthven, provost
Patrick Murray,
Patrick Bruison
John Monypenny,
Walter Pyper fleshier,
Thomas Monypenny, D. G.
William Flemyng, treasurer

1565.
Patrick Lord Ruthven, provost
Patrick Murray,
John Anderson,
Patrick Bruison,
Walter Pyper fleshier,
Thomas Monypenny, D. G.
Andrew Ramffay, treasurer

1566.
Patrick Lord Ruthven, provost
John Anderson,
William Flemyng
Thomas Monypenny
Walter Pyper fleshier
Thomas Flemyng, dean of gild
Andrew Ramffay, treasurer

30th September 1566.
Whilk day at the command of our Sovereign Lord and Lady's letteris execute be William Merffall officiar, the council convenit within the councilhouse and electit.

Lord Ruthven had been sick three months. The king communicated to him his purpose of destroying Rizio, and told Ruthven that Rizio was a mortal enemy to the banished lords; to save them proposed to have Rizio slain. Ruthven was for bringing him to justice, and hanging him. The King was impetuous, and for slaying him that night, and promised to charge himself with it, and protect his accomplices. Morton conducted the assassination plot, and Rizio was slain on the 9th of March. The king basely forsook them, and Ruthven fled into England, where he died.
Sir William Murray of Tullibardin, provost.
William Tyrie,
Thomas Fenton,
John Maxton,
John Davidson skinner.

William Flemyng, D. G.
Andrew Ramsay, treasurer

The provost, the 3d April following 1567, renounced in the council's hands his office, that they might choose whom they pleased; they made choice of the treasurer, Andrew Ramsay whose reign was but short.

William Lord Ruthven, provost
Patrick Murray of Tibbermuir
Thomas Monypenny
William Flemyng,
Walter Balneavis, alias Pyper,
Alexander Oliphant, D. G.
James Hepburn, treasurer

4th October 1568.

William Lord Ruthven, provost
Alexander Oliphant,
John Anderson younger
Patrick Anderson, alias Gardiner
George Johnston glover
Thomas Monypenny, D. G.
James Hepburne, treasurer

3d October 1569.
William Lord Ruthven, provost
Thomas Monypenny
John Ogilvine,
Andrew Mercer, Bailies
Alexander Anderson baker

Patrick Murray of Tibbermuir, dean of gild

Patrick Anderson, treasurer

2d October 1570.
William L. Ruthven P. &c.
William Flemyng,
Alexander Oliphant, Bailies
Henry Adamson,
John Pebles baker,
Patrick Murray, dean of gild

Thomas Monypenny, treasurer

1st October 1571.
William L. Ruthven, provost
Patrick Ray,
Andrew Mercer,
Dionysius Conqueror,
John Pebles Baker,
Henry Adamson, D. G.

Thomas Monypenny, treasurer

6th October 1572.

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year to him, to which they agreed, still protesting each party that this shall be no hurt to their privileges. Accordingly they were nominated:


N. B. This is the first time of their continuing in the offices into which they are now elected, to continue in the profession of the true religion, and to keep faithful and true allegiance to our said sovereign Lord, whose authority and sovereignty they shall assist and defend to the utmost of their life, with their bodies, goods, and gear, against the enemies of God and his Majesty, being either strangers, or his highness's unnatural and disobedient subjects whatsoever; and hereupon every are sworn severally by God himself. The magistrates and whole council swore the above oath, which continued to be administered annually.

4th October 1574.


Patrick Inglis Sadler, treasurer.

4th October 1575.


Thomas Monypenny treasurer.

These were sworn openly in their offices this year, and confessed the true religion of Jesus Christ, renouncing all idolatry and superstition, and all papistical errors whatsoever, acknowledging and avowing the excellent right high and mighty Prince James the VI. by the grace of God, king of Scots, for their only sovereign, promising for this time further during the time of their continuing in the offices into which they are now elected, to continue in the profession of the true religion, and to keep faithful and true allegiance to our said sovereign Lord, whose authority and sovereignty they shall assist and defend to the utmost of their life, with their bodies, goods, and gear, against the enemies of God and his Majesty, being either strangers, or his highness's unnatural and disobedient subjects whatsoever; and hereupon every are sworn severally by God himself. The magistrates and whole council swore the above oath, which continued to be administered annually.

3rd October 1576.

William Lord Ruthven provost Mr Patrick Whitelaw, Thomas Monypenny, James Anderson baker, Andrew Mercer dean of gild.
William Hall baker, treasurer.
Henry Adamson, in name of the merchants, protested against William Hall. George Johnston, in name of the crafts, protested that their privileges granted by the kings and queens of Scotland should not be hurt.

15th October 1577.
William Lord Ruthven, provost, &c.
Mr Patrick Whitelaw, Thomas Monypenny, Bailies Dionyfius Conqueror, James Anderfon baber, Oliver Pebles dean of guild.
William Hall baker, treasurer.

6th October 1578.
William Lord Ruthven, provost, &c.

5th October 1579.
William Lord Ruthven, provost, &c.

7th October 1580.
The election of the magistrates being continuin to this day, like as that could have been electit the ordinair day after Michaelmas, be our sovereigns letters subscribt with his hand dispensand with the time as a length containit in our fore reigns letter and charge, at the palace of Holyroydhouse, the penult day of September 1580.
William Lord Ruthven, provost, &c.

Mr Patrick Whitelaw of Newrange, William Anderfon, Alexander Omeey, Henry Lees taylor, Robert Anderfon dean of guild, George Johnston skinner, T.

2d October 1581.
William Earl of Gowrie, provost, &c.
Mr Patrick Whitelaw, Oliver Pebles, William Fleming, Patrick Inglis sadler, Dionyfius Conqueror, &c.
The occasion of the Earl of Gowrie's violent death must he sought for a few years back, Captain James Stewart son of Lord Chiltree, who, in 1581, accused and brought to the block, the great Earl of Morton for being concerned art and part in the murder of Lord Darnley. The Captain procured the guardianship of young Earl of Arran who was disordered in his sense by ill usage, vexation and disappointment. This unfortunate nobleman, once beloved by the reformers, the Captain shut up in a jail prison and used him with barbarous cruelty, and he took possession of his titles and estates. He was profligate, a scorner of everything that was serious, aspiring, artful, revengeful and avaricious. He had the address to insinuate himself into the favour of young King, whom he flattered and humoured in all his juvenile amotions; he wounded his ears with lectures on dissipation and despatchery; he was hospitably entertained at the house of the Earl of Mar's grand-uncle to the King. Without regarding the laws of hospitality or of gratitude, he carried on a criminal intrigue with the wife of his benefactor, a woman young and beautiful, but according to the description of a cotemporary historian, "intolerable in all the imperfections incident to her sex." Impatient of any restraint upon their mutual desires, they, with equal ardour, wished to vow their union publickly, and to legitimate, by a marriage, the offspring of their unlawful passion. The Countess petitioned to be listened to by her husband, for a reason which no modest woman will ever plead. The judges, overawed by Arran, passed sentence without delay, and this infamous scene was concluded by a marriage solemnized...
solemnized with great pomp, and beheld by all ranks of men with the utmost horror. When the King was at Kinneil and not sixteen years old, Arran took his sister in his arms in her shirt, carried her to the King's apartment, desired him to take and use her in the authority, and Devil's name. This was one of the King's counsellors and ministers.

The other was Lord D'Aubigny a French man afterwards Duke of Lennox. It was said that he was under the influence and counsellors, or conduct of the Duke of Guise, of an easy and humane disposition, and a Papist, he affected to favour the reformers, these two in administration grossed the favour of the young king, and ruled the nation with a rod of iron. The antient nobility were disregarded, the reformers hated, and despised. All these attempts to place the crown and security on his head, were but little remembered. Many who had opposed him with the greatest virulence, enjoyed the rewards and honours. James, after which the others were emtitled. Exalted notions of regal prerogative, utterly inconsistent with the constitution of Scotland, being in Edinburgh filled by his favourites, into the mind of the young Monarch, unfortunately made, at that early age, a deep impression there, and became the source of almost all the subsequent errors in the government of both Kingdoms. Courts of justice were held in almost every County, the Proprietors of land were called before them, and upon the slightest neglect of any of the numerous forms, which represented the illegal peculiar to feudal holdings, they were fined with unusual and intolerable rigour.

The Lord Chamberlain revived the obsolete jurisdiction of the office over the Burroughs, and they were subjected to exactions less grievous. A design seemed, likewise, to have been formed by the Council of Guise, to exasperate Queen Elizabeth, and to dissolve the alliance with her, which all good Protestants esteemed the chief security of their religion in Scotland.

A close correspondence was set on foot between the King and Lord D'Aubigny, who were treated with great respect and indulgence, and even allowed non.
Magistrates of Perth.

Mother, and considerable progress made towards uniting their titles to the crown, by such a treaty of association, as Maitland had projected; which could not fail of endangering or diminishing of his authority, and must have proved fatal to those who had acted against his with greatest vigour.

All these circumstances irritated the impatience of the Scottish nobles, who resolved to tolerate no longer the insolence of the two minions, or to stand by while their presumption and inexperience endangered both the King and kingdom. Elizabeth, who, during the administration of the four Regents, had the entire direction of the affairs of Scotland, felt herself deprived of all influence in that kingdom ever since the death of Morton, and was ready to countenance any attempt to rescue the King out of the hands of favourites, who were leading him into measures so repugnant to all her views. The Earls of Mar and Glencairo, Lord Ruthven lately created Earl of Gowrie, Lord Lindsay, Lord Boyd, the Tutor of Glamis, the Maitland of Oliphant, with several Barons and gentlemen of distinction entered into a combination for that purpose: The King's situation, and the security of the favourites, encouraged them to have recourse to

James, after having resided for some time in Athol, where he engaged his favourite diversion of hunting, was now returning towards Edinburgh August 22d. with a small train. He was invited to

Edinburgh Castle which lay in his way. The multitude of strangers whom he found there gave him some uneasiness, which he concealed with the utmost care. Next morning he prepared for the field, expecting to find there some opportunity of making his escape. As he was ready to depart, the nobles entered and presented a memorial against the illegal and oppressive actions of his two favourites whom they represented as most dangerous enemies to the religion and liberties of the nation. James, tho' he received this remonstrance with complaisance which was necessary in his present situation, was extremely impatient to be gone; but as he approached the door, the Tutor of Glamis rudely stopped him. The King complained, exploded, threatened, and finding all these without effect burst into tears. "No matter said Glamis fiercely, better children weep than bearded men." These words made a deep impression on the King, and were never forgotten. The Lords, without regarding his

insult or indignation, dismissed such of his followers as they suspected allowed none but their own party to have access to him; and they treated him with great respect, guarded his person with the utmost
utmost care. This enterprise is usually called by our historians, the Raid of Ruthven.

Sir James Melvil, a member of the privy council and the King's sincere friend, informs us, that after the deposition of Morton the last of the four Regents, the King, not fifteen years of age, took the reins of government in his own hands, and was conducted by Lennox and Arran; Lennox was wholly guided by Arran and his wife, whom they began to envy, and endeavoured to supplant, that they might attain to the sole government of the King, and management of affairs. To accomplish this end, they gave him bad advice, and invidious informations against his best friends. Lennox having been educated a papist, was suspected to be at the Duke of Guises direction, and therefore, a dangerous man to be about his Majesty. The whole country was stirred up against him. The ambassador of England helped to kindle the fire. At the instigation and misinformation of Arran and his lady, he first cast off his true friend the Master of Mar, captain of the castle of Edinburgh, and afterwards Sir William Stewart Captain of Dumbarton, Alexander Clerk provost of Edinburgh, and the Earl of Gowrie Treasurer. The rest of the nobility, were also dissatisfied to see these two young lords the favourites of a young King, and aiming at the lives of the noblemen to get possession of their estates. They likewise suspected the reformed religion to be in danger, the one being popish, and the other an enemy and sneerer at all religion. They thought, that in two such counsellors, no wholesome advice would proceed for the peace of the country: therefore, many of them consulted together to remove them both from court. Accordingly they presented to the King, the following supplication at Ruthven castle.

It may appear strange to your Majesty, that we your most humble and faithful subjects, are here convened beyond your expectation, and without your knowledge; but after your Majesty has heard the urgent occasion that hath pressed us, your Majesty will not marvel at this our honest, lawful and necessary enterprise.

Sire, for the dutiful reverence that we owe unto your Majesty, and because we abhor to attempt anything that might seem pleasing unto you, we have for the space of two years suffered such false accusations, calumnies, oppressions and persecutions, means of the Duke of Lennox, and him who is called the Earl of Arran, that the like insolencies and enormities were never here before borne with in Scotland; which wrongs albeit they were
Magistrates of Perth.

intolerable; yet when they only touched us in particular, we comported with them patiently, ever attending, when it should please your Majesty to give a remedy thereto. But seeing the persons foraid, have plainly designed to trouble the whole body of the common-wealth, as well the ministers of the blessed Evangel, as the true professors thereof, but in special, that number of noblemen, barons, burgesses and community, who did most worthily behave themselves, in your Majesty's service, during your youth; whom principally and only they molest, and against whom they use most extremity and rigour of laws, oftentimes most finitously perverting the same for their destruction; so that one part of these your best subjects are exiled, another part tormented, and put to questions, which they are not in law obliged to answer; and withal, do execute with partiality and injustice, all your laws; and if any escape their barbarous fury, they can have no access to your Majesty, but are falsely calumniated, and debarred from your presence, and kept out of your favour.

Papists, and most notable murderers, are called home daily, and restored to their former honours and heritages, and oft times highly rewarded, with the offices and possessions of your most faithful servants.

Finally, your estate royal is not governed by the council of your nobility, as your most worthy progenitors used to do, but at the pleasure of the foraid persons, who enterprize nothing but as they are directed by the bishops of Glasgow and Roys, your denounced rebels, having with them joined in their ordinary councils, the Pope's Nuncio, with the Ambassador of Spain, and such other of the Papists of France, as endeavour to subvert the true religion, and bring your Majesty in discreditt with your subjects. They travel to cause you negociate and traffique with your mother, with the advice of your estates, perwading your Majesty to be reconciled with her, and to associate her with you conjunctly in the authority royal, meaning nothing other thereby, but to convict us of usurpation and treason.

And so having these your best subjects out of the way, who with the defence of your authority, maintained the true religion, as two things united and inseparable; What else would have followed, but the wreck and destruction of both?

For conclusion, your whole native country, for which, Sire, you must give an account to the eternal GOD, as we must be answerable to your Majesty, is so disturbed and altered, and the true religion, the common-wealth, your estate and person, are in no
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† Robertson v. II. p. 91.
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Magistrates of Perth.

less danger, than when you were delivered out of the hands of
the cruel murderers of your father; Who they were, we will not
insist on at present.

Sir, beholding these great dangers to be imminent, and at hand
without speedy help, and perceiving your noble person in such
hazard, the preservation whereof is more precious to us than our
lives; finding also no appearance, that your majesty was forward
ed hereof, but like to perish before you could see the peril: we
thought, that we could not be answerable to our eternal GOD
neither faithful subjects to your Majesty, if, according to our
ability, we prevented not this present distress, preserving you
Majesty from the same.

For this effect, with all dutiful humility and obedience, Wh
your Majesty's true subjects, are here convened, desiring you
Majesty in the name of GOD, and for the love you bear to his
true religion, to your country and common-wealth, and as you
would see the tranquillity of your own estate, to retire your
self to some part of the country, where your Majesty's person may
most safely preferred, and your nobility secured, who are in haz
zard of lands, life and heritages: and then your Majesty shall for
the disloyalties, falshoods and treasons of the persons aforefa
evidently proved, and declared to their faces, to the glory of
GOD, advancement of his true religion, your Majesty's preser
vation and honour, and the deliverance of your common-wealth a
country, and to their perpetual ignominy and shame:*

The nobles, in the mean time, treated the King with great re
humoured him in his favourite diversion of hunting, he often re
at Gowrie's palace in Perth, made excursions to the country, an
to Stirling, Linlithgow and Edinburgh, the Lords keeping con
stantly about him. E

Lennox and Arran, were astonisht to the last degree, at an
event so unexpected, and so fatal to their power. The former
deavoured, but without success, to excite the inhabitants of Ed
burgh to take up arms, in order to rescue their Sovereign from ca
tivity. The latter with his usual impetuosity, mounted on hor
back the moment he heard what had befallen the King, and with
few followers rode towards Ruthven-castle, and as a considera
body of the conspirators, under the command of the Earl of M
lay in his way ready to oppose him, he separated himself from
companions, and with two attendants, arrived at the gate of c

castle. A

Magistrates of Perth.

castle. At the sight of a man so odious to his country, the indignation of the conspirators rose, and instant death must have been the punishment of his rashness, if the friendship of Gowrie, or some other cause not explained by our historians, had not saved a life, so pernicious to the kingdom. He was confined, however, to the castle of Stirling, without being admitted into the King's presence.

Lennox was banished to France, where he soon after died. Arran was driven from court. After the King had been ten months in the hands of the enterprising noblemen, by a stratagem, he found means to escape into the castle of St. Andrew's, where the heads of the opposite faction attended him, only Gowry of the other party remained and made his peace with the King, he returned to Ruthvencastle, and not long after, the King made him a visit at that place: but Arran, who was restored to his former power and favour with the King, was determined to ruin him, and therefore procured an act banishing him the kingdom. Gowry was ordered to France, but while he lingered at Dundee, colonel Stuart captain of the guards, was sent to apprehend him, who made him prisoner after an obstinate defence. Two days after, Angus, Mar and Glamis seized the castle of Stirling, and erecting their standards there, published a manifesto declaring, that they took arms for no other reason, but to remove from the King's presence, a minion who had acquired power by the most unworthy actions, and who exercised it with the most intolerable insolence. The account of Gowrie's imprisonment struck a damp upon their spirits. They were disappointed of a sum of money promised by Elizabeth, their friends and vassals came but slowly in, the King was advancing at the head of twenty thousand men; they fled precipitately towards England, and with difficulty made their escape. This rash and feeble attempt hurt the cause for which it was undertaken, added strength and reputation to the King; confirmed Arran's power, and enabled them to pursue their measures with more boldness and greater success: * Gowrie was the first victim of Arran's resentment. After a very informal trial, a jury of peers (among whom was Arran) found him guilty of treason, and he was beheaded at Stirling.† The King had no intention of taking Gowrie's life. He was a grand-child of the Earl of Angus, and near kinman to the King. But Arran was determined to have his estates, and therefore to make a party to affit him in the design of ruining him, he engaged to divide his lands with them. At his death

* Robertson V. 2d. p. 91.
† Robertson V. 2d. p. 106, 107.
Magistrates of Perth.

death, he shewed himself a devout Christian, a resolute Roman, and was much regretted by all who heard his last speech. After a career of tyranny and wickedness, Arran was surprized and slain by James Douglas of Parkhead, in revenge of his uncle the Earl of Morton's death, so much was he hated and despised, that little enquiry was made after Douglases.

5th October 1585.
John Earl of Montrose, P. &c.
William Flemynge,
Thomas Monypenny, { Bailies
Patrick Blair,
Geo. Johnston skinner.
Dionysius Conqueror. D. G.
William Anderson, treasurer.

Sixteenth December thereafter, by virtue of the king's letter and charge, dated at Linlithgow 11th of December, the magistrates were set aside, and in their room were chosen:
John Earl of Atholl, P. &c.
Mr Patrick Whitelaw of Newgrange,
Oliver Pables,
William Flemynge,
Henry Lees taylor,
Andrew Mercer, dean of guild.
William Hall baker, treasurer.

3d October 1586.
John E. of Atholl, provost, &c,
William Flemynge,
Mr Patrick Whitelaw, { Bailies
Oliver Car,
David Forbes saddler, 
Thomas Monypenny, D. G.

Patrick Ray, treasurer.
2d October 1587.
James Hepburn, provost, &c,
Alexander Oliphant,
Patrick Blair,
James Adamstone, { Bailies
William Hall baker,
Robert Anderson, dean of guild.
George Johnston, treasurer.

N. B. There were great contentions about the last election, and complaints made to the king and lords of secret council, that the new set had applied the common good to their own private use. They were convened before the king and secret council at Falkland. On hearing the cause, the chief authority were confined to the castle of Blackness; and the king, on advice of his lords, ordered be chosen.

2d October 1587.
James Earl of Gowrie, P. &c.
Patrick Blair,
Adam Anderson,
Oliver Young, 
Andrew Malcolm baker.

\[2 \text{d October 1587.}\]
By the same詹姆斯E. of Gowrie,
Oliver Young,
Patrick Blair,
Alexander Oliphant,
Patrick Gray,
The former council of provosts accepted the new appointed.

6th October 1587.
John E. of Gowrie, provost;
Andrew Martin,
Oliver Young,
Robert Anderson,
Henry Balncleather,
James Drummond, 
D. G.

Oliver Pables, 

5th October 1587.
John E. of Gowrie, provost;
James Adamstone,
John Spence,
Andrew Drummond,
Andrew Martin.

States, James when he was for a new order.
Magistrates of Perth.

Robert Anderson, dean of guild, Oliver Pebles, treasurer.

2d October 1588.

By the king's letter.

James E. of Gowrie, provost &c.

Robert Anderson, James Drummond, dean of guild sworn.

James E. of Gowrie, provost &c.

James E. of Gowrie, provost &c.

John Spence, T. sworn.

4th October 1591.

John E. of Atholl, provost, &c.

not sworn.

Oliver Young, James Drummond, D. G.

Maclean, T.

Patrick Blair, Alexander MacIntosh, James Drummond, D. G.

The same year 2d October, the council referred the election of provost to the king, who accepted the reference, and nominated

6th October 1592.

John E. of Atholl, provost, &c. not sworn.

Andrew Mercer, James Drummond, D. G.

Robert Anderson, Oliver Pebles, T.

Oliver Young, James Drummond, D. G.

Henry Balneaves, James Drummond, D. G.

Oliver Pebles, T.

5th October 1590.

John E. of Atholl, provost, &c. not sworn.

Oliver Pebles, James Adamson, John Spence, Andrew Donaldson, Andrew Malcolm,

Bailies

Sworn

Sworn

Sworn

Sworn

Sworn

Oliver Pebles, James Adamson, John Spence, Andrew Donaldson, Andrew Malcolm,

Bailies

Sworn

Sworn

Sworn

Sworn

Sworn

Sworn

Sworn

Sworn

Sworn

Sworn

James Drummond, Dean of Guild sworn.

John Spence, T. sworn.

James Drummond, D. G.

John Spence, T.

2d October 1592.

John E. of Gowrie, provost, &c.

Sworn.

Oliver Young, James Drummond, D. G.

Sworn.

Oliver Young, James Drummond, D. G.

James Drummond, D. G.

John Spence, T.

1st October 1593.

John E. of Gowrie, provost, &c.

Sworn.

Oliver, Young, James Adamson, Robert Mathew, Thomas Johnston.

Sworn.

James Drummond, D. G.

Sworn.

Alexander Brown skinner, T.

James Earl of Gowry was young when elected and died when he was Provost, which occasioned the reference to the King for a new nomination,
Magistrates of Perth.

30 September, 1594.
John E. of Gowrie P. &c.
Oliver Peblis
Oliver Young
Patrick Oliphant
Thomas Johnston
Patrick Blair D. G.
James Adamson T.

4th October, 1595.
John Earl of Gowrie, P. &c.
Patrick Blair
Robert Mathew
Constantine Melis
Robert Cock
Robert Anderson D. G.
James Adamson T.

