

IV.

NOTES ON THE SCOTTISH MINTS. BY R. W. COCHRAN PATRICK,
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Any account which can now be given of the ancient Scottish mints must necessarily be very incomplete. The early records and registers are no longer in existence, and the few scanty notices which can be gathered from the Acts of Parliament, and other original sources, only serve to show how imperfect our knowledge is. It may not, however, be altogether without interest to bring together something of what is still available, in the hope that other sources of information may yet be discovered.

The history of the Scottish mints may be conveniently divided into two periods,—the *first* extending from the earliest times to the end of the thirteenth century; the *second* beginning with the fourteenth century, and coming down to the close of the Scottish coinage at the Union.

It must be remembered that there is little or no historical evidence available for the first period beyond what is afforded by the coins themselves. Any conclusions which may be come to regarding it must be to a certain extent conjectures, and liable to be modified by any authentic information which may still be discovered. It presents certain distinguishing characteristics widely different from the succeeding period. In the first place, we find only one official of whom any record is preserved,—the “monetarius” or moneyer; in the second, the name of this moneyer is generally given in full on the reverse of the coin; in the third, the mint also appears on the coin, and many towns—some of very inferior importance—are thus recorded; and lastly, the sterling or silver penny was the highest denomination of coin in circulation.

The exact position or status of the “moneyer,” and his duties and responsibilities, have long been disputed.¹ Some conjecture the monetarii to have been the farmers of the mint, as in France; others merely the workmen employed to strike the money. Ruding² holds that the moneyers, whose names appear on the coins, were responsible for the weight and purity of the metal.³ Ruddiman believes that they accom-

¹ Simon's Irish Coins, p. 5.

² Ruding, Annals of the Coinage, vol. i. p. 49.

³ Ibid., vol. i. p. 15.

panied the king from place to place, and struck money wherever it was necessary, putting the place of coinage on the coin.¹ It is impossible to assert anything positively with regard to the ancient Scottish monetarii. But there is considerable probability in the conjecture made by the learned author of the preface to the "Diplomata Scotiæ;" for from the great variety of names it is evident that a great number of individuals were employed, at least after the accession of William the Lion. From the accompanying list (which has no pretensions to completeness, seeing that nearly every tolerable collection of early pennies furnishes the names of unpublished moneyers) it will be seen that the same name frequently occurs in connection with different mints. Thus, for example, on the long double cross pennies of Alexander II.,² the name "Walter" appears at Glasgow, Aberdeen, Montrose, Forres (?), Berwick, and Dunbar; and "Wilam" at Berwick, Lanark, Aberdeen, Dunbar, and Edinburgh. It is impossible to say whether there was a different "Walter" and "Wilam" at each of these places, or whether the same individual struck money at different places; but if we consider, in connection with this, the number of different names of moneyers recorded as at the same place of mintage, it will appear more probable that they were only occasionally at the place with the king, than that they remained permanently coining at towns of comparatively small importance. From the annexed list it will be seen that, between 1165 and 1214, Adam Peris, Folpold, Hugh Walter, Raul, Peris Adam, Walter Adam, and Wilam, were moneyers at Roxburgh. There is a strong probability, as has been pointed out by M. de Longpérier, that these moneyers were of Norman-French origin, and were amongst those appointed by the king to coin money for his ransom. They would thus be appointed by royal authority, be responsible for the money which each issued, and would account for the profits of the coinage to the royal treasury, being remunerated, as it is certain was afterwards the case, by fees proportioned to the amount coined. The position of the "monetarius" would thus differ very little from what we know it was in later times, due allowance being made for difference in national progress. This supposition is strengthened by the fact that, in the list of documents relating to the

¹ Preface to Anderson's *Dip. Scotiæ*, p. 140 (Translation, 1782).

² See *Numismatic Chronicle*, New Series, vol. xii. p. 24.

kingdom of Scotland, taken by Edward I., the following entries occur :—

“Item in alio sacco c. iiii.³ et v Rotuli et memoranda . . . de comptis monetarium . . .

“ . . . Item in decimo sacco xxi Rotuli tangentes compota monetarium et cambitorium et alia monetam tangencia.”¹

These accounts were evidently rendered to the Treasury, and, from the number, probably extended back over a very considerable period.

There is evidence to disprove the assertion of Ruddiman, that from the earliest period the prince alone in Scotland exercised the exclusive right of coining money on the royal prerogative.² There is a reference in Wynton's “Chronicle,”³ when describing Alexander III.'s visit to St Andrews in 1283, which shows that in the previous reign the bishops, or some of them, had a grant for striking money. The “Golden Charter” of St Andrews confirms this grant to the bishop. Tradition says they could not coin above a groat piece.⁴

It is not easy to account for so many towns, some of no importance, occurring on the coins, except on the supposition that the coiners were only there occasionally.⁵ Evelyn says that the coiners always accompanied the court of Charles the Great; and as we have seen the strong probability that the moneyers, or at any rate many of them, were of French origin, it is very likely that a practice familiar to them in their native country would be followed out when they came here.