4th October, 1596.
John E. of Gowrie P. S. and Coroner.
Patrick Blair
Robert Mathew
Constantine Melis
Robert Cock
Robert Anderson D. G.
James Adamson T.

3d October, 1597.
John E. of Gowrie, P. S. & C.
Oliver Peblis
James Drummond
James Adamson
Robt. Leitham Sadler

Henry Adamson D. G.
Robert Cock Baker, T.
N. B. Henry Adamson was killed by Thomas Peblis on Good-Friday and none chose in his room till Michaelmas next.

2d October, 1598.
John E. of Gowrie, P. S. & C.
Oliver Young
Patrick Blair
Constantine Melis
Patrick Grant
James Adamson D. G.
Robert Mathew T.

1st October, 1599.
John E. of Gowrie P. S. & C.
Oliver Young
Constantine Melis
Andrew Ray
Thomas Johnston
James Adamson D. G.
Robert Mathew T.

N. B. The Earl and his brother were murdered in the Earl Palace at Perth the 5th of August following, of which we have given account, Appendix No. 46.

Alexander Blair of Balthayock.

* On the 6th of August this year, the Earl told the council that he was to go abroad for his education, they unanimously entered into a resolution to elect him Provost next Michaelmas, and became bound for their successors in office to elect him annually until he returned, this agreement is signed by the whole town-council in presence of Mr Patrick Galloway Minister of Perth the King's chaplain and Henry elder town clerk. Such was the affection the town had for this young Lord, he was continued Provost until his return from Padua in 1600.
A letter from the King, dated at Brechin, 28th September, 1600, was read in council. "Trusty friends, We greet you heartily well, having pruif and experience of the loyaltie, affection and guide service of you the present Provost, Bailzies and Counsale of our burgh of Perth, we are no wise mindit that ye sal be alterit, at the time of your election approaching, and theirfor haif thought guide to will and desire you with sic of your neighbouris, as hes vote in election of Magistrats, within our said burgh to continue you, and evry ane of you, in your particular offices within the same without alteration or change, quharby we may have a full testimony of your guide will, honest dewties and service severally."

Quhilk being read, the forsaid Provost Counsal and Decanis of Magistrats, all in an vote but variance, obeyit his Majesties letter with all hearty guide will, and theirfor continues the present Provost, Bailzies and Counsal for the year to come, and because of the ill vents of Oliver Peblis, and of Andro Henderson, who is registrat at the horn and summoned for treason, the Counsal be monieft electit Andro Arnot and Gawin Dalziell to be in their place for filling up the Counsal.

N. B. It was necessary to save appearances, that Andro Henderson should be put out of the Counsal, as there was use for him at Gowries trial. Oliver Pebles was Gowries friend.
4th October 1603.

Sir David Murray Provost, &c.
James Drummond
James Adamson
Andrew Henderson
Robert Mathew D. G.
Alexander Brown Skinner, T.

James Drummond
Gavin Dalzell
Constantine Melius
Patrick Grant Skinner
James Adamson D. G.
Alexander Brown Skinner, T.

30th September 1605.

David L. Scone Comptroller of Perth, &c.
William Dalzell
Robert Mathew
Andrew Arnot
Gabriel Mercer Taylor
James Adamson D. G.
Robert Keir T.

6th October 1606.

David L. Scone Provost,
Gavin Dalzell
Robert Mathew
Andrew Arnot
Gabriel Mercer
James Adamson D. G.
Robert Keir T.

5th October 1607.

David L. Scone Provost,
James Drummond
Gavin Dalzell
Patrick Anderson
William Williamson Baker,
Andrew Arnot D. G.

† A. D. 1599. An order to procure stones out of the quarry of Pitthevlis, was obtained by the Magistrates to rebuild the bridge (vid. p. 81. vol. 1st.) this year it was nearly finished, but for some reason, perhaps want of money, the work had been stopt as well before (A. D. 1617.) in a supplication to King James, for money to finish it, which probably was answered graciously, for it was completed before 1621.
A charge from the King was produced in Council, narrating an act of Parliament, discharging any persons to bear office of Magistrates in Burrows, except trading merchants and freedmen residing in the Burrows, under the pain of treason, and putting them to the Horn and escheat of goods. In obedience to the King’s Charge were elected,

James Adamson Merchant, Provost, &c.

David Chrystilson

Bailies

Thomas Wilton

David Sibbald

John Ogilvy Sadler,

Gavin Dalzel D. G.

William Powrie T.

1st October, 1610.

James Adamson P. &c.

James Drummond

Thomas Wilton

David Sibbald

Patrick Grant Skinner.

Constantine Melis D. G.

Robert Leitham Hammerman, Treasurer.

30th September 1611.

James Adamson, provost, &c.

Constantine Melis,

William Powrie,

Mr Henry Anderson,

James Balneavis stelher,

David Sibbald, dean of guild.

John Anderson, treasurer.

5th October 1612.

David L. Scone, Provost, &c.

Mr Henry Anderson,

Andrew Grant,

Charles Rollock,

Bailies

William Williamson

baker,

David Sibbald, D G.

William Hall baker, T.

4th October 1613.

David L. Scone, Provost, &c.

Constantine Melis,

David Sibbald,

Bailies

John Anderson,

John Ogilvy sadler,

David Chrystilson, D. G.

Andrew Grant merchant, T.

3d October 1614.

David L. Scone, Provost, &c.

Constantine Melis,

Charles Rollock,

Andrew Gray.

Bailies

Andrew Anderson skinner,

David Chrystilson, D. G.

Robert Beirne skinner T.

2d October 1615.

David L. Scone, Provost, &c.

Constantine Melis,

David Sibbald,

Andrew Gray,

Bailies

Thomas Johnston bower
Magistrates of Perth.

David Christison, D. G.
Adam Paterson merchant, T.
September 30. 1616.

David L. Scone, Provost, &c.
Alexander Peebles,
Charles Rollock,
John Anderson,
William Williamson,
Andrew Gray, D. G.
Thomas Crombie flesh, T.

Books

Bailies

N. B. 2d October, conform to the act of burrows, the whole crafts ilk ane, made choice of their deacons, and this to stand yearly thereafter on

Wednesday after the election of the magistrates, which yearly on Monday after Michaelmas. This order has been punctually observed ever since 6th October 1617.

David L. Scone, Provost, &c.
Alexander Peebles,
Charles Rollock,
Andrew Conqueror

Robert Letham hammerman

Andrew Gray, D. G.

Thomas Leik merchant, T.

Ad REGEM, PONS PERTHENSI.

Maxime Rex, nostris solatia maxima luctus,
O toticás Casus commiserate meos.

Maximus ille ego sum Pons, et modo Maximus Amnis
Se pronun in gremio, volvit agitque meo.
Ipse per undenos jacui minus utilis annos

Nunc lacer in medius semirefectus aquis

* In his tour through some of the principal towns in Scotland, King James came to Perth on Saturday the fifth of July this year. A speech was delivered to him in name of the town by John Stewart merchant, exactly fitted to the King's taste, full of sublime flattery, as it neither does honour to the King, nor the town, I shall not defile these pages with it. Immediately after, several elegant Latin poems were presented to his Majesty, by merchants and other gentlemen of Perth. A specimen of which I shall give the reader, which indeed does honour to the town.
Magistrates of Perth.

Solus eras, animo qui me miseratus amico,
Quae labores Census regia Dona tui,
Sive ego Pontifices, qui nominis omnia nostrī
Praēgunt titulis officiosa suis:
Sive ego Questores animo miserabilis ægro
Harem, surdis me ceciniisse queror.
Eloquar, an sileam, nostri penuria Census
Me pro marmoreis ad tabulata vocat.

Ubi mea praē reliquis me commiserata ruinis,
Exhaust loculos, heu mea fata, suos
Si qua superrestant nostri medicamina morbi
Solus Apollinea ser medicament ope
Me tibi, me patriae, simul et mihi redde, meisque
Ut merear titulis justa trophæa meis.

Subsidii exspectantissimus
Pons Perthanus.

Enricus Andersonus Mercator Perthencis.

Regi, P E R T H U M introeunti, Carmen.

Me procul curae insomnes, procul ite dolores
Curatumque pater dure facesse labor.
In decus et seculi renovatrix gloria nostri
Add Perthi redidit flamina lētā fui
Pallite qui colitis propter vaga flamina Perthi
Plaudite qua liquidis Taus inundat aquis.

Exurgent dieæ Charites, pulchræque Napaæ
Floribus internat candida Flora viam.

N 2

Eia
Eia agite, O Juvenes, læta's celebrate choræas,
Iste pede alterno, terra sonora tremat;
Eia agite et celebrate diem pæana canentes,
Ut vox lætitiae testis ad altra volet.
Cætalides reclinant lætæ nova carmina Musæ,
Et præat dulces Calliopeia modos.
Teſtentur læto proceres sua gaudia plauſu,
Nec cæßet plebes concelebrare diem.
Accelerate Senes, pueri, innuptæque puellæ,
Lætitia festum concelebrare diem,
Exultate omnes: hæc lux ad gaudia nata est:
Inter sælices hæc numeranda dies,
Quæ patriæ pacis pater, fulcrumque piorum,
Et tutela sacra religionis adeʃt.
Ad cœlum attollas modulantem carmine vocem,
Quisquis Scottigenæ nobile pectus habet,
Namque ad te; mirum! jam nunc accedit ab aʃtro
Fronde triumphali Pax redimita comas.
I Bellona furens, teque hinc discordia praeceps
Proripe, et infeʃlis Ira superba minis,
Turcica vos petite, et Abaddonis arva cruenti,
Nulla ubi religio est, nulla ubi sancta fides.
Felici obʃetet se tota Britannia pace;
Vera ubi religio est, una ubi sancta fides,
Qualis Geryones inter concordia fratres,
Talis in æternum regna Britannia liget.
Chara Caʃedonie foror Anglia juncta maneto,
Nec vos disœrdes sentiat ulla dies,
Ex-pater utrisque est, et pulchra Britannia mater,
Jan hidas necit, necstat et unus amor.
Necstat et æternis Cæli concordia flammis
Acqua, et nulla pax violanda die.

Sic Orat ALEXANDER ADAMSON, Mercator Perthenlis.

Hore magna tonantis, alme Phæbe
Malarum decus, eminenſque splendor;
Exspectate diu, venis decorus,
Carum multiplici caput corona:
Exoptate diu, venis politus
Alma curriculo vehens decoro.
Te unum pofcimus, alme Phæbe, munus;
Phæbe delitiae, decusque, amorque,
Phæbe pars animæ, vigorque noſtræ
Te unum pofcimus, alme Phæbe, si fors
Mortalis superis ut fenecchant,
Speram, ut magnanimum tenens Leonem,
Sera in secula tranfigas Seneclam.
Ter longum ut tribuas et expetitur
Ter brumæ, ah nimis, ah nimis, nimisque
Longæ et intolerabili, coæquum.
Terum quo celerem jam ages curulem?
Mutatam, O faciem poli folisque!
Moxne curriculum rotis ciſatis
Velox in rigidam feres Capellam?
Ah brevi nimis, ah nimis, nimisque,
Nobis sic hiemem dabis ferocem;

Ah
Ah longum nimis, ah nimis, nimisque
Nobis hic hemem dabis rigentem:
Sic ne cuncta ruent, quod O vetant Dil,
Antiquum in Chaos? ante destinatun
Tempus laetitiae fluentne nostrae?
Certe cuncta ruent, fluentque; cum Rex
Motum in Zodiaco sequitus, austrum
Calentem, borea petes relicto.
Ergo curriculum tene ad Leonem,
Si te curriculum diu ad Leonem,
Donec siderii calore vultus
Messis ingeniorum amena late
Flavescat, tibi fonte dedicato
Et Mentes satienir Hyppocrene.
Nosta tum ignibus, O Apollo, sacris
Corda accensa tuis, tuas canendi
Laudes egregias, tuas colendi
Virtutes celebres amore rapta,
Tollent perpetuis tuas camenis
Laudes, perpetuo taeque nostris,
Laudes materies erunt Camœnis.

HENRICUS ADAMSONUS Perthenis.

ELIGIA urbis PERTHANÆ.

Salve nostrer Amor, Regum optatissime salve:
Quanta redux nobis gaudia, quanta creas?
Phoebus ab eo radiorum ardente corona
Illustrat terras, exhileratque virus.
Magistrates of Perth.

Creditus Lux alma tui, Rex optime, Vultus,
at Jubaré céthereo nocte dieque frui.
mea spes, mea laus, mea gloria, sola voluptas
decus Aonii, materieſque Chori!
rex Jacobe, veni, multis defuncte periclis:
Octaris ambrosio flumine tincte, veni.
Non ſternum, non ſtamma ſerox, non dira ſemena
in ſatanæ potuit ſtaus nocōſſe tibĭ.
Irea turris Erat tibi, Rex, fabricator Olympi:
ſpecifica terga dedit dilanianda lupis.

bru ut auspicio ſupremi Numinis audax
reddidit Isacidum libera colla Jugo;
ſemirameo fabricata bitumene ſtravit
Semiramina, regīuras depopulatus ſopes:

ut divina redimitus tempora lauro
ritio emittes pignora chara Deo:
Dionysius Turcae, et Babylonis carcere ſolveś:
Domini laudes nocte dieque canant.

tupioque Jovi lethalia vulnera ſiges,
bi bonus arma Jove, qui Gedonis hæces
et palladium, trojanæ gloria gentis.

Optum erat, a ſumma culmine Troia ruat
ubi te cortina Dei, non ludicia Phoebi,
incēps, Saxonidum juſſit adire plagas.
At tria lutra dolor lachrymis consumpti obortis,
ique funeræs parca tulisse faces.
Aerea gemibunda, manus ad ſidera tendens,
rbegar querulos ſemper inire modos.

Me
Me mea deseruit spes, anchora tuta salutis
Et premit adversa fors malefida rota.
Heu invisa mihi, radiantia lumina Phoebi?
Nec fine Rege placent inclyta regna Jovis.
Olim ego florebam: Regum clarissima sedes;
At nune in cineres gloria strata jacet.
Dives agris quam dives opum! quam splendida Commis!
Inque dies Tyrio murice picta fuit.
Undique finitimi nostrum coluere tribunal,
Fascibus afferret subdere colla meis.
Diva fuit, cinxtisque meos parnassia crines
Gloria, et indulcit Delius ipse Lyram.
Enthea committit mihi casta sacraria Pallas,
Crediderat numeros Calliopeia suis.
Ait ubi terga dedit pars pectoris optima nostris,
Laus fugit, et numeri Calliopeia, tui.
Nocte graves gemitus spargit Titania nostris
Liventesque genas Phoebus ab axe videt.
Tot premor adversis, tollet quot in aequora fucctus
Scylla, procellosis dum ruit Eurus equis.
Donec eram felix, Regum et radiosa viderem
Lumina, et amplexum fata dedere mihi;
O quam bellipotens, OJacroque insignis et aure
Et Jove supremo conjuge digna fui.
Stravimus horreutdis Gimbhorum corpora tels
Stravimus altorum colla superba Docus.
O quam sope Taum (pumantem sanguine vidis
Sanguine Danorum, gloria tanta mea eff!
Quanta fuit Virtus, et quanta potentia, norunt
Camber, Saxo potens, Hectoridumque genus
Ut medio nitet axe dies; placidissima lymphis,
Fulchra sita, Regum gaudia, amorque fui.
At malefana meos mutat Rhamnifia Vultus,
Necio quo fato, sed furibunda premite.
Post tria Lustra meis accedit purpura fætis,
Jam posito lucu carmina lœta cano.
Dante Pierides nunc helicona Deæ.
Auro quam fulget rofæis Aurora quadrigis
Carios australi venit ab orbe Jubar.
Maxime Rex, Phæbus Phæbeaque turba, forores,
Te reticente silent, pleistra movente canunt.
Nix mihi, Tindaridis facies despecta, Deaque
Cypridi: at formæ tu decus omne meæ:
Non ego divitias Cæli, non perśica Regna
Opto, sed amplexus, cypride digne, tuos.
Malo Cleoneo meme objecisse Leoni,
Quam mihi te, mea spes invicta fata negent.
At Divum interpres tibi missus ab Æthere summo
Precipit australis mox remeare plagas.
Decus, I nostrum: fælicibus utere semper
Suspiciis, mundi gloria, cura Deum.
Ut vos O Superi, Regem sitipante corona
Singite, terrigenum sterite colla Ducum.
Sterite purpurea splendentes vestes Tyrannos:
Tartarti numina dira lacs.

Vol. II.
When we consider the mighty King to whom these Poems were addressed, we can excuse the indelicate and fulsome flattery which was very acceptable to our classical Monarch.

James made this tour at the request of his Bishops, who had persuaded him that every thing was prepared in Scotland for the reception of prelacy and the English ulages, and that they only wanted
Magistrates of Perth.

wanted his presence to give weight to their decisions. But when he understood by a protestation of more than fifty ministers, that things were far from being ripe, in a rage, he called the bishops Dots and deceivers. To please him, they presented to the ministers convened, the five articles which the next year were confirmed by the assembly at Perth.

5th October 1618.
David Lord Scone, Provost, &c.
Charles Rollock,
David Sibbald,
Andrew Conqueror, Bailies
Patrick Grant, Skinner,
Andrew Gray, Dean of Guild,
Andrew Forbes, Hammerman,
David Lord Scone, Provost, &c.
John Matthew of Balhousie,
Constantine Melif, Bailies
Andrew Conqueror,
Thomas Crombie, Fleshier,
Adam Paterfon merchant, T.
Andrew Gray, Dean of Guild.

* Calderwood. ad an. 1617.
† The General Assembly met in the Old, or Saint John's Kirk, Perth, this year, on the 25th of August.
His Majesty's Commissioners were Lord Binning Secretary, Lord Scone and Lord Carnegy. Their afferors Sir Gideon Murray Treasurer, Sir Andrew Ker of Fernieheat Captian of the guard, Sir William Oliphant King's Advocate, and Sir William Livingston of Mylth. Noblemen, the Earl of Lothian, Lords Ochiltree, Sambhar and Boyd. Barons Wauchton, Ludwharn, Glenurchy Younger, Clunie-Gordon, Boningtown-wood, Weems, Balvaird, Balcomie, Balcarres, Balmano, Bombie, Blackbarony, and Lagg. Burghers for Edinburgh, David Aikenhead and George Foulis. For Perth, James Aedie and Constantine Melif. For Dundee, Mr Alexander Wedderburn Younger, and Robert Clayhills. For Aberdeen, Mr Mortimer. For Stirling, Christopher Alexander. For St Andrew's, John Knox and Thomas Lentron. For the University of St Andrew's, Doctor Bruce. All the Bishops except Argyle and the Isles. Ministers, Commissioners from Presbyteries, or wanting Commission.

A Fast was appointed the first day of the Assembly, which was literally regarded. Patrick Forbes of Corfe Bishop of Aberdeen, Preached in the morning on Ezra chap. vii. verse 23. and asserted that nothing should be done, nor determined in the Church by any superi-
or power, but that which is according to the commandment of the
almighty King.

Archbishop Spotiswood preached in the little kirk, on 1 Cor. xi
and verse 16. He preached for two hours in defence of Ceremonies
in General, and of the five Articles in particular. The Sermon was
printed. A Confutation of them was also published.

The Assembly met in the little Kirk, Mr Spotiswood Archbishop
of St Andrew's, placed himself in the Moderators Chair without
election, which was objected to. The Archbishop answered, that the
Assembly was convened within the bounds of his Diocess, and he
hoped no man would take his place.

The king's letter was read, full of expostulations and threatenings.
His address was to the Right Reverend Fathers in God, right true
Cousins and Counsellors, and others our trufty and well belove
subjects. He says, "Do not think, we will be satisfied with refus
fals, or delays, or mitigations, and we know not what other ſhips
have been proponed; for we will content ourselves with nothing
but with a ſimple and direct acceptation of these Articles in the
form by us ſent unto you." The five Articles, on account of
which, the Convocation as the king names this Assembly, was called
are these, I. Kneeling at the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper.
II. Private Communion to sick people. III. Private Baptism.
IV. Confirmation of children by the Bishop. V. Observation of holy
days. These Articles were afterwards confirmed by Parliament; the kings exerting his Royal prerogative over the kirk, and his bullying the Ministers, raised an universal murmur and dissatisfaction.

While his Court Chaplains rained flattery upon him from the Pulpit. Yet he gained nothing in the establishment of his preroga-
tive in ecclesiastical matters, but by mere dint of Persecution, fines
and imprisonments. Many Ministers were summoned before the High Commission Court and were fined, imprisoned and banished.

Among them was the Historian Calderwood who was treated with
great afinity for his obstinate opposition to the Articles. James
Starter personally examining him the year before at St Andrews, and
finding him very firm, had the meannes to order Spotiswood to him, that if he was not content to be suspended spiritually, he should be suspended corporally. His deprivation and banishment gave
leisure to write and publish his elaborate and learned Altare Dam
enum, which vexed the king not a little.
2d October, 1620.  
David L. Scone Provost, &c.  
John Mathew of Balhouse  
Andrew Rollcock  
William Williamson  
Andrew Gray D. G.  
William Hall Baker, T.

1st October, 1621.  
David Viscount Stormont, Lord Scone Provost,  
John Mathew of Balhouse,  
Charles Rollock  
David Sibbald  
John Flemmyg  
Andrew Gray D. G.  
John Anderson T.

This year the town of Perth was in great danger by an extraordinary inundation. I am favoured by Mr James Scott present Minister of Perth, with the best account of this inundation, recorded in the Session Register by the then Minister Mr John Malcom, as follows:

Tuesday, 16th October 1621.
The council and elders being convened, have ordered an voluntary collection to be uplifted of the haill inhabitants, for declaration of their thankfulness to God for their deliverance from the fearful inundation of waters threatening destruction both of the town and inhabitants, to be applied for the use of the poor. The manner whereof follows.

An remembrance of God's visitation of Perth.
It is to be noted and put in register in this book, the great and miraculous deliverance, that the Lord gave to this brugh of Perth, of an fearful inundation of waters compassing the same on all parts, so that therethrough the brig of Tay was hailly dung down, except only one bow thereof standing. None could get furth of it, nor yet come within it, to make any relief thereto.

The manner of the rising of the water was this, the rain began on Friday the 12th October, about ten hours of the day, it continued that day and Saturday, and in the night, unlooked for the water rose so high, that all then that dwelt outwith the Castelegavel port, in laigh houset, the water increased so, that they behoved to go to high houses for preservation of their lives: and being in high houset, the water rose to the loftiogs in the biggest mid-houses in the Castelegavel before six hours on Monday in the morning, and the wind and weet continuing, the water came up to Gilbert Henderson's yet [gate] in the Castelegavel, and to

* Margaret
Margaret Monypenny's yett in the fish-market, to Donald Johnston's yett in the High-gate, to the Meal-vennal in the Southgate, and the water ran like miln-clauſes, at the yetts of diverse parts on the north side of the High-gate. An great tempestuous wind at the east, blew all this time. The water also came above Henry Sharp's shop in the Speygate. The like fearful inundation of water was never seen in no living man's rememberance, which brought the people under such fear, that they looked for nothing but to have been destroyed.

Whereupon, Mr John Malcom minister, powerfully endued with God's Spirit, cauſed ring the preaching bell on Sunday at seven hours of the morning, and the haill inhabitants came to the kirk, and there he exhorted them to repent for their sins, which had procured the said judgment of God to come upon the town, affuring them, that if they were truly penitent therefore, and would avow to God to amend their lives in time coming, God would avert his judgement, and give them deliverance; whose powerful exhortations moved the people to cry to God with tears, clamours and cries, and to hold up their hands to Ged to amend their lives, and every one of them to abſtain from their domestic sins.

The like humiliation both of men and women, has not been seen in Perth of before parting; preaching and prayer continued all that week. Our Paſtor, with great magnanimity, inſisted in exhorting the people to true repentance and amendment of their lives.

The waters began to decreaſe afternoon on Monday (15th) but after day-light paſt, there arose a greater tempeſt of wind and rain than at any time of before; which so affrighted the people that night, that they looked for nothing, but the waters should have arisen to greater height, nor they were of before. Notwithstanding thereof, miraculously, through the great mercy of God, by (without) all men's expectation, the water greatly in the mean time decreaſed: Which in the morning moved the people in the kirk, and all other places, to give moſt hearty thanks to God for his mercy towards them.

Mr John Malcom proved the part of a faithful Paſtor to his flock, with great godly courage, and magnanimity, to comfort them with the mercy of God.

Great plenty of corns in all parts, both ſtacks and ſtooks, being on haughs and valley-ground, was carried away by the waters and diverse ſhips by tempeſt perihed, and horse, nolt, kyne and sheep dier.
It will not, I hope be judged improper to take notice of another remarkable inundation at Perth A. D. 1210. when the town was almost destroyed. Hector Boece in his account of it, has mislead our subsequent historian Buchanan who should have followed Fordun who wrote little more than a century after the inundation. Fordun gives the following simple and plain account of it, and shews that Berth and Perth was the same town, and occupied the same ground. * Hoc anno (1210,) scilicet, ut quidam volunt, circa festum Sancti Michaelis (Sept. 29th) tanta fuit pluviae inundatio, ut torrentes et flumina antiquos canales excederent, et segetes de agris afferrent. Villam quoque quae olim dicebatur Bertha. * nunc quoque Perth in Scotia, aqua de Taya cum aqua de Almmond, maxima ex parte pertransit. Mons quiadnam in eadem villa futrunt; paucissimis eos de primatibus comitantibus, qui tune fortasse intererant, ali etiam de optimatibus Scotiae, qui etiam in eadem villa fuenterant, prout poterant, se afferunt, in naviculis, aut in Solaris (cum Burgenibus et ceteris utriusque sexus **) vix iterarent: Aqua enim Maris Malena returgente, et nym aquarum pluvialium abundantia excrecente, intumescens, subito ex- tererat, ut per Villam illum region non solum Cobule et Botellae, sed etiam immanes naves, præ aquarum amplitudine, abique quocunque obice, saltare per Vicos et plateas, libere poterunt per- transeire **.

Fordun

* Bertha (Bartha MSS. Col. Edin.) nunc quoque Perth. de una
* heep drowned. Thus far the record in the Session-register of
* Perth.
Fordun, Lib. viii. cap. lxii. Edit. Edin. 1759, per Flamin. Goodall. The people of Perth who have a regard for the antiquity of the town are obliged, for the above observations from Fordun, to the acute Doctor Adam Drummond of Gardram, who with his usual candor, communicated the hint to the publisher. It is to be observed that Fordun says, that the bridge and the Chappel were carried away by the inundation. The Roman Catholics have a veneration for the ground on which their chapels stood; and we have already taken notice that the Chappel dedicated to the Virgin stood next to the bridge, the east wall of which yet makes part of the tolbooth.

According to Fordun the inundation seems to have been yet more terrible than the last in 1621. The King, his son Alexander and his brother David Earl of Huntington with a few of the nobility, escaped to land in a small ship. Some of the citizens escaped in cobles and small fishing boats, but the most part saved themselves by flying up to Terraces and Balconys, so great was the inundation by the joint swelling of Almond and Tay, that part of the Mile town brae was tumbled into the water, and not only small vessels but large ships could sail on the streets and lanes. It appears that the town had been a great deal lower than it is now for cements have been found many feet below the present streets, remaining entire in several places, a plain proof that the inhabitants had endeavoured to guard against destruction from future inundation. King William in his charter and donations is called Restorer of Perth and the bridge. Therefore Boece's story concerning the destruction of Bertha, and the building of Perth below the old town is a mere fable. There never were seen any vestiges of a town at the place called Bertha about a mile and a half above the town. There appears indeed to have been a Roman station on these grounds, as many urns eighteen feet deep have been dug out of that ground and more are appearing, as inundation of the river Almond are washing away the banks, and for many years that river has taken its course farther north.

There is indeed great plausibility in what the Annotator observes concerning the old and new town of Perth occupying the same ground ascribed by Fordun, and Boece produces no reason for differing from Fordun's Continuator. The Perth MSS. refers to was probably written by Russell one of the Carthusian Monks who lived in Perth when James the First was murdered in the Blackfriers monastery, he was one of Fordun's Continuators, as Bowmaker abbot of Inchcolm, and Macculoch Monk of Scoed.
Magistrates of Perth.

30th September 1722.
Alexander Peblis, P.
John Anderfon, P.
Andrew Wilfon, P.
John Flemyng Ham-merman.

Skinner, P.
Andrew Gray, D. G.
Andrew Donaldfon Skinner, T.

4th October 1624.
Andrew Conqueror, T.

2d October 1626.
Andrew Wilfon, P.
Mr Robert Mitchel, T.
George Johnston, T.

6th October 1628.
Alexander Peblis of Chapelhill.
Provost.

* The persons in this list who have the addition of Master, have taken their degrees at the Universities.

† We ought to observe, that on the 6th of October 1628, Lord Stormont was elected Provost, but by a decree of the Lords of Council, of the 21st of February, the election was declared illegal. The Viscount was laid aside, and Peblis of Chapelhill elected in his room. There were laws which prohibited noblemen or gentlemen not resident, nor bearing burden as citizens, to be elected into the magistracy.
Before we proceed to the next year, we should take notice that King Charles the first came down to Scotland with a splendid retinue to receive the crown of this kingdom, and he thought that coronation was an indispensable ceremony. He was at this time entirely in the hands of Laud, and was given of so plausible a pretext, for visiting Scotland in person, that he might carry that Zealot's scheme into execution. The Scots nobility had, for some time, warded off this visit with abundance of address; but Charles was now resolved to render it as splendid as possible; and in all events to carry with him Laud, to serve him as the director of his conscience.

As the triumphal entry of the King into Edinburgh, on Saturday the fifteenth of June, was the most splendid of any that was ever heard on Balfour.

"The city of Edinburgh, through ages this city, the where lie obelisks, public, and back, Sco and two, Archbishops, Earl of Evelin, and of his wealthy, chief lawyers, brothers, and two gentlemen of arms of arms, and in the foot cloaks, in his hand, and of his of Scotland. Then came the reading richer, and the eternal pearls, and in the panache of James Mac-riding on a garment, and the gentlemen mounted, for two in order of the pension, two and two..."

Then can
was ever seen in Scotland. We shall copy it from Sir James Balfour's MSS, published by Guthrie, vol. 9th A. D. 1633.

"The order of King Charles I's triumphal entry into the city of Edinburgh. Entering at Castle Port, and marching through the city to his palace of Holyroodhouse; for many ages this kingdom hath not seen a more glorious and stately entry, the streets being all railed and sanded, the chief places where he passed were set out with stately triumphal arches, obelisks, pictures, artificial mountains adorned with choice music, and divers other costly shows. First there went on horseback, Squires two and two, Esquires, Knights, his Majesty's servants of the best sort, Lords, Earls' eldest sons, Bishops two and two, on velvet foot cloaths; Viccounts, Earls two and two, Archbishops of Glasgow alone, Earl of Haddington Lord privy seal, Earl of Morton Lord treasurer, Viccount Dupplin Lord chamberlain, five Serjeants at arms with gilded maces, York Herald of England, six Scotch heralds two and two, Norroy king of arms of England, Master of requests, two gentlemen ushers, and in the middle between them Lyon king of arms on rich foot cloath, Earl Marshal of Scotland, with his baton of office in his hand, Duke of Lennox great chamberlain of Scotland, and of his Majesty's household, Earl of Errol Lord great constable of Scotland, bearing a sheathed sword before his Majesty. Then came the King's Majesty riding on a barbary, with an exceeding rich caparison of velvet, embroidered with gold and oriental pearls, the bosses of bridle, crupper and yoke being richly set with emeralds, rubies and diamonds, and on his head a plume of red and white plumes. After the King, followed James Marquess of Hamilton, master of his Majesty's horse, riding on a horse richly mounted, and after him followed, four gentlemen of his majesty's equerry, leading a horse richly furnished with caparison, and fast cloath of white satin embroidered with gold, and stones very beautiful to behold. Next came the English noblemen two and two, gallantly and richly mounted, gentlemen of his Majesty's privy chamber two and two in order. Theophilus Earl of Suffolk captain of the band of pensioners; gentlemen pensioners with their gilded partizans, two and two in order. Henry Earl of Holland captain of his
Majestie's guard. Lastly came the yeomen of the guard two and two, with their partizans in their hands. An incredible multitude from all quarters convened at Edinburgh, to see this royal triumphant entry. The King was crowned at Holyroodhouse the 18th of June. During the ceremony, Laud gave a remarkable specimen of his frantic zeal, for the Archbishops of Glasgow refusing to be clothed in the theatrical robes assigned to him, was forcibly pulled from his seat by Laud, who ordered Maxwel, the violent Bishop of Ross to supply it. Laud preached the coronation sermon, and declaimed furiously in favour of a further conformity of the church of Scotland to that of England in discipline and ceremonies. Laud came prepared to introduce the English mode of worship into Scotland. He intended to publish a book of common prayer for the use of the church of Scotland, in a form more exceptionable than that of England to Puritans and Presbyterians, for which the common people of Scotland had an invincible aversion.

The parliament met. The lords of the articles brought in a bill for confirming the royal prerogative as it had been settled in the year 1606, but tacked to it another bill which passed in 1609, by which the late King was impowered to prescribe apparel to church-men with their own consent. Burnet says, The passing of this act, was a personal compliment to King James, and never was executed in his reign. Charles was so intent on carrying his point, and the refumption of church-lands and tythes that had been alienated in the minority of the former reign, that he remained in the house during the whole debate, and pulling out of his pocket a list of the members, "I have all your names here (says he) and will know who will do me service, and who will not this day." This tyrannical declaration did not daunt the members. They offered to confirm the act 1606, relating to the prerogative, but objected to the act 1609, being tacked to it. A motion was made by the Earl of Rothes that the acts might be divided, and the members in general seemed disposed for a debate, but were silenced by Charles who peremptorily ordered them to vote, but not to argue. The votes being collected, one Hay clerk register, whose office it was to examine the division and declare the majority, said the question was carried.
The debate was carried in the affirmative. The Earl of Rothes affirmed that the majority was for the negative. Charles said that the report of the clerk register, whom Balfour represents as being an abject tool of power, was to be decisive, and that if Rothes persisted in his opposition, he was to stand the conferences, which were, that he should suffer the penalty of death, which the register must have suffered, had he failed in his proof. This severity daunted Rothes, and the bill received the royal assent; but nothing less than absolute infatuation, could have prevented Charles from seeing that he lost more than he gained, by carrying his favourite points, in a manner so tyrannical and arbitrary. The reader can easily account for this, when he recollects that his evil genius Laud, was still at his elbow and prompting him to all his madness.

To honour his coronation, first parliament, and place of his birth, the King created one Marquess, ten Earls, two Viscounts and eight Lords, which were these; William Earl of Angus; created Marquis of Douglas in his Majesty's withdrawing-chamber at holyroodhouse, the seventeenth day of June. George Viscount Duplin chancellor of Scotland, created Earl of Lincol. William Crichton Viscount Aire, Lord Sanquhar, created Earl of Dumfrsies. William Douglass Viscount Drumurig, Earl of Queensberry. William Alexander Viscount Ca-


Sir Alexander Forbes created Lord Pittligo. Sir David Lindsay created Lord Balcarres. Sir John Frazer of Muhillon, created Lord Frazer.†

On the 24th of June, the King went in great state to his chapel royal, and after making a solemn offertery at the altar, he performed the ridiculous ceremony of touching a hundred persons, for the King's evil; putting about every one of their necks, lays Balfour, a piece of gold, coined for the purpose, hung at a white silk ribband. Upon the rife of the parliament, four days after Charles visited Linlithgow, Stirling, Dumfermling (the place of his birth) Perth and Falkland.

His entry into Perth, is recorded in the register kept by the Glover-calling as follows, "His Majesty King Charles of his gracious favour and love denzeit (conceded) himself to visit his own city and burgh of Perth, the eight day of July quhair, at the entrie of our South Inch port, he was received honourable, be the Provost, Baizltes and Aldermen, and the delivery of an speache mounting to his praise, and thanks giving, for his Majesty's coming to viseth this our city, when theyit upon horse-backe and heard the famyn patientlie, and thereafter, convoyit be our young men in guard, with partizan clad in red and white, to his ludging at the end of the South gate, (Gowries palace) belonging now heritable to George Earl of Kinnoul, heigh chancellor of Scotland, &c. The morrow thaterether came to our churche, and in his royal feat heard ane reverand sermon, immediately thaterether came to his judg- ing and went downe to the gardine thatyrof, his Majesty being thayre set upon the wall next the watir of Tay, quhair upon pone was ane fleeting staige of tymber cled about with birke uppone the quhillke, for his Majesty's welcome and entry thretteine of our brethrene of this our calling of Glover, with green cappis, silver ftrings, red ribbons, quhyte (boyles Caledonian) and bells about their leggis, shewing rapereis in their handis, and all uther abulzement, dauncit our sword daunce, with mony dificile knoitis, fyve being under and syve above upon thair shoulderis, three of theme daunccing through thair feet and about tham, drinking wine and breking glasse.

† Balfours, MSS. Annals apud Guthrie, A. D. 1633.
Ouhilk (GOD be praifit) wes actit and done without hurt or fhape the till any. Ouhilk drew us till greit chairges and ex-
penſis amounting to the sowme of 350 merks, yet not to be
rememberit because graciously acceptit, be our soveraine, and
bothe eftatis to our honour and great commendation."

Thereafter the following poem (which is called a Comedy
acted by David black and George Powrie, two taylors on the
water of Tay) was pronounced before the King,

David Black in Name of Tay, says,

That means this roaring and these touching drums?
What fhouts of joy, from whence this clamour comes?
Thus proudly bold to interrupt our rest,
Midst our deeps, our quiet to molest;
While as our greatness in retiredness plays,
And shrinks us up in halcionian stays;
Since take occasion in disdain to trample
Our liquid belly, and our arms so ample,
That running reaches from Braidalbanie,
To pay our triton tribute to the sea,
With silver streams that lovingly enclose him,
By kind embrace in azurie Neptunes bosom.
Thus uncontroul'd who dare our course reclaim?
Till they're disgurg'd, we lose our force and name.
Whom Caledonias forrefts furnish beams,
Grampians stones to overvault our streams?
Whom they have seen for many thousand age,
Fis by their banks with unreffited rage;
While crown'd with icy alabaftor towers,
Of storm that from their snowy tops down pours,

While
While in a verdant mantle mildly traceing,
Alongst Napaeus tents and them embracing;
Whilst rushing to the ocean like a King,
With noise that makes the rocky mountains ring,
To whom the ocean when we meet gives place,
And under sandy Drumlay hides his face,
Who is it then dares vilify our might?
And thus our power and our glory flight?
Come swift foot Almond call our vassal rills,
Our rivers, brooks that kiss the Grampian hills,
Command them all to pay us what they ow,
And back our forces with dissolved snow,
O'erflow their banks and with impetuous course,
Lead with them captive every neighbouring source;
In passing haste let their no lingering stay,
T' impede their dues to rough stone rolling Tay,
Who wrong resents, and with an irefull grudge,
Avows these plains to cover with deluge.
Let Garie gliding on his gravelly ground,
Whose rolling streams the flowery meadows mound;
Land louping Lyon from his flockful glen,
With restless speed come to augment our train;
And trout full Tymnel with his tumbling torrent
Come to us marching with a course-full current;
And break-bridge Bran with slow returning billows,
Come meet our powers at Caledonian Willows;
Impetuous Ilia do him also cite,
With all his branches he our grandeur meet,
Charge Kerbat kyth from the Anguisian fields,
Along great Glamis where he his homage yields,
To raſhy Dean whole body's bound with arches,
Where he dissolves while towards us he marches.
Bid irefull Ericht with his dreadfull dinus,
Leave gainful sport about his lofty fins,
Address him hither with his murmuring voice,
To 'wake the valleys with a streaming noife.
What mean the Perthians in their pride of mind
To mock our weakness, brawling in this kind?
And think they not, how that our force before
Return'd their bridge, their bulwark and their shore?
Their water-course, their Wardhouſe, common wall,
And threat their town, their turrets with a fall:
Their Mother Bertha felt our power and rage,
For worth and strength the glory of her age;
There the imperial Tybur's children stood
Fraid, and pitch'd their tents beſouth my flood;
The Danifh blood by us was born away,
When they were vanguisht'd by the valiant Hay.

GEORGE POWRIE Answers for Perth.

As, yes, it is, the Perthian youths indeed
Tread on thy belly now, but fear or dread,
Verjoy'd because they have King Charles the great,
Within their walls, to view their ruin'd state,

CHARGE.
With power and love can by himself alone,
Cause bind thy belly with a bridge of stone,
And shall thy now divided lands unite,
To serve his subjects with a paved street,
Which to the country shall great comfort bring,
And make us all pray for great Charles our King.

TAY. DAVID BLACK.

O do I wake, or is it but a dream,
How do I tremble at King Charler's name;
Then humbly here I prostrate at his feet,
For now I see the prophecy complete,
In elder times it long since was fortold,
That he my streams should by a bridge unfold,
And well I knew that none durst bar my flood;
Nor was there any but King Charles the good,
As heaven ordains, none can the fates elchew:
Then, royal Sir, I render here to you,
My low subjection ready at command,
And joy I'm chain'd by thy great royal hand,
And ever vow, while I am named Tay,
Not to expatiate nor o'erflow my Brae.

PERTH. GEORGE POWRIE.

Come dive, my lads, the bottom of his deep,
From henceforth be his boundaries shall keep,
Quite spoil the treasure of his scaly store,
Empty his streams and throw them quite ashore.
There was a subscription set on foot for rebuilding the bridge at footed with the respectable names of the King and Prince of Wales, followed by a long list of the nobility and gentlemen. King James subscribed for 100,000 merks, and Charles Prince of Wales for 10,000. But James's death, and the turbulent reign of Charles defeated this scheme. However, the magistrates and citizens never lost sight of it, and feeble attempts were now and then made to put it in execution, but the extensive plans intimidated them from venturing on such an arduous undertaking, which could only be carried into perfection by the spirit of a noble H.A.Y.

6th October 1634.
Robert Arnot of Benchels, Provost, &c.
Andrew Wilson, Bailies
Thomas Durham, Bailies
Patrick Dundee, Bailies
Andrew Gray, dean of gild
William Ray hammerman, T.

2d October 1637.
Thomas Durham, dean of gild
William Hall baker, treasurer

1st October 1638.
Mr Robert Mitchel, Bailies
Alexander Inglis, Bailies
John Anderson, Bailies
George Fleeming hammerman,
Thomas Durham, dean of gild
Patrick Anderson, treasurer

2d October 1639.
Mr Robert Mitchel, Bailies
Alexander Inglis, Bailies
Robert Burrel, Bailies
Patrick Dundee skinner,

3d October 1636.
Alexander Peblis of Chapel-hill, Provost
Andrew Wilson, Bailies
Mr Robert Mitchell, Bailies
Alexander Inglis, Bailies
William Hall baker,

4th September 1639.
Robert Arnot, provost
Alexander Inglis, Bailies
Robert Burrel, Bailies
John Pitcairn, Bailies
Patrick Robertson,
Thomas Durham, dean of gild

2 Andrew
In a manuscript by a citizen of Perth we have the following account of July 11, 1644. The Earl of Montrose having ravished his former course and proceedings (he had joined the Covenanters) and being highly minded, upon discontentments mindit be his of his honour and places, fled again into England, quitted his country and joined with his Majestie's forces and took occasion with them, and surprized Dumfries, took the Provost prisoner and Captain Harrie Drummond of Pitcairns troop of horse. The troop was taken through neglect, the Captain having gone home on his Ladies delivery of a child, having committed the charge his lieutenant, who neglected to give orders for a watch, for the neglect he was carried prisoner to Edinburgh, and adjudged to the committee of estates. Thereafter Montrose was beat and driven back by Sir John Brown of Fordel with his troops. In August 1644, Alexander McDonald, alias Alaster M'Leod, alias Colquhoun, tochie's son, who came from Ireland with an army against the Marquis of Argyle, landed with his ships in the Isle of Skye.
Alexander Inglis, dean of gild  

George Dury Skinner, treasurer  

4th October 1647.

Robert Arnott of Benchels, provost  

Robert Arnott of Benchels, provost  

15th October 1645.

John Mercer, provost  

John Mercer, provost

John Conqueror, bailies  

John Conqueror, bailies

Andrew Butter, bailies

Archibald Lamb, bailies

Mr John Paterson, treasurer

Mr John Paterson, treasurer

6th October 1646.

Robert Arnott of Benchels, provost  

Robert Arnott of Benchels, provost

George Bisset, bailies  

Patrick Anderson, bailies

John Conqueror, bailies

Mr John Paterson, bailies

Mr John Paterson, bailies

Robert Jackson

Alexander Inglis, dean of gild

Archibald Lamb, treasurer

2d October 1648.

He thereafter went out of his Lordship's way, and never rested all his way through the west isles, in Lochaber, until he came to Badenoch unknown to the country-people, and encamped there on Friday the 22d of August at night. Next night he pitched at Ballachroan where he rested Saturday and Sunday. His army was about 3000, he laid waste all the country around, and drove the cattle into his camp and set fire to the houses, and burnt and destroyed the standing corn, and carried away the choice young men and pressed them into his service; from thence he passed through Glenfhee into Atholl, and raised all the able bodied men. He joined Montrose at Blair castle whom he found dressed in Highland weed, and in his pocket the King's warrant and commission as Lieutenant-general of his Majesty's forces in Scotland, and a commission to him to be Lieutenant-colonel. Encouraged by this junction of forces, they raised the country, came by Harhilme, where all Strathern and Monteith, the Grahams and Drummonds joined them, their commission warranting them to raise the country by fire and sword where they were opposed.
Upon Sunday the first day of September 1644, an army of about 1000 men which was led by Montrose and numbering 6000 or thereby, and Colecatochies forces, consisting of three or four thousand or thereabout. This being a terrible day not to be forgotten they fought on the Muir above Cultmalindy, called Lamerkin Muir, between two afternoon, or in the space of an half hour, Montrose's forces with MacLeod's Irish being one (joined) they got the victory and many of our people and of Fife were killed, and the dead bodies were stripped naked and left on the ground, about three or four hundred. Among them, the young laird of Rires in Fyfe, Patrick Oliphant younger of Bachilton, George Haliburton of Keilor, Angus, David Grant Captain for the burgh of Perth, Alexander Raunfay, John Duf and Andrew Anderson, with many brave men from Fyfe, the burghs of St Andrews, Cupar, and Kirkcaldy and other towns and fundrie from the landward parishes of the shire of Perth. In which Battle were from the glover calling, Patrick Watson, Thomas Dundee, Henry Paul, Andrew Kinnaird, Alexander Hutton, Alexander Nairn, Patrick Ingles, George Auchnleck, Andrew Mortimer, Andrew Gall, Robert Lamb, John Mecrone, Andrew Anderson Ensign, and Alexander Drummond Lieutenant, who were all safe. After the battle, our people fled to and quarters, and those who fled into the town were made prisoners and forced to march with Montrose, the town was surrounded the night, and surrendered because not able to sustain a siege for want of commanders. Upon Tuesday and Wednesday thereafter the 3rd and 4th of September, they marched over Tay to Angus, and took all the Cannon, Magazine, and spoil of the town with them to the north. Thereafter upon Tuesday the tenth of September, the Marquis...
Marquis of Argyle came from Stirling to Perth with about 1000 men who marched through the town all that week in pursuit of Montrose, and went over the river Tay in boats left undestroyed by Montrose. James Stewart of Ardvorlich on the 6th of September slew Lord Kilpont at Colace, because he had joined Montrose.

Upon the first of January King Charles, after solemnly swearing to and subscribing the National Covenant and solemn league, was crowned at Scone by Mr Robert Douglas moderator of the General Assembly. Andrew Reid merchant in Perth paid about one thousand merks of the Coronation expences, for which he received the King's bond for payment.

July 6th. By order of the King, the whole citizens of Perth marched out to the South Inch, where they cheerfully made choice of a hundred men who were to march to Burntisland to watch the actions of Cromwell's fleet and army, their officers were Andrew ter captain, John Davidson lieutenant, and James Dykes ensign, their company joined a detachment from the army at Dumfermling, 1000 men, who, on the 20th of July were posted on Innerbing hill, commanded by Major-general Sir John Brown of Forres, and Major-general Holburne of Menteith, they were engaged in a superior number of Cromwell's army who debarqued in the night, and routed our army. Holburne escaped, Brown was taken prisoner and sent to the castle of Edinburgh. 1600 foot were killed, and 1200 prisoners were taken at Innerkeithing and Dumfermling, with fifty two drums, colours and bagpipes. The English were commanded by Lambert. The Perth officers marched with the remains of their company to Perth, and Lieutenant Davidson shut the gates of the city, shortly after the King on the head of the royal army marched from Stirling to England. Cromwel and Lambert advanced with their troops to Perth, and lay one night at Fordell, about six miles from Perth, and drove in their horses among General Brown's baggage. Next day Cromwel sat down before Perth with his army and
and found the gates shut. John Davidson, a bold and enterprising gentleman, ordered carts to drive up and down the streets, and a drum to beat continually through the town, and at all the posts to declare the English generals. The town being summoned to surrender, Cromwell offered honourable terms, which were accepted, and the gates thrown open. The Provost Andrew Grant of Balhousie (Murrays-hall) attended the English officers, and conducted them to John Davidson's house (now Walter Kier's), where, after an entertainment, Cromwell asked the Provost how, in his defenceless situation, he proposed to keep him at the gates. The provost simply answered, that they designed to stand out until they heard that the King was in England, Cromwell with a sheet called him a traitor, body, and below his notice; but said, if he had time, he would hang Davidson. Andrew Reid, whom I mentioned before, came in and was introduced to Cromwell to whom he presented the bond granted by K. Charles to him. Cromwell returned it, and said he had nothing to do with it, as he neither was Charles's heir nor executor. To whom Reid replied, If your Excellency is neither heir nor executor, you are surely a vitious intimoidor (intermediz. Cromwell turning to the company, declared, That he never would hear such a bold tale told him. The bond is yet to be seen in the hands of some of Mr Reid's descendants. Immediately after Cromwell's departure from Mr Davidson's house, the side-wall fell down, and Davidson said, he wished it had fallen a quarter of an hour sooner, theg parchment, as in the ruins. Davidson had proposiions in the town, was a publick notary, and fiscal of court. He translated and illuminated the town's charters; some copies written by his hand are extant among the incorporations of trades with gilded capitals. His progenitors founded the chaplainry of St Leonards, and endowed it with a stipend out of their lands, the latter representatives of that family are called Vicars of St Leonards, retaining their title to the benefice. John Davidson gave a tack of lands of St Leonards to Campbell of Aberuchell, for a charging him to fight against Cromwell, he afterwards sold them to the glove corporation. Patrick Davidson, afterwards provost, was his heir successor. To him succeeded his son Patrick laird of Woodmu whose son Patrick an officer in the army died lately unmarried. The provost's eldest daughter married to Doctor Drummond Gardrum has a flourishing family.
Magistrates of Sirh.

4th October 1652.

Andrew Butter, Provost.
John Mercer, Bailiff.
John Conqueror.
William Reoch.
Robert Jackson, Baker.
Mr John Paterfon, D. G.
Alexander Jackson T.

N. B. The Magistrates were all sworn except John Mercer who protested against being chosen.

April 19th 1653.

In obedience to a Committee from the Commissioners of

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the common wealth of England, were elected,
Robert Arnot of Benchels, P.
John Mercer, Bailies.
Mr John Paterfon, John Conqueror,
Patrick Brown.
Andrew Butter, D. G.
Robert Anderfon, T.

October 3d. 1653.

In obedience to a letter from Robert Lilburn Commander in Chief, from Dalkeith, the Magistrates and Council were continued excepting the Treasurer Robert Anderfon in whose room was chosen,

William Sharp Maltman.

† Cromwel's army built the Citadel, on the head of the South-Inch,a little below the Gray-friers burial place, to overawe the town. It was a stately and strong work, four square, with a bastion at every corner, surrounded with strong ramparts of earth and a deep ditch full of water; opposite to it they built a Peer for the loading and unloading ships. The entry towards the town had an Iron-gate. The commanding officer ordered great trees to be cut down in the King's hunting Park at Falkland, and brought to the Citadel. The Schoolhouse was demolished which contained 360 Scholars, was three story high, and contained rooms for the Rector, Doctors, and Music Master; they demolished the walls of the Gray-friers which were between six and seven quarters high, carried away the stones with between two and three hundred tomb-stones, and one hundred and forty dwelling houses with the garden-walls, the Hospital, containing many large rooms, and three story high, the town cross not inferior to Mary Magdalen's Chapel. The stone pillars and abutments of the bridge, besides many kilns and cobles; all were carried away to build the Citadel, now called the Mount. One hundred and forty families were turned out of their houses, and had starved if they had not been supplied by the town, the surface of the two Inches which yielded 2000 Merks yearly for grass, were carried off to build the ramparts. All this the town suffered for their loyalty.
Magistrates of Perth.

2d October 1654.

Robert Arnot Provost, &c.
John Mercer,
Mr John Paterson
John Conqueror
Patrick Brown.
Andrew Butter, D. G.
William Sharp, T.

1st October, 1655.

Andrew Butter Provost, &c.
William Reoch
Mr Henry Chaiap, 
Patrick Anderson,
George Wilson,
Mr John Paterson, D. G.
James Dykes, T.

* 24th September 1655. "Declaration of his Highness Council in Scotland for elections. Whereas by an ordinance of his Highness the Lord Protector of the common wealth of England Scotland and Ireland and the dominions thereunto belonging, bearing date the 12th April 1654, Scotland is united unto our common wealth with England, and therein it appears, that the Shires and Burghs of Scotland, by their deputies convened at Dalkeith, and again at Edinburgh, did, before the then Commissioners of parliament, accept of the said union and assent thereto, and did promise to live peaceably under, and in obedience to the authority of the common wealth of England exercised in Scotland. And whereas by an other ordinance of his highness entitled, an ordinance of pardon and grace to the people of Scotland; it is desired that they may be made equal sharers with England in the present settlement of peace, liberty and property, with all other privileges of a free people, the Council in pursuance thereof, taking all the premises into their consideration, as also the many prejudices that may arise to the good people, burghers and inhabitants of the several cities, burghs and incorporations within this nation from the want of the due nomination and election of their respective Magistrates according to their laws and customs. And to the end that the inhabitants of the said burghs, cities and towns may receive all due encouragement, and have government and justice righteously administered unto them, Do declare, that all prohibitions as to the election of Magistrates are taken off, and that all cities, burghs, and towns incorporate in Scotland, to whom the privilege of chusing their Magistrates belongs, may from henceforth meet and convene for that end within their respective cities, Burghs and towns, and therefore proceed to the due and lawful nomination and election of their respective Magistrates, wherein the said council expects due and particular care shall be taken.
1st October 1656.  
Andrew Butter, Provost, &c.  
David Murray, Apothecary  
William Reoch  
Andrew Gray, Hcerman  
Mr Henry Chaip of  
Patrick Anderson of Tullilumb  
Ormiton, Bailies  
dean of guild.  
Patrick Threipland, T.  
Bailies  
Andrew Butter of Gormach, P.  
5th October 1657.  
David Murray  
Archibald Lamb, T.  
James Dykes  
T.  
Mr John Paterson, D. G.  
Mr Henry Chaip of  
Mathew Chaip, saddler, T.  
Ormiton, Bailies  

Then that no person be chosen who is dangerous to the commonwealth, disaffected to the present government, or scandalous in life and conversation; which persons qualified, duly elected and chosen, are and shall be the Magistrates for the ensuing year; and the council do likewise farther declare, that in case this declaration shall not come so soon to all the burghs, that they may elect their Magistrates by the timelimited in their Charters respective; that in such case such burghs not having such timely notice, may proceed to the election of their Magistrates that day fortnight. Provided alwise, that in the case of their faithful administration of justice, and in all other cases where formerly the name and style of King, or keepers of the liberties of England has been used, in the exercise of the foresaid government of the said cities, burghs or towns; the name of his highness the LORD PROTECTOR of the common wealth of England, Scotland, and Ireland, and the dominions thereto belonging, be inserted and used". E M A N U E L D O U N I N G Clerk of the Council, 24th September, 1665.

† 21st September, The town council ordained, and the provost, bailies, deacons of crafts, &c. subscribed the decree.

1 That every person who shall be admitted burgess and guild-brother shall pay 100 lib. Scots, if he has not served his apprenticeship, or married a burgess daughter in her pure virginity.
Magistrates of Perth.

3rd October 1659.
Mr. John Paterson of Benchals, P.
Patrick Threipland
William Jackton
John Lamb
Patrick Bell, taylor
James Dykes, D. G.
Alexander Rankyn, T.
1st October 1660.
Mr. John Paterson, provost, &c.
James Dykes
John Lamb
Alexander Rankyn
Alexander Jackson, baker
Patrick Threipland, D. G.
Andrew Walker, baker, T.

30th September 1661.
Andrew Grant of Balhagils, P.
Patrick Threipland
John Lamb
Alexander Rankyn
Henry Rollo, fadler
James Dykes, D. G.
John Wilson, T.

30th September 1662.
Andrew butter, provost, &c.
Patrick Threipland
John Lamb
Alexander Rankyn
John Anderfon, glover
James Dykes, D. G.
Andrew Anderfon, T.

Every person, who shall be admitted burgess only shall pay to the town-treasurer 40 lib. Scots, together with the due formerly paid by the said burgess and gild-brother to the gildrie.

Each tradesman’s apprentice shall pay for his booking in the gild-book 40s. Scots to the gild-treasurer, having served five years from the date of his entry.

Producing his master’s discharge of his indenture and apprenticeship, he shall be admitted burgess and gild-brother for payment of 20 lib. Scots, the one half to the town-treasurer and the other half to the gild-treasurer with the former dues.

Every tradesman to pay for his upset 4 lib. Scots to be divided equally betwixt the town and gildrie treasurers, and the town-treasurer is ordered to attend the admission of every burgess and gild-brother.

*Declaration* appointed to be signed by all persons in public trust conform to the act of parliament dated 5th September 1662.

We the provost, bailies, dean of gild, treasurer, council and deacons...
Beacons of crafts of the burgh of Perth under subscribing, sinitcerely affirm and declare, that we judge it unlawful in subjects, upon pretence of reformation, or other pretence whatsoever, to enter into leagues and covenants, or to take up arms against the King, or those commissioned by him, and that all these gatherings, convocations, petitions, protestations, and erecting and keeping council-tables, that were used in the beginning and for carrying on of the late troubles, were unlawful and seditious, and particularly that those oaths whereof the one was called the NATIONAL COVENANT, as it was sworn and explained in the year 1638 and thereafter, and the other entituled a SOLEMN LEAGUE and COVENANT, were and are in themselves unlawful oaths, and were taken by and imposed upon the subjects of this kingdom, against the fundamental laws and liberties of the same; and that there lieth no obligation upon us, or any of the subjects from the said oaths, or either of them to endeavour any change or alteration of the government either in church or state, as it is now established by the laws of the kingdom.

The original subscriptions of the magistrates and town-council, to the above declaration remain in the records of the town at the year 1662.

* George Halyburton bishop of Dunkeld died this year. He was also Parson of Perth. The large house, now called the Fountain where the stamp office is kept, belonged to the bishops of Dunkeld who had their ordinary residence in Perth. This bishop was a benefactor to the town, it was by his interest that King Charles, after the restoration, gave the citadel in a gift to indemnify the town for the losses they sustained by the building of it which we have mentioned at A.D. 1651. The magistrates and council...
John Wilson,  
Patrick Urquhart,  Ball.  
John Glas,  
Henry Rollock fader.  
William Sharp, D.G.  
George Conqueror, T.  
1st October 1666.  
Patrick Threipland, provost,  &c.  
John Wilson,  
John Glas,  
Mr Alexander Orme,  
John Anderson glover  
William Sharp, dean of gild  

Robert Gairdner goldsmith, T.  
1st October 1667.  
Patrick Threipland, provost,  &c.  
John Glas,  
Mr Alexander Orme,  
George Conqueror,  
Patrick Bell taylor,  
John Wilson, dean of gild  
Alexander Jamieson, T.  
6th October 1668.  
Patrick Threipland, provost,  &c.

were so overjoyed with the restoration, that they made a gift of Gowrie's palace and gardens to the King, which cost them fifteen thousand merks Scots. It became afterwards the property of George Earl of Kinnoul who repaired the house.

* Complaints were made, that both timber and stones were stolen and carried away from the citadel, notwithstanding of frequent prohibitions under severe penalties. The magistrates this year ordered it to be exposed to publick view, and it was purchased by George Conqueror merchant and treasurer for 4000 merks, besides 702 merks for 1960 stones, which he sold before, for which he was to answer in his treasurer's accounts.

† George Robertson glover gave in a supplication to the council desiring some consideration for a house without the Castle gavel port, which was burnt by order of the council in 1645, for preventing the spreading of the plague in that place. The council considering that the said George Robertson is indebted to the town for 180 merks, the remainder of the duty of the Castle-gavel port for the year 1640, they unanimously agree to discharge him of that sum.

‡ The magistrates made an agreement this year with Robert Mylne of Balfargie the King's master-mason to rebuild the cross, which was taken away for building the citadel, Mr Mylne was ordered to build a cross as elegant as any in Scotland, for which he was to receive 200 lib. Sterling.
On the 24th of May George Jackson treasurer is ordered to pay to Robert Mylne the King's master-mason for building the cross 100 merks, Mr Mylne paying the scaffolding and carriage of stones, and ordered a gratuity of 20 merks to his masons.

N.B. Mr Mylne was grandson of John Mylne master-mason to James VI. who built the bridge over Tay, which was destroyed by the inundation 1621.

The magistrates issued an order to write to the Lord Lyon for a license to Charles Wilson to gild the new cross adorned with the royal arms and those of the town of Perth.

29th of May being the anniversary of the restoration, the treasurer was appointed to cover the terras of the new cross with a carpet, and to prepare glasses and two gallons (Scots) of French wine, to be drunk, and run out of the mouths of lions, bears, griffins, and other heads with which the cross was ornamented.

Provoost Threipland procured an act of parliament for a market to be held yearly the 9th of October (called St Dionis's day).

David Smyth son-in-law to John Mercer town clerk who was admitted to that office in 1623, was commissioned by his father in law to offer in his name to the council, William Graham to be clerk deputy and assistant, on account of the clerk's great age, which the council unanimously refused, and suspended the clerk for contumacy, for refusing to deliver up the town's charter and other papers of consequence. There had been a variance between the council and the clerk for some time before. They agreed afterwards to allow him to demit his office, and to pay him 1000 merks, and that his successor should indemnify them of this sum.
Magistrates of Perth.

John Glas,
Alexander Jamison,
Andrew Jackson,
Patrick Johnston
glover,
John Wilson, dean of gild
John Kinnaird, treasurer
2d October 1671.

Patrick Threipland of Fingask, provost
John Wilson.
Alexander Jamison,
Andrew Jackson,
Patrick Bell taylor,
John Glas, dean of gild
Patrick Anderson, treasurer
30th September 1672.

Patrick Threipland of Fingask, provost
William Sharp,
Andrew Jackson,
Henry Anderson,
Mathew Chalmers, dyer,
John Wilson, dean of gild
John Kinnaird, treasurer
5th October 1674.

Sir Patrick Threipland of Fingask, provost
Henry Anderson,
Archibald Chrysfie,
Thomas Craigdallie, taylor
Andrew Jackson, dean of gild
Patrick Gow hammerman,

Mr Alexander Orme, 27th of January, was elected town clerk and agreed to pay the 1000 merks to John Mercer late clerk.

† On December 23d Mr Orme died much lamented, John Tais was appointed to officiate in the interim, and on account of the care and faithfulness of Mr Orme, they exeeem his, reli and children from payment of the 1000 merks which he was bound to pay Mr Mercer's heirs, and ordain the succeeding clerk to pay that sum.

‡ The council, as a free gratuity, give to Mr James Gregory 10 lib. Scots to encourage him for setting up a mathematical school at St Leonard's college at St Andrew's, and to assist him to build an observatory. They give a tack of the burrough muir for 19 years to John Lamb and his cautioner Mr John Sibbald for the yearly rent of 100 merks, commencing at Martinmas 1680. On the 21st of July, John Tais is chosen town clerk, and gives bond to pay 100 merks to the heritors of the town, and if he dies before 1676, the succeeding clerk is to pay that sum to his heirs.
Magistrates of Perth.

4th October 1675.

Archibald Chrystie, provost
Henry Anderson, William Sharp
Thomas Craigdallie, Bailies
Alexander Crookshank shoemaker
John Wilson, dean of gild
Robert Swan, treasurer

N. B. There was a tumult at last Michaelmas against provost Threipland and his party.

16th March 1676.

By a warrant from the Lords of secret council were chosen and reposed

Sir Patrick Threipland, provost, &c.

Henry

Provost Threipland receives thanks from the chancellor for his diligence in punishing the keepers of conventicles.

* The council met the eleventh of October, and in one voice, for avoiding the great confusion still threatened, and giving suitable satisfaction to the inhabitants who complain highly upon the long continuance of the provost, bailies, and dean of gild; and, in compliance with the act of parliament anent the duration of magistrates in office and seconded, with a ratification in the acts of burroughs, and in imitation of the laudable custom in other royal burroughs, statute and ordain, that in all time coming, no provost, dean of gild or bailie shall continue any longer in the said offices, than for two years together, and for making the same the more effectual, and to remain unalterable, the members of council present have solemnly sworn never to vote contrary to the nature of this present act, and they appoint those of the council not present, and who shall succeed from time to time, to give their oath, to do nothing contrary to the present condescension, so soon as they appear in council.

The council and every person present after acknowledging the election of magistrates and council to have been orderly gone about, and that notwithstanding of several persons members of council being chosen, yet upon account of some discontent, and regarding the authority of the provost citing them to appear this day. Do judge the not appearance of the members of council, not present, to proceed from a downright disrespect to authority, and therefore they appoint the six persons absent to be cited peremptorily to appear the next council day to vote in what affairs shall concern the town, certifying them, if they appear not, to forfeit their right as burgesses in time coming.
18th October, the council appoints Bailie Thomas Craigdallie to repair to Edinburgh, and give a true account to the Lords of privy council and other persons of quality of the form and manner of the last election, that the misrepresentation of Sir Patrick Threipland late Provost may not harbour with them as truth.

11th November, the following counsellors were cited to take their places, Andrew Jackson, John Threipland, James Schioch, David Monteith, James Duncan, Mr. John Orme and John Clanie; and if they appear not, their places to be declared vacant, and new counsellors chosen.

2d November, the council met to elect a provost in room of Provost Christie, and for filling up the merchant-council in room of the before mentioned members who refuse to own their authority. They elect David Murray apothecary, Patrick Hay, Alexander Blair, William Johnston, David Jackson, John Mc'Ghie, and Alexander Whyte, and continue Sir Patrick Threipland; these all subscribed the declaration, and asserted his Majesty's royal title upon oath, pacifying Sir Patrick Threipland, these all subscribed December the declaration, and asserted his Majesty's royal title upon oath.

John Wilson presides enquired of Patrick Hay if he was a freeman in the incorporation of hammermen, or any wise incapacitated from sitting as a merchant counsellor, he declared, he had a compliment of that nature from the hammermen, but studied no benefit by either for himself or his posterity. Robert Gairn for himself and his deputy the deacon of the hammermen, and in name of that incorporation did owned him as a freeman.

The council unanimously made choice of Patrick Hay to be provost, sheriff and coroner till next Michaelmas, and the whole council swore not to vote for the continuance of the magistrates above two years.

16th March, the council met by warrant of a decretal of the privy council dated 1st March, considering that there was a tumult at the last election at Michaelmas, are ordered to proceed to a new election of magistrates.
Magistrates of Perth.

1st October, 1677.
Patrick Hay Provost, S. & C.
James Schioch,
Robert Swan, Bailies
George Aiken,
Robert Garden goldsmith,
David Monteith, D. G.
John Donaldson, T.

30th September, 1678 *.

Mr Robert Lundie P. S. & C.

Patrick Hay Provost, S. & C.
David Monteith, fe- nior,
George Aiken, Bailies.
John Donaldson,
John Kinnaird Glover.
John Glas, D. G.
Walter Faichney Glover, T.

4th Feb. 1679 †.

Robert

tion of dean of gild, bailies and treasurer, Sir Patrick Threipland was considered as fairly elected provost before the tumult began, and acknowledged as such by the privy council.

The new council unanimously ratified a deputation by John Tais town clerk to William Graham notary as his depute clerk.

This year John Tais Town Clerk died, and July 20th Thomas Butter was chosen in his room.

† 4th Feb. By a decree of the Privy Council, Provost Hay, Bailies Monteith and Aiken, were declared incapable to bear office for three years.

May 26th the Council ordains the treasurer to pay the expenses of the Magistrates in attending the funerals of Archbishop Sharp, at St Andrews.

December 29th, The Act of Privy Council of 4th February incapacitating Provost Hay, Bailies Monteith and Aiken was annulled.

29th March 1680 the Council ordains all Coals to be sold by weight. The Provost and dean of gild are desired to use their interest with the Marquis of Tullibardin to put a stop to the proceedings of his deputy who had fined several of the inhabitants for attending conventicles, and if no stay can be procured, the Council impowers them to go immediately to Edinburgh, and suspend the Sheriff deputies decreet.

10th May, The Provost and dean of gild report that they had waited on the Marquis of Tullibardin, who condescended to cause his deputy delay the execution of the Letters of horning, against the inhabitants who were fined on account of the conventicles until the 14th of next June, and in the mean time that the town should choose an Advocate, and he another, for considering anent the fines imposed.
Robert Smyth,  
James Saunders,  
John Donaldson,  
John Kinnaird Glover,  
John Glas, D. G.  
Walter Faichney, T.  
29th Sep 1679,  
Mr Robert Lundie P, S. & C.  
John Donaldson,  
Robert Smyth,  
James Saunders,  
Thomas Black wright,  
John Glas D. G.  
James Cree Merchant, T.  
4th October 1680.  
John Glas Provost, S. & C.  
Alexander Blair,  
James Cree,  
John Watson,  
Alexander Jackson, Baker.  
Bailies

John Donaldson Maltman, dean of guild,  
Mathew Wilson wright, T.  
3d October, 1681 †.  
John Glas Provost, S. & C.  
Alexander Blair,  
James Cree,  
John Watson,  
Robert Gairne gun-smith.  
Bailies

John Donaldson, D. G.  
William Paton, T.  
1st October 1682 §.  
Patrick Hay Provost, S. & C.  
John Donaldson,  
William Blair,  
George Aiken,  
Patrick Johnston glover,  
Alexander Blair of Corbs, dean of guild.  
Bailies

John Henry, hammerman, T.  
1st October 1682 b.  
Patrick Hay Provost, S. & C.  
John Donaldson, +; -  
William Blair, Bailies  
Patrick Johnstone glover,  
Alexander Blair of Corbs, dean of guild.  

† The council finding the time elapsed which they allowed to bailie Craigdallie to remove the stones and lime out of the Citadel, they empower the treasurer to remove and use them for repairing the south (coal) shore.

19th December, The council having the subscribed Opinion of Sir George McKenzie King's advocate, concerning some members of council elected at last Michaelmas, who refused to act, that the council might lawfully elect others in their room, accordingly by plurality of votes, made choice of David Monteith, late dean of guild, David Whyte and Henry Dal merchants, in place of provost Lundie, bailie Smyth and bailie Saunders, who were elected and deserted the house, also have chosen out of the leet given in by the glovers, in place of Robert Boig who was elected and also deserted the house, Patrick Johnston late bailie, who accepted. They all took the oath and test enjoined by act of parliament.

§ 16th January, Mr John Wylie one of the doctors of the Grammar school, refusing to take the test before the presbytery, the moderator complained to the provost, Mr Wylie was cited before the council,
Magistrates of Perth.

1st October 1683.

Patrick Hay, P. S. & C.
John Glae, P. S. & C.
John Donaldson
William Blair
George Aiken
Thomas Black wright
Alexander Blair of Corbs,
dean of guild
David Montieith, T.

ors 97 Perth, 1ſt Oober 1683. mw September ft.

Patrick Hay, P. S. & G. 1308 Glas, P. S. 8 e
hd Donaldſon 5 Alexander Blair
William Blair D Bai», David Monteith Ba. i
George Aiken lies William Whyte lies bl
omas Black wright. |, _  Alexc. Jackson, baker 8
Alexander Blair of Corbs, William Blair, apothecary,
dean of guild
David Monteith, T.
Robert Balvaird, baker, T.

11th September, The council in answer to a petition of David Murray merchant, grants him liberty to dig such stones as are under ground within the Citadel for erecting a dying work-house in the Saltlegavel, and for no other purpose. They give the same privilege to Iſabel Omey, but no longer than to next martinmas, they referring themselves to the council for the price. They allow bailie Craigdallie's son to carry away the stones which were left by his father above ground already digged.

Mr John Sibbald, tackſman of the Common muir, being convicted by the ſheriff deputy of keeping conventicles, is ordered by the magistrates to be prosecuted.—Ramſay the ſheriff-deputy, has left an unfavory remembrance of himself among the old inhabi-
tants of Perth, for his cruelty in distressing thoſe whose conſciences could not allow them to conform and attend the kirk. This gen-
eman is ſaid to have outlived himself, until he was universally deſ-
ed in Perth, he lived beyond the 27th year of the next century.

26th November, The provoſt informs the council, that 500 em-
che {ial dollars, bequeathed to the poor of Perth, by Sir Patrick
by Wore, late camp maſter general to the king of Sweden, were come
of i bis bands, and as the magiſtrates are left adminiſtrators, they
voſt e bond for the yearly intereſt; payable to the maſter of the ho-
and al, and order a letter of thanks to be drawn up by the miniſter,
ated by him and the magiſtrates, and ſent to Buckſtad in Ger-
ly to Lady More and her only child Anna, and alſo order a
umental inſcription to perpetuate the memory of the legator to
hung up in the church. This inſcription was removed to the
ram · ital, where it is to be ſeen.

This and the preceding year, are marked with violent profe-
sions against the more honest people of the preſbyterian perfo-
the late Act of Succession; nor was he set at liberty, till he had acknowledged his fault and asked pardon upon his knees.

The earl of Argyle fatally, though modestly distinguished himself in this debate: "It was one happiness (he said) that king and people were of one religion by law, and he hoped the parliament would do nothing to loose what was safe, nor open a gap for the royal family to differ in religion." All his opposition was in vain, the test passed by a majority of seven voices. Sir James Dalrymple prefided of the seccion, a secret friend to the Whigs, voted against this though he had acknowledged his fault and asked pardon upon his knees.

The most uninformed reader may easily see that this act, like Nebuchadnezzar's statue, was composed of metal and clay. By the oath which the subjects were to take, the protestant religion was one of the said to be contained in the confession of faith, recorded in the first explanation of the parliament of James the sixth. That the framers of that confession, thought resistance to wicked princes to be a religious duty. Parliament cannot be denied or questioned; so that it is incompatible with the succeeding part of the act. It met with great opposition. The friends of liberty easily perceived, that the Duke of York had admitted the loose mention that was made of the protestant religion (which might be easily explained away) as a vehicle for the palpable obedience clauses, which were clear, firm, and permanent. Lord Belhaven moved for a provision to be made against a popish or fanatic successor to the crown; but the words had scarcely escaped him, when he was voted to priſon under a charge of high treason against the late Act of Succession; nor was he set at liberty, till he had acknowledged his fault and asked pardon upon his knees.

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Magistrates of Perth.

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though he had so great a hand in drawing it up, that the Duke of York upbraided him for loading it with the clause about the confession of Faith, in order to make the whole miscarry.

His Royal Highness now thought that it was high time to ruin the Earl of Argyle. He began first by reviving some old claims upon his estate, and by attempting to deprive him of his hereditary offices. Argyle applied to the Earl of Murray, who had succeeded Lauderdale as secretary of state for Scotland, for leave to wait upon the King; but this was refused, and both he and Dalrymple were turned out of their seats in the court of session. The text was offered him, and as several persons of great rank, the Earl of Queensberry particularly, had refused to take it, without explanation, and even some of the clergy had remonstrated against it, he asked time to deliberate: He obtained leave till the next council-day, and in the mean while, he had some hints of the fate that was awaiting him; but being called upon, he took it in the Duke of York's presence, with a declaratory explanation, for which, he alleged, he had his Royal Highness's permission, signified to him by the Bishop of Edinburgh. The whole of this transacttion, is one of the most shameful to be met with in history. The Earl's explanation is as follows. "I have considered the text, and am willing to give obedience so far as I can. I am confident the parliament never intended to impose contrary oaths: and therefore, I think no man can explain it but for himself, and reconcile it as it is genuine, and agrees in its own sense. And I take it in so far as it is consistent with itself and the protestant religion. And I declare I mean not to bind up myself in my station, and in a lawful way to reach and endeavour any alteration I think to the advantage of church or state, and repugnant to the protestant religion and my loyalty: and this I understand as a part of my oath." The court party run under such difficulties, that they knew not how to behave, for the Duke at first was so well pleased with the explanation, that, after the affair was over, he desired the Earl to take his seat at the council board. But some whispers ensuing about his explanation, he again went to court, and in conversation with the Duke, he justified all that he had done.

It is impossible to describe the state of parties in Scotland at this time, even the Duke of York declared, that no honest man could take the text. The learned and sensible part of the Clergy boldly remonstrated against it, and drew up their reasons with a spirit and learning that does honour to their memory. The Chief nobility of both sexes refused it, and it was ridiculed by men of sense, till at last...
it was given up by all parties as being indefensible. It was resolved by the Duke of York and his Junto, to sacrifice the Earl of Argyle to their ambition and avarice, it required however great effrontery to bring him to a tryal, especially as the Duke had more than once signified in public, that he was satisfied with the Earl's declaration. At last he was called upon to take the test as a Commissioner of the Treasury, and was required to read it aloud, which he did, and also signed the paper. After this he was ordered to surrender himself prisoner in the castle of Edinburgh. He complied with the requisitions, and in a few days had notice of his trial before the Earl of Queensberry (who had himself taken the test with a reserve) and the Lords of Justiciary.

The Earl was brought to his trial, and Sir George Lockhart was assigned for his Counsel, who acquitted himself with amazing abilities, he was seconded by Dalrymple and Stewart two other eminent lawyers. The pleadings on both sides are extant; and these for the crown, though drawn up by Sir George Mackenzie, when compared with those of their antagonists, ought to cover all the Advocates for so infamous a proceeding, with confusion. The crown lawyers, produced before the jury the Earl's own explanation of the test, upon which he was capitally convicted of treason, leasing-making and leasing telling. The Earl escaped out of prison fled into Holland had good preparations there for an expedition into Scotland where he arrived, but being poorly supported he was taken prisoner and executed at Edinburgh the 30th of June 1685.

About twenty of the chief nobility and gentry with the Duke of Hamilton at their head refused to take the test, by which all their hereditary offices came to the crown, as did the livings of all the Scotch bishops refused this detestable oath; for they seemed to have devoted themselves to the Duke's will, and to have been the great instruments of his severities.

The Duke and the Council sent up to Court, a list of all the vacant jurisdictions and hereditary offices, which had fallen by vacancies into his Majesty's hands, with the names of the noblemen and others, whom they recommended to fill them, who were all approved of.

While the Duke of York was behaving thus despotically in Scotland, a number of Malcontents, the relics of the old Covenanters and Calvinists assembled at Lanercr, where they published a declaration against the test, and other proceedings of government. The magistrates of Lanercr were fined six thousand marks for not opposing the insurgents, and about the same time the Lords of the privy council...
council, and the magistrates of Edinburgh were amusing themselves in burning once more with great formality, the Solemn League and Covenant, and other papers.

About the beginning of May 1682, a new arrangement was made by his Royal Highness in the offices of state. Gordon of Haddo lord president, and afterwards Earl of Aberdeen was made chancellor; he was the Jeffries of Scotland, and had been alswife a convenient tool of despotism. The Marquis of Queensberry was appointed treasurer, to make way for the Earl of Perth, a severe Pa-

rit, to be justice-general. The Earl of Middleton, son to the Com-
misitioner, a Protestant, the only man of sense and virtue in the
Duke's party, was made joint secretary of state with the Earl of
Murray, by way of atonement for his father's sufferings from the
Lauderdalian faction, which was now in disgrace. Although the fact
be a little too ludicrous, we shall insert it for the amusement of some
readers. It appears from the public records, that the King wrote a
letter to the council on the 5th of March 1682, importing, that
Don Roffaino Caffellino, a person of eminent trust under the King
of Spain, and brother to the Duke de Populi, in the kingdom of
Naples, had given him a representation, that these two brothers
had good evidences to produce, that their family was descended
from the royal family in Scotland for a continued course of pedi-
gree, from about three hundred and thirty years before the inca-
ration to this day, and desiring the proofs and account of their
deficient may be entered in the proper public records in Scotland,
and an authentic extract granted him in the most solemn manner.
The King desires the same may be done in ordinary form, that it
may be presented to the next parliament, and allowed by them.

All this while, prosecutions were going on against the Noncon-
formists. Some of the chief among them were put to death, which
only served to increase the party. During the last years of the
reign of King Charles, who died the 6th of February 1685, and
the short unhappy reign of James, Scotland was nothing but a scene
of oppression, cruelty, and torture. Three officers of the army,
Claverhouse, Meldrum, and major White, had arbitrary powers
vested in them for harrassing the poor people, which they are said
to have executed with unremitting barbarity. The Presbyterian
preachers were upon various pretexts, either deprived, imprisoned, or
banished. The gentlemen of their persuasion were either in con-
comption for alleged crimes, or till their fines were discharged.
Thus the common people being left without direction, formed them-
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selves into societies, especially in the west; and published declara-
tions which were deemed treasonable. Numbers of prisoners on
this account were brought before the council of Edinburgh where
some were tortured, and others executed, while in revenge the in-
surgents put two of the King's lifeguard-men to death.—Oppression
will sometimes make a wise man mad.——This gave rise to the fol-
lowing proceeding in council, which is extracted from its registers.

It being put to the vote in council, whether or not any person,
who owns or does not disown the late traitorous declaration un-
on oath, whether they have arms or not, should be immediately
killed before two witnesses, and the person or persons who are to
have instructions from the council for that effect? carried in the
affirmative.

The Lords of his majesty's privy council, do hereby ordain
any person, who owns, or will not disown the late treasonable de-
claration upon oath, whether they have arms or not to be imme-
diately put to death; this being alwary done in the presence of
two witnesses, and the person or persons having commission from
the council for that effect.

A form of abjuration which suspected persons were to pronounce,
in order to save themselves from this massacre, was drawn up and
approved of by the council, and lieutenant-general Drummond was
appointed to be the executioner. Numbers were shot in cold blood
in the fields, or executed on gibbets in consequence of those warrants.

Graham of Claverhouse was one of the principal agents in those
murders, who, among other inhumanities, is said to have shot four
poor unarmed country men in one day, and to have hanged two.

There is reason, however, to believe that many of those barbarities
were committed without that officers knowledge; and sometimes
the Whigs had the spirit to rise in parties, and rescue their fellow
victims from the soldiers, who were leading them to execution.

The triumphs of the government were not confined to religion,
or alleged treason. After Melfort was made secretary of State,
the Sheriffs of counties were by act of privy council ordered to ad-
minister the test to all voters at county elections, and to chuse other
members in the room of those who were under citations for treason.

The pretended penalties which hung over the heads of burghs, put
their elections for burgesses entirely into the hands of the court, and
then the ensuing parliament consisted of the Duke of York's cre-
tures.

The Bulk of the people of England, about this time, were prone
to slavery occasioned partly by the indiscretion and zeal of those who
pretended
pretended to be friends to liberty. No fewer than eight Scotch performances, by the infamous Oxford decree, which enforced the doctrine of absolute submission to kings, were ordered to the flames. These were Buchanan de jure regni, Knox’s history, Calderwood’s Altare Damascenum, Rutherford’s Lex Rex, Nepthali, the Apologetic relation, the History of the Indulgence, and to crown all, the Solemn League and Covenant. It was no wonder, while such a political frenzy raged in England where all efforts for liberty were crushed, if the despotic council in Scotland exercised their powers to the full.

At this period the Magistracy of Perth was formed by the Privy Council and every suspected person was disqualified. Severals were cited before the Kirk Session for attending conventicles, and put in the hands of the civil Magistrate to be punished for recusancy. For the information of several people in and about Perth, descended from those Nonconformists, of whom they have no reason to be ashamed; the following names, taken from the kirk-session register, are inserted.

16th October 1684.

Margaret Lundie, relict of Alexander Leslie, Mr Andrew Playfair, James Brown maltman, Isabella Young spouse to Skipper Ferguson; Agnes Duncan, spouse to James Dewar; Euphame Souter, spouse to Alexander Cruckshank, Janet Barclay spouse to John Strachan. Janet Johnston spouse to the deceased Thomas Craigdallie. Cecil Paton spouse to John Cree younger, glover, Margaret Bower relict of Mr John Miniemaw minister at Abernyte. Isabella Mitchel relict of the deceased John Anderson, glover, Margaret Playfair relict of Mr George Halyburton Minister at Aberdalgie. 

* Guthrie V. x. ad an. 1682—86. Woodrow, ad. an. 1685.
† Thomas Craigdallie and Alexander Cruckshank were both Magistrates. Craigdallie had considerable property in the town. Mr William Tullideph, afterwards Principal in the Colledge of St Andrew’s and grand-father of the present Principal, lodged two years and preached privately in the house which belonged to Bailie Craigdallie on the north-side of the Highgate, where the congregational church had their first meeting house, A. D. 1733. The representative of this family is James Craigdallie presently master of the Hospital.
† This lady was mother to the celebrated Mr Thomas Halyburton Professor of Divinity at St Andrews, who wrote a well known Treatise
Magistrates of Perth.


October 1, 1685. The former persons were again cited for recusancy together with John Strachan's mother, Martha Cree, spouse to John Drysdale; Margaret Jackson, William Schaw, and Henry Fairie. It does not appear that the two ministers, Hay and Anderson, who were sent to persuade Janet Barclay and her mother to attend the church, had any influence upon them.

5th October 1685.

John Glas, P. S. & C.
David Montieth junr.
William Whyte
George Oliphant
Robert Garne, goldsmith
Alexander Blair of Corbs, dean of guild
David White, merchant, treasurer, who died soon after, and David Murray dyer was elected in his room.

20th September 1686.

A letter was produced from the Earl of Perth, chancellor, prohibiting the magistrates to proceed to a new election, and the magistrates and council to continue until his Majesty's pleasure is known.

3d December 1686.

John Glas, P. S. & C.
George Oliphant
David Murray, Alexander White, Baillies
Patrick Johnston, glover
William White, dean of gild
John Young, glover, T.

A letter was produced from John Young glover, T. in what place.

Treatise on the insufficiency of natural religion. All these people were harrassed with fines, and imprisonment until they were paid. The poorer sort were either neglected or threatened with corporal punishments. The seed of the Old Reformers still continued to grow in Perth, and persecution for conscience sake never hurted their cause.

There was no free election this year, not only the magistrates, but the whole council were nominated by the King, who, by his letter of the 20th September, produced by the Earl of Perth chancellor, prohibited the council to meet for the election of magistrates until his Majesty's pleasure should be known. The Marquis of Athol was appointed to attend in the council-house, and see this nomination.
Magistrates of Perth.

6th October 1637.

By the King's order the following magistrates were nominated, and Lord Kinnaird was appointed to superintend the election.

Sir Patrick Threipland, P. S. and C.
John Threipland,
David Murray, 
Henry Deas,
Charles Melvil Taylor

Bailies

By this nomination obeyed, and that the magistrates and every member should solemnly take the oath, which they all servilely did. In the former year the common jails of Scotland were so crowded with prisoners on account of Argyle's invasion, that numbers were sent to the castle of Dunnoter where they were confined to a loathsome dungeon, till they were either transported or executed, the barbarity of Jefies made a great noise, because the English were little accustomed to the sight of such cruelties; but it is doubtful whether they equalled those exhibited among the Scots Presbyterians, who had been habituated to them for above twenty years. The parliament to take all prospect of relief from the unhappy sufferers, in every act they passed, inserted words declaratory of the King's despotic power over his subjects. They declared their abhorrence of all resistance, upon whatever pretext by deed, word, or writing, at last they passed an act approving of all the laws of cruelty against all recusants upon any pretence whatever.

14th December 1685.

The minister Mr Hay acquaints the council on the 19th of March 1688, that the King had been graciously pleased to advance him to the bishopric of Murray, and that he was to demit his charge at Whit Sunday.

James Stuart, dean of gild
Patrick Stuart, T.

May 1st, 1688.

By a warrant from the convention of states for electing the magistrates, the following were chosen by the voice of the whole burgeses.

Robert Graham was appointed deputy clerk.

Guthrie ad an. 1685—6.
Magistrates of Perth.

William Flemyng, 
Robert Smyth, P. S. & C, 
Robert Young, 
Bailies

Robert Young, 
baker

James Crie,

Alexander Blair of Corbs, D. G.

Bailies

George Oliphant,

John Cunningham. T.

The council ordered their treasurer Patrick Robertson to write and desire Mr Mylne the King’s master mason, to send, upon the town’s expences, two men he had recommended to them for finding out coal in the common muir.

April 2d, The magistrates were invited to attend Lord Strathallen’s funerals, and the town’s trumpet is given to James Brown who is to attend the magistrates as trumpeter to the burial.

May 14th, The council orders the treasurer to bestow upon Alexander Steel 1000 merks to defray expences in finding out coal in the town’s muir.

June 25, the council, by plurality of votes impowers Sir Patrick Threipland their provost to cause the next year’s Almanack on the town’s expences, that their old race the Bell Race, formerly kept and run on the south inch upon the Monday after Palm Sunday market yearly is to be kept and run upon the said day in that time coming, for a silver cup, and other prizes formerly run for.

September 24th, the King’s letter of the 13th from Sir William Paterson, suspending the election of magistrates, and ordering them and the council to continue until his majesty’s further pleasure be made known was read.

The council, in pursuance of a proclamation of his majesty’s privy council, appointing rendezvous of the militia regiments in several shires, whereof Perth is one, and calling the heritors to meet the 18th September 1688, and as James Saunders, Captain-lieutenant of the Perth company is dead, they have appointed James Stewart dean of gild, and Charles Melvil trades bailie to command the company, and repair next day to Auchterardor, and deliver the company to Sir John Drummond of Machany, and in his absence to James Graham of Orchil. The council appoints the gild and trades to draw out their men by twelve o’clock, under the said command, and the drum to go round the town for that effect, and little was to be feared from raising the generality of the Scotch militia to operate against the Prince of Orange’s invasion. The Prince of Orange himself of long slavery, both civil and ecclesiastical, prepared them to receive power to it.
Magistrates of Perth.

1689†.

Robert Smyth, provost, S. & C.
George Oliphant, David Monteith, William Flemyng, Robert Gardner goldsmith
James Cree, dean of gild

Charles Stewart, treasurer
29th September 1690.

James Cree,
David Monteith,
Alexander Hay,
Walter Faichney
glover

William Flemyng, dean of gild
Mathew Cheap, treasurer

The Prince of Orange with open arms. This era of liberty was, in Scotland, the downfall of ecclesiastical tyranny.

18th October, the coal works were stopped for this season, the instruments taken and lodged, and the coaliers were engaged against next spring.

† 18th Feb. This day protestation being entered by Bailie Deas, that all members of this house should purge themselves of Popery, and that none should continue in their station, but such as are true Protestants conform to the Prince of Orange's declaration, and who give due obedience thereto, and who let it appear to God, and the world. Sir Patrick Threipland most frankly gave his oath in place of council, as he should answer to God that he is a true Protestant, and that he never was, neither is, nor never shall be Popish. This protestation put the house in confusion by the conduct of James Stewart late dean of gild who menaced, threatened, and accused the Provost and Bailie Deas for desiring him to purge himself of Popery, whom they asserted to be of that persuasion, by Bailie Deas's information, who said he heard him confess, that sixteen years ago he took mass at London, and since that time he has been frequently at the Popish worship, particularly in summer last at Stobhall, and before that time, and since at the Abbey of Edinburgh, and in London last summer, when he was there on pretence of going to the baths, and that he was introduced to the King by his father Peters, and that he brought down with him by sea, in the ship wherein Bailie Threipland and he were passengers, two Popish priests, whom, after he landed, he attended to Edinburgh, and delivered them to the Lord Chancellor. Upon these and other grounds of suspicion, they urged him that he should either purge himself of being Popish, or demit his office, which he declined, until he saw a special warrant for that effect, and then he would answer to it. But all the members of the house were willing and ready
Magistrates of Perth.

ready, to purge themselves, had it not been for the confusion occasioned by the dean of gild Stuart.

At Edinburgh 18th April, the estates of the Kingdom having heard and considered a representation made by the commissioners of the royal burghs for regulating their Magistracy and council. It was their opinion that the whole burghs should have a new election by the poll of the burgesses bearing burden in all the burghs, excluding honorary burgesses, town-servants, pensioners, and beedsmen. As also having considered the representation made by the several burghs, why they ought to continue their magistracy and council as being freely elected, conform to the constitution — the estates do find that generally the whole royal burghs have suffered encroachments on their liberties and privileges, by letters and recommendations, from the King, his council, and others having power and influence, whereby these several years by past, many of the burgesses otherwise qualified to elect and be elected have been debarred. Therefore the estates do hereby give order, and warrant for a new election, of ordinary Magistrates and town Council of Perth to continue until the usual time of Michaelmas, to be chosen by the poll at Perth the first of May next with continuation of days, and the estates do nominate and appoint Thomas Hay of Balhousie, Sir Colin Campbell, of Aberuchil, Patrick Smyth of Methven, Walter Stuart of Auchnarrow, Adam Drummond of Megginch, Mr Robert Rofs of Inverney, or any two of them to be present, and see the forefaid election made. And ordains the town Clerk to convene the habile burgesses, and proceed in the forefaid election in the same manner as was formerly ordained and appointed by the estates in the election of the Magistrates, and town Council of Edinburgh and Dundee: Extracted out of the records of the estates by James Dalrymple, C. L. S. May 1st in obedience to the order, the burgesses convened in the East Kirk, in presence of Thomas Hay of Balhousie, and Adam Drummond of Megginch, by plurality of votes made choice of Robert Smyth to be Provost, Sheriff, and Coroner, until the usual time about Michaelmas next. Alexander Blair of Corks dean of gild, James Cree, George Oliphant, William Fleming and Robert Young Bafties, John Cunningham, taylor treasurers. Alexander White, Patrick Robertson, Alexander Hay, Mr George Robertson, Robert Robertson, Mr James Murray, Alexander Robertson, Charles Stewart, and James Aftin Merchant, Counsellors. Robert Gardner for the hammermen; John Fechny for the bakers, Walter Faichney for the glovers, trades counsellors, deacons; John Henry for the hammermen; James Moris of the bakers; David Faichney of the glovers; Andrew Watt of the wrights; Adam Chytie of the taylors.
Magistrates of Perth.

5th October 1691.

George Oliphant, P. S. & C.

James Cree, P. S. & C.

William Flemyng, Bailies

David Monteith,

Alexander Hay, Bailies

Charles Melvil tay-

lor,

William Flemyng, dean of gild

James Austin, treasurer

5d October 1692.*

James Cree, P. S. & C.

William Flemyng,

David Monteith,

Alexander Robertson,

John Brown baker,

David Murray, dean of gild

David Walker baker, T.

A proclamation was made at the Cross concerning beggars. The town council remits the same to the magistrates, and empowers them to go through the town and take up a real and exact list of all whole beggars that properly belong to the town, that a method may be resolved on, by which they may be maintained in their houses, and not suffered to beg through the streets, and such vagabond and extraneous beggars as do not belong to the town, to be extruded the same, by the town officers and common executioner.

This year all members of the Scotch parliament were expelled who refused to take the oaths to King William and Queen Mary, and to subscribe the Confession of Faith, with an acknowledgment of Presbytery being the only government of the Scottish Church. The Episcopal clergy refused, and thereby forfeited all legal rights to their livings. Notwithstanding this, King William gave the Dukcopater Tarbat, and his other ministers who were their friends, an assurance of his protection. Ross, bishop of Edinburgh, was introduced to King William by the bishop of London about 1690, in his letter to the honourable Archibald Campbel, son of Lord Neil Campbel of the Argyle family, who was a nonjuring bishop. He positively says, that both Comptou Bishop of London, and the Duke of Hamilton, undertook that K. William would preserve episcopacy in Scotland, if the bishops there could be brought to comply with his government. The ridiculous opinion of jure divino kings which they tenaciously held defeated this design, and Presbytery was established on the inclinations of the people which sided those who maintained presbytery to be jure divino.
The council having heard the report of a committee appointed for advising with workmen concerning the building of a new council-house, clerks chamber and packet-house upon the north shore, and understanding that the estimate of expenses is about 7000 merks, they authorize the magistrates and members of the committee to agree withwrights, masons, and others, who will engage to do the same sufficiently. For a sum not exceeding 7000 merks: and this order of the 18th June 1694, shall be a sufficient warrant to the magistrates and committee.

In the room of James Oliphant town-clerk, now deceased, Robert Graham present deputy clerk is appointed to act in the interim.

21st June. The council, considering that the town had paid to John Mercer town-clerk and his heirs a thousand merks, which the succeeding town clerks bound themselves to pay, and considering that this money for upwards of 24 years is still due to the town, they unanimously decree, that whoever shall be chosen town-clerk, shall pay the above sum.

They unanimously give the gift of the clerkship with all its emoluments to Robert Graham upon the above condition, which he accepts and pays the 1000 merks to the treasurer Geo. Robertson, and, upon the 17th of September 1694, they enact, that if Mr. Graham dies before Whitunday 1697, the succeeding clerk shall be bound to pay that sum to his heirs.

21st September, the council, by plurality of votes, agree to the terms of the contract betwixt thee magistrates, committee, and William Mylne wright at Duppline for building the council-house, clerks chamber and packet house.

Provost Oliphant for himself and adherents entered a protestation against that work, and Mathew Robertson deacon of the Wrights, protested against William Mylne's being employed before he is entered freeman. This work was retarded until the magistrates obtained a decree from the Lords of the privy council. After the magistrates ordered 2500 merks to be given as the first moiety of 7000 merks, to William Mylne who had contracted to build the council-house, &c.
Magistrates of Perth.

James Aftin, Alexander Hay, Mr Geo Robertson, Walter Faichney, David Monteith, dean of gild David Faichney glover, T.

The D. of gild died Feb. 1695. 3d October 1695.

David Murray, P. S. & C. William Flemyng, Alex. Robertson, Charles Stewart, William Chapman taylor Mr Geo Robertson apothecary, dean of gild John Bryce merchant, T. 5th October 1696.


Patrick Davidson, P. S. & C. Charles Stewart, Mr John Ramsay, Robert Robertson, Walter Faichney glover 3d October 1699.


George Oliphant, P. S. & C.

N. B. He died in Holland while provost.

Robert Robertson, Mr John Ramsay, Mr Geo. Robertson Bailies apothecary Patrick M'Ewan hammerman, Alex. Robertson, dean of gild John Brown merchant taylor, treasurer 4th October 1702.

Patrick Davidson, P. S. & C. Alex. Robertson, Mr John Ramsay, Mr Geo. Robertson, Bailies Walter Faichney glover Robert Robertson, dean of gild William Faichney, T.
## Magistrates of Perth

### 1704

- **4th October 1703.**
  - Patrick Davidson, P S & C.
  - Alex. Robertson,
  - William Austin
  - Thomas Scott
  - Charles Melvil taylor
  - Robert Robertson, D. G.
  - Robert Gardener, T.

- **1704**
  - Alex. Robertson, P S & C.
  - Mr Joseph Austin,
  - James Brown
  - Thomas Scott
  - John Morris taylor
  - William Austin, D. G.
  - Patrick Reoch shoemaker, T.

### 1705

- Alexander Robertson, provost
  - Mr Joseph Austin,
  - James Brown
  - Robert Gardner
  - Will. Cargill hammerman
  - William Austin, D. G.
  - James Chapman, T.

### 1706

- James Crie, P. S. & C.
  - William Austin
  - Robert Robertson
  - Thomas Scott
  - Walter Faichney
  - Robert Gardner, D. G.
  - John Thomson clock-maker, treasurer

### 1707

- James Cree, P. S. & C.
  - Robert Gardner,
  - N. B. He died in August following in office
  - Robert Robertson
  - Thomas Scott
  - Charles Melvil
  - William Austin, dean of gild
  - Robert Robertson, treasurer

### 1708

- James Brown, P. S. & C.
  - William Austin
  - James Chapman
  - Robert Robertson
  - John Morris baker
  - Robert Robertson, D. G.
  - George Kunciman, T.

### 1709

- James Brown, P. S. & C.
  - William Austin
  - James Chapman
  - Robert Robertson
  - John Thomson
  - Robert Robertson, D. G.
  - Francis Colvil, T.

### 1710

- William Austin, P. S. & C.
  - Robert Robertson
  - Thomas Scott
  - William Ferguson
  - Walter Faichney
glover
  - James Chapman, D. G.
  - Thomas Barland glover, T.

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*This work is dedicated to the memory of the Queen, and to many of the gentlemen of the Senate and Commons who have died in the government of the country.*

The Earl of Carlisle, who was one of the most distinguished statesmen of the age, was succeeded by the Earl of Stirling in the government for a short time, followed by the Earl of Carlisle, who died in office.
Magistrates of Perth

1711.
William Austin, P. S. & C.
Robert Robertson sen.
Thomas Scott.
William Ferguson, Bailies
Patrick Reoch shoemaker,
James Chapman, dean of gild
Thomas Caw, T.

1712.
Robert Robertson junior, P. S & C.
James Chapman,
Colin Brown,
Samuel Petrie,
John Morris baker,
William Ferguson, dean of gild
Francis Morison, T.

1713 *
Robert Robertson junior, P. S. & C.
James Chapman,
Colin Brown,
Samuel Petrie,
John Thomson clocksmith

1714.
William Austin, P. S. & C.
William Ferguson,
Thomas Scott,
Francis Colvill,
Walter Faichney
glover
James Chapman, dean of gild
John Strachan, T.

† 1715. September 16th,
The Earl of Mar, with the rebel army, took the town, and at Michaelmas they appointed
Patrick Hay, P. S. & C.
Nathan Fyffe,
Mr James Smyth
surgeon
John Young,
James Swells, barber
Mark Woad, D. G.
John Gourlay, T.

April

* This year the town's moir was planted with srs, birches, &c.
† George the first, upon his arrival in England after the demise of the Queen, expressed the highest regard for the Whig nobility, many of whom he advanced to higher titles, and to the first places in the government, while the Tories found themselves under a cloud. The Earl of Mar who for some time had joined himself with the Tories, was by the King's order deprived of the seals of Secretary of State, upon which he withdrew to Scotland and made preparation for a rebellion in favour of the Pretender. He was soon followed by the young Earl of Marshal who lost his second troop of horse granadier guards. Numbers of suspected persons were seized. The Earl of Mar found the dispositions of the northern Scots to be so much in favour of the Pretender, that he was soon at the head
April 10. 1716.

By warrant from the King,
William Austin, P. S. & C.
William Ferguson,
Thomas Scot,
Francis Colvil, Bailies
Patrick Reoch shoe-maker,
James Chapman, D. G.
Patrick Crie, treasurer

October 1. 1716.
Robert Robertson junior, P. S. & C.
Colin Brown,
Samuel Petrie, Bailies
Thomas Caw, Andrew Grant baker
William Ferguson, D. G.
Geo. Runciman baker, T.

Magistrates of Perth.

head of a formidable body of rebels, though he had as yet received no authority or commission. He fixed his head quarters at Perth upon the 16th of September, and his Highlanders who were by far his best troops, were well-armed. He made preparations for meeting the Duke of Argyle, who was advancing to Dumblain with about 3500 regular troops, while Mar's forces amounted to above 7000. The charge of the rebels upon the left of the royal army was so furious, that in less than ten minutes it was entirely defeated, and General Whitham galloped with the utmost precipitation to Stirling. The right of the rebels returning from the pursuit, found that the Duke and Brigadier Wightman had defeated their left, but neither army being willing to renew the engagement, the victory was claimed by both parties. The Duke retired to Dumblain and Mar to Ardoch. Next day the Duke returned to the field (Sheriffmuir) buried his dead and carried off some of the rebels cannon. The Clans, seeing so little advantage from this pretended victory, began to turn discontented; many returned home, and some became mutinous, and were divided among themselves, while the royal army increased every day by reinforcements sent from England. In December the Pretender landed in cognito at Peterhead: Being soon known, he was attended by Mar and Marshal, and other heads of the party, and was proclaimed in all the towns through which he passed, and arrived at Scone on the 7th of June, where his abode was short and uncomfortable. He found his followers discontented, their numbers diminished, all his hopes blasted in England, and himself without credit or authority being such a bigot, that he never attended the Protestant worship of any kind. He gave out, however, that he intended to be crowned and entered upon the formal exercise of several acts of government. In a great council of his followers, instead of agreeing to his coronation, they resolved upon a retreat, having intelligence the
### Magistrates of Perth

#### 1717
- Robert Robertson junior, P. S.
- and C.
- Colin Brown,
- Samuel Petrie,
- James M'Michael,
- John Thomson
- Clock-smith.
- William Ferguson, dean of gild.
- Robert Melvil, T.

#### 1718
- William Austin, P. S. & C.
- Francis Colvil,
- James MacMichael
- Thomas Barland,
- glover.
- Colin Brown, D. G.
- Henry Brown, glover T.

#### 1719
- William Austin, P. S. & C.
- Francis Colvil,
- John Moncreiff,
- James M'Michael,
- Patrick Reoch Shoemaker,
- Colin Brown D. G.

#### 1720
- James Rattray, T.
- Robert Robertson, P. S. & C.
- Colin Brown,
- James M'Michael
- Samuel Petrie,
- David Wilton,
- Baker.
- Francis Colvil, dean of gild.
- John Reoch Shoemaker, T.

#### 1721
- Robert Robertson, P. S. & C.
- Colin Brown,
- Samuel Petrie,
- James M'Michael,
- John Thomson,
- Francis Colvil dean of guild,
- James Davidfon T.

#### 1722
- William Austin P. S. & C.
- William Ferguson
- John Moncreiff,
- Patrick Crie,
- Thomas Barland
- glover,
- Samuel Petrie dean of gild,
- Ninian Gray, Copper-smith T.

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* Guthrie ad an, 1715—16.*
Magistrates of Perth.

1723.
William Austin*, P. S. & C.
William Ferguson,
John Moncreiff,
Patrick Crie,
Patrick Reoch Shoemaker.
Samuel Petrie, dean of gild,
James Austin merchant, T.

1724.
William Ferguson, P. S. & C.
James Davidson,
Samuel Petrie,
James M'Michael,
Andrew Grant Baker,
John Moncreiff, dean of gild,
David Ireland, treasurer.

1725.
William Ferguson, P. S. & C.
Samuel Petrie,
James M'Michael,
James Davidson,
James Scott hammerman,
John Moncreiff, D. G.
Robert Ross, T.

1726.
Robert Robertson, P. S. & C.

Colin Brown,
Patrick Crie,
Robert Ross,
John Fechney glover,
James M'Michael, dean of gild,
William Bennet glover, T.

1727.
Robert Robertson, P. S. & C.,
Colin Brown,
Patrick Crie,
Robert Ross,
David Stoddart baker.

1728.
Colin Brown, P. S. & C.,
James M'Michael,
Robert Melvil,
David Robertson,
David Wilson baker,
Patrick Crie, D. G.
Patrick Murray tailor, T.

1729.
Colin Brown, P. S. & C.,
James M'Michael,
David Robertson,
James Crie,
John Thomson clocksmith.

* Provost Austin died 4th August greatly respected and lamented. A good man, the friend of the poor, an encourager of industry a promoter of trade, and the linen manufactures. His father Thomas Austin came from England with Cromwell's army, and settled at Perth, after the restoration, was the father of trade and navigation at this place. His numerous descendants from his three sons and daughter have made a respectable figure, some in promoting trade and manufactures, others in the army and navy.
Magistrates of Perth.

Patrick Crie, D. G.
Robert Wilson, T.

1730.
Robert Robertson, P. S. & C.
Patrick Crie
Robert Rofs,
James Crie
John Fechney glover,
James M’Michael, dean of gild.
Laurence Keid, Smith, T.

1732.
Patrick Crie, P. S. & C.
David Robertson,
Robert Robertson,
Thomas Peat,
William Sim, baker.
James Crie, D. G.
John M’Ghie, Baker, T.

1st October 1733.
Patrick Crie, P. S. & C.
James Crie
John Fechney,
Thomas Peat;
William Cargil, hammerman
David Robertson, D. G.
John M’Leith, dyer, T.

1734.
Robert Robertson, P. S. & C.
James Crie,
John Faichney,
John M’Leith,
William Barland,
glover
David Robertson, D. G.
Charles Wilson, T.

1735.
Patrick Crie, P. S. & C.
David Robertson,
Robert Rofs,
David Sandeman,
Andrew Grant,
James Crie, dean of gild.
Thomas Young, barber, T.

1736.
Patrick Crie, P. S. & C.
David Robertson,
Robert Rofs,
David Sandeman,
Andrew Grant,
James Crie, dean of gild.
Thomas Young, barber, T.

1737.
Robert Robertson, P. S. & C.
Robert Robertson,
Thomas Peat.
John M’Leith,
Ninian Gray, copper-smith
David Sandeman, D. G.
William Stewart, T.

1738.
In October 1732, the synod of Perth and Stirling met at Perth. Mr Ebenezer Erskine minister at Portmoak preached before them on Psal. 118. verse 22. which was published. The application of this Sermon gave great offence to a certain class of Ministers in the Synod, whom he compared with the Jewish builders in the days of Jesus Christ, for which he was libelled by the Synod, and prosecuted before the General Assembly 1733. They rebuked him at their bar; the rebuke importing, that he had departed from the word of God, and approved standards of the Church. To this sentence he would not submit, but protested that he should be at liberty still to preach the same truths of God, and to testify against the same or like defections of the Church upon all proper occasions. Messrs William Wilson at Perth, Alexander Moncreiff at Abernethy, and James Filher at Kincalven, ministers, adhered to this protest, and then they all withdrew. The Assembly passed an act, ordering the protestors to appear before the Commision in August, and to shew their sorrow for their conduct; and if they refused to retract their protest, the Commission was appointed to suspend them. The protestors appeared in August, and adhered to their protest. They were suspended. In November, they appeared before the Commission, who finding they disregarded the sentence of suspension, declared them no longer ministers of the Church, and their Churches to be vacant from the date of the sentence. When this was intimated to them, they read a paper wherein they made a secession from the Church; and protested that, notwithstanding this sentence, their pastoral relations to the several parishes, should still be firm and valid. The Assembly 1734 passed an act to disapprove of the measures taken in some former assemblies and Commissions, for they repealed the act 1732, passed an act in favour of ministerial freedom, and sent Commissioners to address the King and parliament for a repeal of the patronage act.
They turned a young gentleman out of his Church, that had been ordained by the preceding Commission contrary to the inclinations of the body of the Christian people, and empowered the Synod of Perth and Stirling, under certain limitations, to restore the Seceders to their ministry. Some time thereafter that Synod accordingly took off the sentence pronounced by the Commission in 1733, against the Seceders; but they refused to come into the Church, which they said unjustly thrown them out. Associated themselves into a Presbytery, and published their Act, Declaration, and Testimony for the doctrine, worship, &c. of the Church of Scotland, in which they review the conduct of the Church for a long series of years past, condemn her decisions, and represent her as corrupted. They were strengthened by the accession of Messrs. Ralph Erkine at Dumfermling, Thomas Mair at Orwel, Thomas Nairn at Abbotshall, and James Thomson at Burntisland.

The Assembly met in May 1739, in opposition to the moderate part of the Assembly, the cause of the Seceders was tabled; and, after long debates, a narrow majority carried the question, of setting them at their bar, and proceeding upon the libel, on which they were called, and the whole of them appeared. After an exhortation from the Moderator, who told them, that though they were come there to answer a libel, the Assembly was now ready, upon their submission, to receive them with open arms. But Mr. Mair, Moderator of the Associate Presbytery, read a paper entitled, Act of the Associate Presbytery, finding and declaring, That the present judicatories of the National Church, are not lawful, nor right constitute Courts of Christ; and declining all authority, power and jurisdiction, that the said judicatories may claim to themselves over the said Presbytery, or any of the members thereof, or over any that are under their influence; and particularly declining the authority of a general Assembly now held at Edinburgh the 10th day of May 1739. After long reasoning, the Assembly divided on this question, Proceed to a final
The house agreed to an overture which passed into an act, by which they find the libel proved against them, and find and declare, That the said defenders, for the offences so found relevant and proved, do justly merit the highest censures of the Church, and particularly that of deposition, but forbear the same yet another year, in order to give them a farther time to return to their duty, and to render them still more inexcusable, if they should persist in their unwarrantable separation. The Assembly 1740, after long debate upon the Seceders' cause, agreed to put the question; Depose or not? It carried by a great majority. Depose. Therefore the Assembly deposèd the above eight ministers, and declared their kirkrs vacant. The assembly thought that this sentence would weaken the Secession, but time has proved the contrary: they have not only spread their wings over Britain and Ireland, but have penetrated into North America: they afterwards divided among themselves on a question of repaired oaths concerning a religious clause in some burgesses' oaths, which prohibited anything that thought bound them up to the religion established by law; and they are known by the name of Burghers and Antiburghers. Each of these parties have very stately and large commodious kirkrs in Perth; and at the same time it is computed, that between the two, there are above 3000 hearers at one time: but the Antiburgher kirk stands mostly by hearers from the country parts of Williamstruther; Perth is much increased in inhabitants within these last forty years: For the established Church is so crowded, that besides the body with these two kirkrs, they have been obliged to open a third, and they are then they must thought to be yet too throng; besides, there is a qualified Chaplain Crie last entered in the town for Worship after the English form, where a considerable congregation assembles. There are but a few Nonjurors in the town who worship in private, and live peaceably. The people of the congregational persuasion, have a small commodious place in the other broad worship. They have been settled here since 1733, their principles though strictly loyal, debar them from ever being reckoned among the religious parties, as they want nothing from the government but protection of the liberty of conscience, while they continue loyal and faithful subjects to the supreme and subordinate powers.
Feb. 17th, Between one and two in the morning a terrible fire broke out in the High-gate, which in a few hours burnt down two large tenements, and damaged those adjoining. Deacon Bennet, with his wife, four children and a servant perished in the flames, the remainder of their bones un consumed by the flames were collected, put in a coffin and buried; other seven families who were burnt out, saved their lives with the utmost difficulty.

September 3d. A detachment of the Camerons from the highland army entered Perth towards night, the next day the young Pretender with several gentlemen of distinction on horseback arrived, who repaired to the Cross and published their Manifesto, declaration, and warrant from the Pretender, to his son Prince Charles as regent in his absence; the main body rendezvoused in the afternoon, having set up a standard with the motto, tandem triumphans. The Magistrates and Town-Clerk with some other gentlemen retired to Edinburgh, a detachment was sent to Dundee, where they seized the ship of William Graham of Perth newly arrived from London, and brought her to Perth suspecting gun powder on board. The main body with the young Pretender remained at Perth, until the eleventh, when they marched westward and carried with them prisoners, Patrick Crie late Provost, David Sandeman younger, and some others whom they dismissed at Tullibardin. They marched to Edinburgh, thence to Preston and defeated Sir John Cope with the King's troops on the 21st where the gallant Colonel Gardiner was slain with other brave officers. The prisoner officers were, upon their parole, sent to several towns. The officers in Loudon's regiment were sent to Perth, 30th October, the King's birth-day, the highlanders having
May 1746.

By order from the Court the late Magistrates and Council were empowered to elect in the ordinary way.

Patrick Crie, P. S. & C.
Robert Robertson,
Thomas Peat,
William Gray,
James Cuthbert, hammerman.
John Robertson, D. G.
John Stuart, T.

Michaelmas, 1747.

Robert Robertson of Tullibeltan, P. S. & C.

Michaelmas, 1748.

James Crie, P. S. & C.
Robert Robertson,
Robert Marthel,
William Gray,
James Mathew baker

Michaelmas, 1749.

William Stuart, dean of gild.
George Maxton, baker, T.

having all left the town and gone south with the army, a small party being left to keep guard under Mr Oliphant of Gask who was made deputy governor by the young Chevalier. A number of Maltese tradesmen, &c. about mid-day possessed themselves of the church, and rang the bells. Mr Oliphant sent to desire the men who rung the bells to desist, but they refused to comply and continued ringing at intervals until midnight two hours after the ordinary time. Mr Oliphant with his small guard and three or four gentlemen, posted themselves in the Council house in order to secure the 1400 small arms, ammunition, &c. belonging to the highland army that were lodged there and in the tolbooth adjoining. At night, about nine o'clock, a party from the council house marched to the street, to disperse them, fired upon and wounded three of them, upon which they rushed in upon the party, disarmed and wounded some of them. After this they placed guards at all the gates of the town, took possession of the main guard, and sung the fire bell, by which they drew together about 200 people. Before they rang the fire bell a 2d time, they sent a message in writing signed by intit
Mr. Oliphant, requiring him to withdraw instantly, and yield up arms, ammunition, &c. to them. This was refused, and therefore hostilities began about two o'clock in the morning and continued about three hours, they fired at the Council house from close doors, from behind stairs, and from windows, so that they in the council house could not look out but with the utmost hazard. About two o'clock they dismissed. An Irish Captain in the French service was killed in the Council house; and three or four wounded. Of the mob (who had none to conduct them) four were wounded, of whom George Gorry a weaver and packer of cloth, died in two or three days much lamented, he was a sensible and useful man in the town. Next day about 60 of Lord Nairn's men were brought into town, and soon after about 130 highlanders.

After General Cope's defeat at Preston, the rebels marched without interruption into England as far as Derby; but receiving intelligence that the young Duke of Cumberland was at the head of the troops, and reinforced by Veterans from Flanders, they made a precipitate retreat, and were followed at the heels by his Royal Highness, who retook Carlisle, drove them out of England, and returned to London. The disappointment and precipitate retreat from England, instead of weakening, seemed to strengthen their army. Some pikers of the Irish, in the pay of France, had landed in Scotland, and the whole of their force now in arms, amounted to about 9000 men. They had the temerity to besiege the castle of Stirling, which was defended by General Blackeney, and the good fortune, on the 17th of January 1746, to beat the royal army under General Hawley at Falkirk; but, from that day, their affairs declined. It was now thought proper to give the troops a leader in the person of the Duke of Cumberland, who had a military turn, and was greatly beloved in the army. On the sudden arrival of the Duke at Edinburgh, where he took the command of the army, and his advancing towards Stirling on the last of January, the rebels abandoned the siege of that castle, blew up their magazine, and retired towards Inverness. Lord George Murray, the best general and statesman among them, and Lord John Drummond, came to Perth where they had a magazine of powder, and some field pieces which they ordered to be spiked up, and the cannon-ball to be thrown in the river. The whole citizens were greatly alarmed by a report, that they designed to blow up the magazine lodged in a cellar below the tolbooth which was full of powder. Guthrie, V. 10. ad an. 1745.—6.
of prisoners taken from the Hazard sloop at Montrose, and from the royal army.

John Anderson merchant; by his prudence, and interest with Lord George Murray who had feelings of humanity, and a regard for the town, prevented the execution of the barbarous design, which was, perhaps falsely, attributed to Lord John Drummond; Mr Anderson bought the powder, and Lord George Murray went himself and set the prison-doors open, gave the common men money, and advised them to keep out of the way of any of their small parties marching through Perth. The Duke, followed by the rebels, came into Perth with the army, rested a few days, and marched thro' Aberdeen to Culloden moor, where he engaged the rebel army on April 16th, and put an end to the rebellion by a total defeat of their army. It is not to be doubted that the exasperated soldiery, without the orders or knowledge of his Royal Highness, stained their laurels by inhumanity, and that many innocent persons suffered the most cruel hardship with the guilty. The operations by fire and sword, were not always warranted by necessity, and were complained of even by the best friends of the government. The late Mr James Smyth a celebrated physician and surgeon of Perth, whose character and memory will be long remembered with pleasure in this town and country, was active in doing many good offices to the inhabitants, saving them from prison and fines, by his influence and interest with the governors and commanding officers of the rebels.

About this time the South Inch was surrounded with double rows of trees which afford a refreshing shade in the sultry heats of summer. The town is obliged for this ornament to the town council, and chiefly to the late Provost James Crie, and Col. Crawford.
Magistrates of Perth.

John Robertson, P. S. & C.
William Stuart,
John Stuart,
Henry Fyffe,
David Buchan, flesh,
Robert Robertson, D. G.
David Sandeman, treasurer

Michaelmas, 1752.

James Crie, P. S. & C.
Robert Robertson,
William Gray,
Henry Fyffe,
John Coupar baker,
William Stuart, D. G.
Henry Johnston, flesh, T.

James Robertson, 1753.

James Crie, P. S. & C.
Robert Robertson,
William Gray,
David Sandeman,
James Cuthbert,
hammerman,
William Stewart, dean of gild.
James Paton, treasurer,

Michaelmas, 1754.

John Robertson of Tullibeltan, P. S. & C.
William Stuart,
John Stuart,
David Sandeman,
Thomas Robertson, glover,
Robert Robertson, dean of gild,
David Young Coppersmith, T.

Vol. II.

Michaelmas, 1755.

John Robertson of Tullibeltan, P. S. & C.
William Stuart,
John Stuart,
James Paton,
David Buchan, flesh,
Robert Robertson, dean of gild,
James Marshal, treasurer.

Michaelmas, 1756.

James Crie, P. S. & C.
Robert Robertson,
James Beveridge,
James Paton,
James Mathew, Baker,
William Stuart, dean of gild.
Laurence Wright, Baker, T.

Michaelmas, 1757.

James Crie, P. S. & C.
Robert Robertson,
James Beveridge,
Henry Fyffe,
Walter Marshal Sadler.

Michaelmas, 1758.

William Stuart, P. S. & C.
William Gray,
Henry Fyffe,
James Marshal,
William Paton, glover
Robert Robertson, dean of gild
Alexander Robertson, glover, treasurer.

Y

Michaelmas.

* The new shore at the foot of the South Inch, and the Muir-bulwark were built this year.
Magistrates of Perth.

Michaelmas, 1759.
William Stuart, P. S. & C.
William Gray,
John Stuart,
James Marshall,
David Buchan, Flesher.
Robert Robertson, dean of gild.
Thomas Marshall, treasuruer,
David Sandeman,
John Ramsay,
Thomas Marshall,
Thomas Blair, glover.
Thomas Beveridge, dean of gild
William M'Vey, Sadler, T.

Michaelmas, 1760.
William Stuart, P. S. & C.
James Beveridge,
Henry Fyffe,
Alexander Simson,
John Clerk baker,
John Stuart, dean of gild,
John Waterston taylor, treasurer
Michaelmas, 1761.
William Stuart, P. S. & C.
James Beveridge,
Henry Fyffe,
Alexander Simson,
David Young Cooper,
John Stuart dean of gild,
John Ramsay, T.

Michaelmas, 1762.
John Stuart, P. S. & C.

Michaelmas, 1763.
John Stuart, P. S. & C.
David Sandeman,
John Ramsay,
Thomas Marshall,
James Beveridge, D. G.
George Faichney, T.

Michaelmas, 1764.
Alexander Simson, P. S. & C.
Henry Fyffe,
George Faichney,
William Alison,
John Coupar baker,
David Sandeman, D. G.
John Hutton baker, treasurer

* St Peter was the tutelar saint of the fleshers, before their feast in the Kirk they had an altar illuminated with wax candles, a tax was laid on all slaughtered Cattle for supporting St Peter's Altar; they usually called it Patie's Altarage Penny. This tax was regularly exacted until this year that Provost Gray abolished that Popish relief.

† The Colledge yard lately a public bowling green, was converted into an elegant and commodious Flesh-market, it is acknowledged by strangers that there is none in Britain superior to it, it is kept sweet and clean, and no animal is allowed to be slaughtered in it, country butchers have an equal privilege in it on market days, and have neat stalls appointed them.
The town-council finding many inconveniences arising from the treasurer's keeping their accounts, especially those chosen from among the trades, agreed to make choice of Mr Patrick Miller deputy clerk to be chamberlain of the town with a salary, to take the burden of keeping the accounts in a regular manner, and the treasurers to be elected annually with the magistrates as usual.

The council considering, that the market-cross is a great impediment in passing along the north street, and in entering the Kirkgate and Skinner-gate with wheeled machines, empowered the magistrates to remove the same, and to dispose thereof by public sale, or to erect the same at the council-house as they shall think fit. It was ordered next council-day to be roup'd, which was immediately done and sold to a mason the highest bidder for five pounds sterling, and was immediately demolished, and the stones carried away.

* This year the foundation-stone of the new bridge over Tay was laid by the Right Honourable Thomas Earl of Kinnoul. To this patriotic Nobleman, Perth lies under many obligations, for the attention he gave to this public and generally useful work. We have already noticed, that it was by his Lordship's recommendation that such an able architect as Mr Smeaton was employed to plan the bridge, sound the river, and pitch upon the most convenient and safe place for the town, for raising this magnificent and useful structure. Last year an act of parliament was obtained, Commissioners empowered, and tolls granted, for building and supporting the bridge, with powers given to the Commissioners to take off the tolls on foot-passengers, of one farthing, when the money which they are empowered to borrow for building the bridge is paid with the interest; and also, to take off, all the tolls granted by the parliament.
ment, when a free capital of 1500 pounds Sterling is raised from the tolls, and laid out by the Commissioners on interest for the necessary support and reparations of the bridge. In virtue of the act of parliament, a subscription for a free gift was voluntarily entered into for executing this beneficial work, and the sheriff depute of the shire of Perth for the time being, the Provost, dean of gild, and first merchant bailie of the burgh of Perth for the time being, together with every Commissioner of Supply, or land-tax, for the county of Perth for the time being, who shall advance and lend the sum of one hundred pounds Sterling upon the credit of the tolls granted, or who shall advance and pay the sum of ten guineas as a free gift, towards building the bridge, and the heir-male of every such Commissioner of Supply, being of lawful age, and a Commissioner of supply: And also every person who shall advance and lend the sum of two hundred pounds Sterling upon the credit of the tolls and duties granted for building of the said bridge, or who shall advance and pay the sum of twenty guineas, as a free gift for building the said bridge, and the heir-male of every such person being of lawful age, shall be, and they are hereby constituted Commissioners for designing, erecting, and building the bridge, and for executing all other the powers granted by the act.
A LIST
OF THE
SUBSCRIBERS
is subjoined, as follows:

Free Gift for building the Bridge of Tay at Perth, by

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>His Majesty King George</td>
<td>£11,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The town of Perth</td>
<td>£2,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The royal boroughs</td>
<td>£500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Earl of Kinnon</td>
<td>£400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Viscount Stormont</td>
<td>£300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duke of Athol</td>
<td>£200</td>
</tr>
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<td>Duke of Queensberry</td>
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Lift of the Subscribers of a free Gift

Patrick Baer in Bridgend

William Blair at Scone

Mr. James Knox minister

Mr. David Benneman minister

Mr. Patrick Meik minister at Kinnoul

Mr. George Chapman minister at Kinfauns

Mr. David Dow minister at Dron

Mr. Andrew Williamson minister at Arngot

Mr. David Moncrieffe minister at Redgorton

David Alison writer

Alexander Lawrie Baker

Patrick Rintoul Glover

James Warden weaver

James Burt merchant

Ebinezer Kippen Glover

Alexander Stewart merchant

Laurence Wedderson merchant

James Brydie merchant

John Wedderspoon merchant

Robert Gray Glover

Robert Morrison Bookseller

James Cant Surgeon

James Pearson baker

James Cuthbert merchant

Andrew Perrier writer

John Burt vintner in Perth

Archibald Campbel merchant

George Bett shipmaster

James Gillespie merchant

Robert Robertson youngest merchant

Laurence Reid Maltman

George Jack dyer

Thomas Brown dyer

Andrew Kettle maltman

James Morrison merchant

William Arnot merchant

Robert Davy merchant

Gilbert Stewart wright
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George Henderson there  
William Henderson there  
Patrick Bruce there  
Gilbert Ramsay there  
David Campbell there  
David Blair stamp-master there  
John Henderson there  
John Scott mañon there  
Donald McEuan Mason  
James Webster in Cupar  
James Hay  
David Henderson  
James Nairn  
John Bett  
George Anderson at boat of Cupar  
John Brown mañon  
Alexander Robertson at Bruntie  
Robert Small in Kemphill  
David Grant of Limepotts  
George Miller at Rome  
George Ritchie in Sherriftown  
David Rofs in Innerbuilt  
John Smyth in Lethendy  
James Honey of Blairhall  
Mr Alexander Duff minister at Tibbermuir  
George Soutar merchant in Blair-gowrie  
Mr James Willie minister at Scoon.

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Magistrates of Perth.

Michaelmas 1767.
William Stuart, P. S. & C.
John Ramfay,
Thomas Marshall,
John Craw,
Charles Bell, shoemaker
Henry Fyffe, D. G.
Joseph Faichney, T.

Michaelmas 1768.
John Stuart, P. S. & C.
Henry Fyffe,
George Faichney,
Joseph Faichney,
John Hutton, baker,
John Ramfay, D. G.
John Graham, shoemaker, T.

Michaelmas 1769.
John Stuart, P. S. & C.
Henry Fyffe,
Joseph Faichney,
Joseph Faichney,
John Sheddan, smith,
John Ramfay, D. G.
Thomas Sandeman, T.

Michaelmas 1770.
Alexander Simson, P. S. & C.

Michaelmas 1771.
William Alison,
John Caw,
Thomas Sandeman,
Patrick Rintoul,
glover,
George Faichney, D. G.
James Marshall, saddler, T.

Michaelmas 1772.
Alexander Simson, P. S. & C.
John Caw,
William Alison,
Thomas Sandeman,
Patrick Craigie, shoemaker
George Faichney, dean of gild
Patrick Stuart, treasurer.

Michaelmas 1773.
William Stuart, P. S. & C.
Henry Fyffe,
Joseph Faichney,
Patrick Stuart,
James Pearson,
baker,
William Alison, dean of gild
James Taylor, baker, T.

* 31st October, the bridge of Tay was finished, and the old timber and tools were put up to auction, and sold for the behoof of the bridge.

† About the end of December, a severe frost came on followed with a great fall of snow. The frost continued intense all the month of January with snow-showers at intervals. The river Tay was frozen over on the 10th, and the stream-tides had not force to break the ice which was of a greater thickness than that in 1740. There was no thaw until the eleventh day of February, when the stream-tide began to flow. The thaw increased until the 14th, when the tide raised the ice about 4 foot, which loosed it at both sides.
sides of the river; but, when the tide returned, such was the thick-
ness and strength of the ice that it subsided unbroken. Almond and
the other small rivers began to flow, bringing down huge shoals of
broken ice, which began to make an impression on the river above
the bridge. Tay yet remained firm and unbroken. Many people
began to be apprehensive, especially if the dissoluted snow from the
mountains, should swell the river before the ice was broken below
the bridge to give it vent, for the river was one continued sheet of
thick ice for above eight miles, from Luncarty down to the mouth
of Ern river. The water increased with the dissoluted snow, and
tore into pieces the ice above the bridge, which was crowded with
spectators trembling for the event: about mid-day the water chock-
ed up by the ice, overspread the whole north inch, broke down a
long wall of stone and lime at the head of it, lodged upon its sur-
face, immense blocks of ice, above 18 inches thick, piled one up
on another, tore up and broke a fine row of trees on each side of
the Dunkeld road, and rendered it utterly impassible. In a short
time the town was an island, the water ran with a great current
through the castle-gavel, and north-end of the Skinnergate, and
laid many houses under water; so that infirm and sick people were,
with great difficulty, removed to places of safety. The water from
the Inch increasing, took its course through the Blackfriar grounds
on the north of the town, where there is a stone-wall through the
middle of these grounds from north to south. Nothing could re-
sist its impetuosity and the force of the large blocks of ice floating
in it; the wall was overturned, and the water directed its course to
the mill-wind at the west end of the town, and to the surprise and
consternation of the inhabitants, laid their habitations six foot un-
der water. There was no getting out, nor into many houses in
New-row. The Spy and hospital gardens on the south were under
water, and the gardeners were obliged to fly to the upper stories of
their houses. Mean time, the pressure of the water, and the great
blocks of ice broke down the walls on the west side of the dead-
land garden and orchard immediately below the bridge. The trees
broke the force of the great masses of ice; otherwise the houses in
the orchard would have been carried away into the river. The
floating ice broke the mill-gates, and continued to rise, and to
began to buckle the barracks, and overflow the river, by which
the confines and three sides of the town was surrounded. The
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the
the orchard would have been in the utmost danger of being carried into the river. During this havoc, the whole ice over the inch floating like moving mountains, was in one tremendous motion pressing towards this place where it found a vent, and as it continued to run through this new passage into the river, it soon began to subside above, and some time after, the ice opposite to the barracks, at the south end of the town, broke quite across the river, by which means the water found a free passage under the ice. The confusion and alarm at this time was very great betwixt two and three in the afternoon, and things continued much in the same situation, until about nine o'clock at night, when the ice at the bridge began to give way with amazing cracks and noise by the inundation from Tay, which raised the water some feet above the spring of the arches of the bridge, to such a height was the water raised, and such immense blocks of ice floating in it, that in its passage it broke down the parapets on the north shore, and ran in a violent current through the strong arches below the council-house, and lodged great blocks of ice upon the high street near as far as Campbell's tavern, overturned the walls of several gardens in the Watergate, and filled them with ice. The end of one of the fifteen houses was carried off. Five ships were thrown upon the Quay, four were got off without damage, the other suffered considerably, but eleven o'clock that night the river began to clear and subside. The bridge did not receive the smallest damage, only a small part of the parapet beyond the river next to the snuff-mill was broken by the ice. From Almond, which is more than a mile above the town, down to the foot of the south inch was one sheet of water.

Although many people were under fearful apprehensions, it is amazing that so little damage was done, and no lives lost. And providence has so ordered, that the rivers Ila, Almond, Shochy and Ordy rife, and begin to subside, 24 hours before Tay rives atirth, if it were otherwife, it is hard to tell what danger the town could sustain. The town may suffer from future inundations; but it does not appear that the bridge, as it is now situated, will; for, before the water reach four foot above the spring of the arches, it will overflow the whole of the north inch and surround the town. The inhabitants have now ocular demonstration, that the Water-

street is considerably higher than the west end of the town, and there was no water in that street at the height of the inundation, when the houses at the west end were six feet under water.
An authentic LIST of the MINISTERS of Perth, from the Reformation to the present Time.

I. Mr John Row, appointed minister at Perth, July 17th, 1560; died at Perth, October, 1580. He had been several years at Rome as Commissioner from the Popish church of Scotland. He returned to his own country about the year 1555, with instructions from the Pope for opposing the progress of the reformation. But having heard the discourses of John Knox, and acquired some knowledge of the principles of the reformation, he became a convert from Popery; and at John Knox's earnest desire, entered into the ministry among the reformers.

II. Mr Patrick Galloway, called to be minister at Perth, November 14th, 1580. He fled into England, May, 1584; having fallen under the displeasure of the King and of the party which then prevailed, because of the attachment he had expressed to William Earl of Gowry.

III. Mr John Howyson minister of Cambuslang, appointed minister at Perth pro tempore, November, 1584.

IV. Mr Patrick Galloway, having regained the King's favour, returned to his charge at Perth, November, 1585. The general Assembly, June, 1589, appointed him to leave his charge at Perth, and wait upon the King. In June, 1597, he was appointed one of the ministers of Edinburgh.

V. Mr John Malcom, formerly one of the regents, and afterward principal of St Leonard's college in St Andrew's, was ordained minister at Perth, November 4th, 1591. Died at Perth, October 3d, 1634.

VI. Mr William Cowper, formerly minister at Bothkennar, the presbytery of Stirling, having for some time preached at Perth, was admitted minister at Perth, with Mr John Malcom, June 2d, 1623. The Assembly made of Edinburgh, June 11th, 1623.

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Fifth the Minifters ſince the Reformation 185


VI. Mr John Guthry, ordained minister at Perth, with Mr John Malcom, February 20th, 1617. Translated to Edinburgh, June 11th, 1621. Made bishop of Murray, November 20th, 1623. Deprived of his bishopric at the re-establishment of Presbyterian government in 1638.

VII. Mr John Robertson, ordained minister at Perth, with Mr John Malcom, March 3d, 1622. Deposed by the general assembly, May 28th, 1645, for his having conversed at Perth with the Marquis of Montrose an excommunicated person. He was restored to the miniftiry by the Synod of Perth and Stirling, October 11th, 1654. But an Act of Assembly having been made, that no deposed minister should be restored to the parish in which he had formerly served; Mr Robertson, tho' he continued to live in Perth, never again exercised his miniftiry there.

VIII. Mr Joseph Laurie, formerly minister at Stirling, admitted minister at Perth, with Mr John Robertson, February 4th, 1644. Died at Perth, July, 1640.

IX. Mr Robert Laurie, son to Mr Joseph Laurie, ordained minister at Perth, with Mr John Robertson, August 4th, 1644. Made dean of Edinburgh after the restoration of King Charles the second; and afterward bishop of Brechin. Died at Edinburgh, 1677.

X. Mr George Halyburton, formerly minister at Menmuir in the presbytery of Brechin, admitted minister at Perth, with Mr John Robertson, August 4th, 1644. Made bishop of Dunkeld, January 18th, 1662. Resigned his charge at Perth, October 1664. Died, February, 1665.

XI. Mr Alexander Rollock, formerly minister at Dunkeld, admitted minister at Perth, with Mr George Halyburton, September 25th, 1645. Died at Perth, October, 1652.

XII. Mr William Colvill, formerly minister at Edinburgh, admitted minister at Perth, with Mr George Halyburton, February 11th, 1655. Died at Perth, September, 1662. When minister...
at Edinburgh he had been deposed by the General Assembly, July, 1648, for favouring what was called "the unlawful engagement," or the Levy for war, which the Scotch parliament had enjoined for the re-establishment of King Charles the first, when prisoner in the Isle of Wight; more especially for his having refused to intimate a fast which had been appointed for the purpose of defeating that Levy. He was restored to the ministry by the synod of Lothian, November 8th, 1654. Henry Guthry, in his Memoirs of Scotland, says of him that "for his eminence in learning, diligence in his calling, and strictness in his conversation, he was an ornament to the church of Scotland." Also the presbytery of Perth, April 8th, 1657, in their answer to a scurrilous paper, give him the like attestation; and observe that "his ministry had been remarkably blessed since he came to Perth."

XIII. Mr Henry Auchinleck, formerly minister at Mains, in the presbytery of Dundee, admitted minister at Perth, with George Haliburton bishop of Dunkeld, December 23d, 1662. Died at Perth, March 1667.

XIV. Mr Mungo Law, ordained minister at Perth, with Mr Henry Auchinleck, June 1st, 1665. Died, July 1671.

XV. Mr William Lindsay, formerly minister at Auchterderran in the presbytery of Kirkcaldy, admitted minister at Perth with Mr Mungo Law, April 9th, 1668. Made bishop of Dunkeld, May 7th, 1677. Resigned his charge at Perth, October, 1678. Died, 1679.

XV. Mr Alexander Ross ordained minister at Perth, with Mr William Lindsay, November 14th, 1672. Resigned his charge at Perth, May 7th, 1683, on being appointed professor of divinity in the college of Glasgow. In 1686, he was appointed principal of St. Mary's college in St. Andrews; and the same year was made bishop of Murray. Made bishop of Edinburgh, 1687; but was deprived of his bishopric by the act of parliament abolishing prelacy, July 22d, 1689. Died at Edinburgh, March 20th, 1720.

XVII. Mr Alexander Skeen, formerly professor of philosophy in the university of St. Andrews, ordained minister at Perth, with Mr
Mr Alexander Ross, June 26th, 1679. Resigned his charge at Perth, May 31st, 1680.

XVIII. Mr David Anderson, having first been professor of Humanity in St Leonard’s college in St Andrews, and afterward minister at Dumbarny in the prebytery of Perth, was admitted minister at Perth, with Mr Alexander Ross, October 27th, 1680. He was deprived at the revolution.

XIX. Mr William Hay, formerly minister at Kilconquhar in the prebytery of St Andrews, admitted minister at Perth, with Mr David Anderson, March, 1684. Resigned his charge at Perth on being made bishop of Murray, February 4th, 1688. Was deprived of his bishopric at the revolution. Died at Cattlehill, his son-in-law’s house near Laverneſs, March 17th, 1707.

XX. Mr Adam Barclay, formerly minister at Keig in the prebytery of Alford in the shire of Aberdeen, admitted minister at Perth, with Mr David Anderson, May 1688. Deprived at the revolution.

XXI. Mr John Anderson, formerly minister at Ochternnagven in the prebytery of Dunkeld, but now conforming to prebyterian government, was appointed by an act of the synod of Perth and Stirling minister at Perth pro tempore. after the deprivation of Mr David Anderson and Mr Adam Barclay. Though not actually acknowledged as minister by the town-council, he continued to exercise his ministry at Perth, until Mr Robert Anderson was admitted; and then was translated to Edinburgh.

XXII. Mr Robert Anderson, formerly minister at Leuchars in the prebytery of St Andrew’s, admitted minister at Perth, June 4th, 1691. Died at Perth, July 26th, 1704.

XXIII. Mr Thomas Black, formerly minister at Strathmiglo in the prebytery of Coupar, and afterwards minister at Weems in the prebytery of Kirkcaldie, admitted minister at Perth, with Mr Robert Anderson, April 3d, 1698. Appointed professor of divinity in the university of St Andrew’s in 1707: But was retained in his charge at Perth by the pressing importunity of his parishioners. Died at Perth, October 25th, 1739.

XXIV. Mr George Blair, formerly minister at St Madoes in the prebytery of Perth, admitted minister at Perth, with
to the present Time.

Mr Thomas Black, October 23rd, 1705, Died at Perth, May 14th, 1712.

XXV. Mr John Fleming, formerly minister at the Castle of Edinburgh, admitted minister at Perth, with Mr Thomas Black, February 24th, 1713. Died at Perth, April 12th, 1719.

XXVI. Mr William Wilson, probationer in the presbytery of Dumblane, ordained minister at Perth, with Mr Thomas Black and Mr John Fleming, November 1st, 1716. Deposited, together with seven other ministers, by an act of assembly, May 15th, 1740. For following a divisive course, and for declining the judicatories of the Church. Died at Perth in 1741.

XXVII. Mr William Stewart, formerly minister at Blanggowrie in the presbytery of Meigle, admitted minister at Perth, with Mr Thomas Black and Mr William Wilson, July 4th, 1721. Died at Perth, January 28th, 1733.

XXVIII. Mr David Black son to Mr Thomas Black ordained minister at Perth, with Mr Thomas Black and Mr William Wilson, June 14th, 1737. Died at Perth, May 22nd, 1771.

XXIX. Mr Henry Lindsay, formerly minister at Bothkennar in the presbytery of Stirling, admitted minister at Perth, with Mr David Black, October 15th, 1741. Died at Perth, May 2nd, 1745.

XXX. Mr John Warden, formerly minister at Campden in the presbytery of Glagow, admitted minister at Perth, with Mr David Black, March 16th, 1747. Translated to the Canongate of Edinburgh, November 6th, 1755. Died there.

XXXI. Mr John Bonar, formerly minister at Cockpen in the presbytery of Dalkeith, admitted minister at Perth, with Mr David Black, July 29th, 1756. Died at Perth, December 21st, 1761.

XXXII. Mr James Scott, formerly minister at Kinfuins in the presbytery of Perth, admitted minister at Perth, with Mr David Black, November 4th, 1762.

XXXIII. Mr James Moody, formerly Minister at Monswaile in the presbytery of Lochmaben, admitted minister at Perth, with Mr James Scott, June 11th, 1772.
M ANY Gentlemen in town and country, having expressed their wishes for an Academy in Perth, the town council on the 24th September, 1760, came to the following resolution. Having considered the great utility it would be to the youth of this place and the neighbourhood, that an Academy for Literature and the Sciences should be established in Perth, they recommend to the present and succeeding Magistrates, to make enquiry on what footing these Academies are, in other places, and to report the most proper plans to the council. In consequence of this resolution upon the 17th November following, a memorial drawn up by Mr John Bonar, one of the Ministers of Perth, was read in council, in which he says that,

In an age so much enlightened, it is needless to say anything in support of learning in general, only it may be proper to observe, that the powers and capacities of the human mind, are perhaps much more upon a level, than is commonly thought, so that the surprising difference which we observe between one man and another, is not so much owing to any natural superiority, as it is to a more careful cultivation, and more happy occasions of exercise and improvement.

It has indeed been the misfortune of some ages to have education either entirely neglected, or to run in a very improper channel. Thus in times not long past, all learning was made to consist in the grammatical knowledge of dead languages, and skill in metaphysical subtilities, while what had an immediate reference to life and practice was despised.

But providence has cast our lot in happier times, when things begin to be valued according to their use, and men of the greatest abilities have employed their skill in making the Sciences contribute not only to the improvement of the Physician, Lawyer and Divine; but to the improvement of the Merchant, Mechanic and Farmer in their respective arts. Must it not then be of importance, to put it in the power of persons in those stations of
of life, to reap that advantage, Science is capable to afford them.

Although our different Universities are at this time filled with men of distinguished abilities, yet both the time necessary for completing a course of education there and the vast expense of such attendance must prove an unscalable sum in the way of the greater part who have both inclination and capacity for these studies.

The people of England have been so fully convinced of this, that we find private Academies established almost in every great town, where not only the languages, but these Sciences which are of the greatest use in life, are taught in a compendious and practical manner.

The example however, has not been sufficiently attended to in Scotland, where scarce any institution of that kind are to be found, although the advantage of it must appear from the following scheme of education, which is imagined might be easily executed in the space of two years.

FIRST YEAR.

I. A short view of natural history in its different parts, viz. -

The constitution of the material world, the nature and properties of the elements, and vegetable, mineral and animal economy. As a proper introduction is well calculated to fix the attention and awaken the curiosity of young people, being all illustrated by experiments.

II. To this should succeed an accurate instruction in the arithmetic of Integers, with the use and application of Vulgar and Decimal Fractions.

III. This prepares the way for the study of the first five books of Euclid.

IV. Plain Trigonometry.

V. Practical Geometry in its different parts, such as Mensuration, Surveying, Dialing, Fortification, &c. in Theory and Practice.

VI. Algebra.

VII. The 11th and 12th books of Euclid.
VIII. Spherical Trigonometry.

IX. Navigation with the use of the instruments necessary to a sailor.

X. The practical part of Conic Sections with the doctrine of Projectiles.

XI. The general principles and most useful problems in Astronomy.

XII. In this year an hour to be spent, on the Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, in the study of the English language, and an hour each Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, which hour shall be additional to the stated hours in the Academy for the sciences.

SECOND YEAR.

I. The business of this year might be very properly introduced with some lectures upon the history of Philosophy, and the rise and progress of the arts and Sciences.

II. A course of natural Philosophy should follow or practical Mathematics, illustrated by experiments on the Mechanic powers, and their applications and uses in life.

III. To be succeeded by a practical course of Geography, an introduction to civil history, which should then follow.

IV. The history of commerce, and a short view of its present state in the different nations, particularly in Britain.

V. A short and practical system of Logic should now be taught, that the young Gentlemen may be instructed in the nature of composition, and in the proper method of studying and reasoning.

VI. The whole course to be concluded with a short and distinct account of the principles of religion, and duty which ought to regulate our conduct in every station and condition of life.

N.B. All the teaching in the Academy, and exercises, ought to be in the English language.
To carry this plan into execution,

I. Two masters must be provided, men of character and sufficiency who are not only known in their respective provinces, but also capable of communicating their sentiments with ease, and of giving the necessary application and attendance.

II. Each shall have a salary of 50l. sterling per annum.

III. Each shall teach three hours every day, except Saturday, when some public exercise shall be performed in the common school.

IV. The session shall continue ten months, viz. from the first of October, to the first of August.

V. The Magistrates, with the Managers of the Academy, shall annually make choice of one to be Rector of the Academy, whose province it shall be to inspect the conduct of masters and students, to see that regular attendance is given, the laws and regulations observed; whose power shall continue for one year.

VI. Each student shall pay at his entry, two guineas for the session, and shall be subjected to no other perquisite or payment for the publick instructions in the Academy. But if any child be taught any other branch, than what is in the Academy plan, or to be attended at a private hour by any master, a particular agreement is to be made with the master.

VII. The Rector shall be the receiver of the gratuity paid by the students, who shall divide it equally between the two masters, so that there may be no interfering interests, but both induced to exert themselves for the good of the Academy.

VIII. Three rooms shall be provided for the Academy, one for each class, and one for a common school; where all shall meet for their public exercises, and once every day for public prayer.

It hath, for some considerable time, been the earnest desire of several gentlemen in town and country, to have an Academy on this or some such plan established, and the town of Perth seems to them, a place particularly proper for an institution of this kind; for...
1st. It is at a considerable distance from any of the universities.

2d. The situation of the town is remarkably pleasant, and, whatever may have been suggested to the contrary, is certainly very healthful.

3d. It is the centre of a very populous country, and is the place with which the Highlands of Scotland has the greatest correspondence. So that an institution of this kind, would cooperate with the national plan of improving and civilizing the Highlands.

4th. Provisions of all kinds are to be had at a reasonable rate; and there is good accommodation for such gentlemen, as might either choose to send their children to board, or to reside with their families, for the benefit of the Academy.

5th. The people, in general, are of a sober and industrious disposition; so that, perhaps, the manners of the youth, are in less danger here of being corrupted, than in any of our great towns.

As it is proposed that the magistrates and council should fix the above named salaries for the two masters, and provide a proper place for teaching in; it may not be improper to shew, that the magistrates and council, in making such a provision out of the common-good, will not only act a reasonable, but a highly commendable part; as such an institution must be greatly to the benefit of the place, and will be a standing monument of the good sense, and public spirit of those who shall promote it.

The plan was approved by the magistrates and council, with a few amendments. They received very large recommendations in favour of Mr John Mair schoolmaster in Air, well known in the literary department, thoroughly skilful in Arithmetic and Book-keeping, who had long taught with success, the practical parts of Mathematics and natural philosophy, and who was of an untainted moral character.

The magistrates and council, on the 23d of February 1761, unanimously nominated and appointed Mr Mair to be one of the masters of the Academy, with a salary of fifty pounds per annum.

On the 16th of March following, having received ample re-
commendations in favours of Mr John Tait physician, as properly qualified to teach natural, civil, and commercial history, with the other branches of the Belles Lettres, having communicated the matter to him, and obtained his consent, they unanimously elected him to be a master of the Academy, with a salary of fifty pounds per annum.

A subscription was entered into for purchasing instruments for illustrating natural history, and natural philosophy, and proper books for the use of the Academy; which were accordingly purchased.

The magistrates and council generously built, in the foot of the college-yard, (now the fleish market) opposite to the west end of the Kirk, a commodious house, with proper apartments to accommodate the different classes in the Academy.

The honourable John Murray of Strowan, (now Duke of Athol) was unanimously elected Rector for the year 1761, who was pleased to accept of the office.

According to the plan and regulations, the Academy was opened in October, and there were about forty students during the session.

Dr Tait, in A. D. 1763, resigned his office into the hands of the magistrates and town-council. The managers at meeting, the 19th of December, appointed Mr Mair to teach the branches in Dr Tait's department, together with his own, in the interim, until another master shall be chosen.

Mr Mair continued to teach all the branches, in both departments, with the assistance of an usher, until his death in 1769. This year, Mr Robert Hamilton of Edinburgh, was unanimously elected Professor, who, to his great abilities in every branch of the Belles Lettres, has added unwearied application; and with the assistance of his usher Mr George McNaught, given universal satisfaction. The Academy continues to flourish, and the advantages of it, are with pleasure seen, both in town and country.

There are other two departments in the Academy; one for Drawing, by Mr Archibald Rutherford; and the other for French, by Mr Duncan McGregory, with salaries allotted to them by the town council. Both of these gentlemen teach with success and applause.
ACCOUNT of the RECTORS of the GRAMMAR-SCHOOL.

This seminary of learning has been accounted one of the first-rate schools in Scotland, since the æra of the reformation. It was under the government of a rector or master, two uthers and a janitor, with good salaries from the town council, and a small portion to the master from the kirk session.

This school had also originally, a music-master, with a salary; and the kirk of Perth excelled in church music.

The school of Perth has produced eminent statesmen, physicians, lawyers, divines, and poets above mediocrity.

Crichton of Clunie, called the admirable; was educated at this school immediately after the reformation, the account given of him by Sir Thomas Urchart of Cromarty and Dr M*Kenzie is so marvellous, that it is almost incredible. As a swordsman he had no match; in every branch of the belles letters he found no equal; in memory he surpassed Magliabechi; before he was twenty years of age, he was more than match for all the doctors of the Sorbonne, and demonstrated his superiority in a public disputation, which was the fashion in those days. France, Germany, Switzerland and Italy admired him, and their poets sung his praises. His extraordinary qualifications drew the attention of the Duke of Mantua, who loved him and made him preceptor to the young prince his son. His handsome and comely figure drew the attention of the court ladies, which was said to be the occasion of his premature death; for he was barbiously murdered when about thirty years old, by his pupil the prince of Mantua, at a drunken revel on the eve of Lent. The reason was said to be an affair of jealousy. The duke was inconsolable, the prince was almost distracted, when he came to himself and reflected on what he had done. For Crichton was beloved and honoured by him, he was forbid the court, and threatened with death by his father. The bounds which I have prescribed to myself will not allow a survey of the great men who have done honour to their king and country in the cabinet, the army,
the navy, and in the three learned professions, who received the first rudiments of their education at Perth.

Mr William Rynd is the first Rector we have on record; from the Register of the kirk session we are informed, that the managers of the hospital granted certain rents to William Rynd, son to umquhit (deceased) Patrick Rynd, a necessary and profitable servant to the kirk of Perth, 15th September 1589. He is mentioned as rector of the school on the 16th of March 1590. Such was his reputation that he was appointed to go abroad with the young earl of Gowrie, and his brother Mr Alexander, as their governour. A.D. 1594 he attended them to Padua, and returned in 1597. The earl did not return until 1600.

II. A.D. 1604. Mr Patrick Johnston, November 5th. The managers of the hospital were ordained to furnish a new gown of black cloth to this rector.

III. Mr John Dorrat, alias Durward succeeded Mr Johnston. A.D. 1622. he died in November 1631.

IV. A.D. 1632. Mr John Row was chosen Rector, he was grandson to the celebrated Dr John Row, the first reformed minister of Perth in 1569. He taught Latin, Greek and Hebrew, and was afterwards, A.D. 1640. chosen minister at Aberdeen, where, in 1643, he published his institutions of the Hebrew language. He was succeeded by

V. Mr Patrick Johnston, probably the son of Mr Patrick Johnston, 2d rector in this list, he had a numerous and flourishing school, and was succeeded by

VI. Mr William Paton, A.D. 1656, he was first schoolmaster at Meigle, besides his salary, the Magistrates and Council gave him a free house and a chalder of coals, for Cromwell's army had pulled down the school-house (in which were apartments for the rector and ushers) to build the citadel; he died the 7th December, and was succeeded by

VII. Mr George Paterson, 1st January 1658. He was professor of Humanity in the old college of St Andrews, to him succeeded

VIII. Mr Andrew Anderson, A.D. 1668, who was succeeded by

IX. Mr Andrew Anderson, May 13.
Rector: of the Grammar School. 197

IX. Mr Henry Crie, a native of Perth, who was succeeded by
X. Mr Archibald Guillane, 3d January 1679, he was schoolmaster at Prestonpans, he was chosen rector of the high school of Edinburgh, and gave in his dimission to the council, and was succeeded by
XI. Mr James Ros schoolmaster at Dunkeld, A. D. 1679, who died 1690, and was succeeded by
XII. Mr William Saunders schoolmaster at Dundee, 17th March 1690. On the 16th October 1704 he, because of infirmity and old age, demitted his office, and the town council settled on him during his life 300 merks out of the salary of the next rector. On the 9th of November was chosen
XIII. Mr John Martin schoolmaster at Dumbarnie, who agreed to Mr Saunders' annuity during his life, on which account the town council allowed to Mr Martin the whole Candlemas gift during Mr Saunders' life, instead of two thirds the usual proportion to the rector. He was succeeded on the 24th July 1732, by his son
XIV. Mr James Martin, who taught with considerable success about eleven years, he died the 23d July 1743, and in his room was chosen, the 29th of December following,
XV. Mr Walter Greig schoolmaster at Coupar in Fife. The magistrates, besides his salary of five hundred merks, appointed for him the equal half of the quarter payments of the classes taught by the three ushers, and the whole-quarter payments of his own class; as also two thirds of the Candlemas gift, and the other third to be divided among the two first ushers, who besides their salaries and quarter payments, had other emoluments granted them. The third usher had also besides his salary, proper dues belonging to his office. He died in 1752, and was succeeded by
XVI. Mr Andrew Cornute schoolmaster at Dunkeld, 18th May 1752. He was formerly first usher in Mr James Martin's time, and was called to Dunkeld, where he raised the reputation of that school, and taught with considerable applause and success; he continued at Perth until his death in February 1773. The rectorship is yet vacant, and the school is governed and taught successfully by two ushers, Mr Alexander Watson, and Mr John Baird, until the vacancy is supplied by the Town council.
From the historical remarks on the foregoing poem, we learn that Perth was a strongly fortified town; that the lords of Ruthven, who had stately palaces both in the town and neighbourhood, were hereditary sheriffs of the county since the days of Wallace, and often provosts, sheriffs and coroners within the borough. They were great benefactors to, and beloved by the citizens who were trained to arms from their youth.

With these warlike citizens at their back and devoted to their interest, the lords of Ruthven became objects of jealousy to the neighbouring barons; their great wealth and power, their steady attachment to the reformation and liberty, their detestation of Popery and slavery, were the true cause of the overthrow of that noble house, and of the violent death of the two last of father and son. Notwithstanding of the cruel and unjust edict pronounced against the blood, name and honour of the last of Gowrie and his whole house after his death; providence has preserved and raised up a collateral branch of that illustrious house; and may the house of Ruthven inherit the virtues of its ancestors, and flourish to latest posterity. It is not improper, in this place, to remember that John Frederick the magnanimous elector of Saxony, and Frederick prince palatine of the Rhine, king of Bohemia, were stripped of their dominions and honour for their attachment to the reformation and liberty. Providence never lost sight of them. The blood of those two princes ran in the veins of one of the most amiable and powerful kings in Europe, GEORGE the third, the patron and friend of liberty.

Until the time of the long parliament, Perth continued to be a fortified and warlike town. Little attention was paid to arts and sciences. Navigation, manufactures, mechanics, and agriculture were neglected. Cromwell over ran the country, bating a citadel and awed Perth. During the ten years that his troops remained in the kingdom, we got a taste for liberty, and a sight of manufactures and agriculture, besides other branches of trade introduced by Thomas Austin, who commenced merchant after the army under general Monk left the kingdom. His posterity laid the foundation of the extensive linen trade, and manufacture of tobacco in Perth, and to this day they bear a respectable figure both in town and country.
In 1735, the town council entered into a contract with Alexander Chryftie, linen draper in Glasgow, a Quaker, to furnish him with water from their mill for the use of a bleaching field, to be immediately erected by him. He purchased a lease of a farm at Tulloch, in the neighbourhood of Perth, from the Earl of Kinnoul, and erected a commodious bleaching field with all its apparatus, he carried on this business with considerable success. This was the first public bleaching field in this country, and served much to promote the linen trade. Mr Chryftie was also a skilful and successful farmer, he and Mr Hickson vintner in Perth paved the way for the new improvements in agriculture. Chryftie's bleaching field was after his death carried on by George Swan his son in law, who died young and much regretted; the business is carried on by his widow, during the minority of her son.

We have already given some account of the extensive bleaching field at Luncarty, erected and managed by Sandeman and company, vol. I. p. 51. The face of the country about Perth has quite changed, especially since the last rebellion in 1745. Money circulated in the country, many farms are like garden ground. Gentlemen have now turned their attention to the improvement of their estates, by plantations, hedging and ditching. Where we formerly saw barren heaths, uncultivated and neglected commons, we now behold rich fields of wheat, oats, barley and peas, considerable plantations of potatoes and turnips, and large fields of hay, the town surrounded with large public gardens, raised from corn fields. We see new forests arising, and all sorts of useful trees planted and cultivated. The country is now laid open by excellent new roads, owing to the good sense and unwearied application of the nobility and gentlemen of the county.

Since the building of the elegant and strong bridge of Perth, easy and safe communication between the north and south is opened. The village of Bridgend opposite to the town, which was before neglected, begins to assume a new face, the beautiful villas, in sight of the town, built on the rising ground immediately above Bridgend, by Mr Mercer sheriff substitute, and Mr Miller town clerk, are considerable ornaments to the place. A prosperous and extensive nursery on the south from Mr Mercer's gardens, is laid out by Dickson and Brown, who furnish gentlem
men with all kinds of forest and fruit trees and ornamental shrubs; besides thorns, sweet brier, beech, crab apples, and Barberry plants for hedging.

The excellency of our military and turnpike roads, by which our formerly inaccessible country is laid open to view, has invited some of the curious and learned of our southern neighbours to make the tour of Scotland and its isles, to improve themselves in the delightful study of natural history; and their intercourse with us, has served to convince them, that we are human creatures like themselves, without tails and horns, and that we do not altogether deserve the illiberal and unprovoked abuse spurted in our faces by certain demagogues and tox hunters. If anything had been said to the purpose, or worthy of our attention, they should have heard from us; but we are not accustomed to answer calumny, defamation, and glaring falsehood. If we can have the approbation of a discerning Inquisitive Pennant, we can despise the clamour of the ignorant and blind led thousands, whose motto is, audacter, calumniare, et quid ad herbas.

Gentlemen, who have a turn for, and delight in natural history, will find entertainment in Sir Robert Sibbald’s Scotia illustrata, sive Prodromus Historiæ naturalis, &c. printed at Edinburgh, A. D. 1684, with good plates of birds, quadrupeds, fishes and plants peculiar to Scotland. This author was a fellow of the royal college of physicians at Edinburgh, physici and geographer to the king. The book is a thin folio, and consulted by the most celebrated botanist in Europe, the baron Linnaeus, who takes notice of some plants, which grow in the den of Balthajock near to Perth.

FINIS.
Amed odi Whic Jas iavi phbou e them ir int hum that v d abu Ers. Ir atter cuſtoma 20d, d inqu rant at tie al hill Lia illu drupeds vas a k by ſic D, and he bare ia!

[User?]