The sterling or silver penny is the only coin known in the earlier times. The halfpenny and farthing occur later in the period, but never with the moneyer's name. It is stated by Macpherson, in his “Annals of Commerce,”⁶ that in 1278 Alexander III. struck pieces of twopence, but none such have ever been noticed, so far as I am aware, though in a curious manuscript in the British Museum (Tib. D. 11, Cotton MSS.) a groat of Alexander is figured.

We possess no historical or documentary record relating to the coinage

¹ Scots Acts, vol. i. p. 8.

² Ruddiman, p. 141.

³ Bk. vii. c. x. 405.

⁴ See the note in “Reliquie Divi Andree,” p. 108.

⁵ Ruddiman, p. 220.

⁶ Vol. i. 432.

of this period. The following lists of the early Scottish moneyers is taken from the coins themselves, and is necessarily very incomplete:—

LIST OF MONEYERS OF THE EARLY SCOTTISH MINTS.

1124-53.	Hugo of Roxburgh,	Monetarius.
	Folpal of Berwick,	”
	Eola of Berwick,	”
	Folpm, ¹	”
1165-1214.	Adam of Berwick,	”
	Adam of Edinburgh,	”
	Adam Peris of Roxburgh,	”
	Folpold of Perth,	”
	Folpold of Roxburgh,	”
	Henrilerus of Perth,	”
	Hugh of Edinburgh,	”
	Hugh Walter of Roxburgh,	”
	Suerel of Edinburgh,	”
	Peris Adam of Roxburgh.	”
	Raul Derlig,	”
	Raul of Roxburgh,	”
	Walter of Edinburgh,	”
	Walter Adam of Roxburgh,	”
	Walter of Perth,	”
	Wilam of Perth,	”
	Wilam of Roxburgh,	”
	Wilam of Berwick,	”
1214-1292.	Adam of Roxburgh,	”
	Alain Andrew of Roxburgh,	”
	Alexander of Edinburgh,	”
	Alexander of Aberdeen,	”
	Alexander of Dunbar,	”
	Andrew of Berwick,	”
	Andrew of Roxburgh,	”
	Eorsin of Dunbar,	”
	Gearai of Inverness, ²	”
	Henri of Stirling,	”

¹ Haddington may possibly have been a mint in this reign (Proceedings, Scot. Ant. Soc., vol. v. p. 372).

² The coin given in Lindsay as from the Inchaffray mint is really of this mint.

1214-1292. Iasan of Perth,	Monetarius.
Iohan of Berwick,	„
Iohan of Perth,	„
Ion Corin of Perth,	„
Nichel of Berwick,	„
Nicol of Perth,	„
Pieres of Roxburgh,	„
Ranald of Aberdeen,	„
Ranald of Perth,	„
Robert of Aberdeen,	„
Robert of Berwick,	„
Robert of Perth,	„
Simon of Aberdeen.	„
Simon of Dunbar,	„
Thomas of Anhe,	„
Walter of Glasgow,	„
Walter of Aberdeen,	„
Walter of Montrose,	„
Walter of Forres,	„
Walter of Berwick,	„
Walter of Dunbar (?),	„
Wilam of Berwick,	„
Wilam of Lanark,	„
Wilam of Aberdeen,	„
Wilam of Dunbar (?) ¹	„
Wilam of Edinburgh,	„

During the second period we find very considerable alterations and improvements. The name of the moneyer no longer appears prominently on the coins, but each issue is distinguished instead by some secret or privy mark. The number of places of coinage is reduced, and generally confined to towns of importance. Other officials, with more complicated duties and responsibilities, appear in the mint. Instead of passing from place to place, the moneyers are established in fixed residences, and their various duties prescribed by stated regulations. Gold and base silver, or billon, are used for currency, as well as silver; and coins of various denominations are minted. We have also some few documents preserved which help to throw some light on the subject.

¹ Probably some of the coins with *DVN* ought to be given to Dundee.

In examining these points more fully it is not necessary, with regard to the first, to do more than to refer to the coins themselves. After the long double cross pennies of Alexander no moneyer's name in full is found on any Scottish coin, though the practice of putting the place of mintage on the coins continued down to the time of James VI. There is a recorded minute of the Privy Council so late as 1585,¹ ordering that when, in consequence of the plague, the mint was to be transferred from Edinburgh, first to Dundee and then to Perth, the inscription "OPPIDVM DVNDE" and "OPPIDVM PERTH" should be put on the coins to be struck there, instead of the usual place of mintage.²

The reduction in the number of mints is also best seen by a reference to the coins. Thirteen mints are given by Lindsay as occurring on the long double-cross coins of Alexander, while in no succeeding reign are more than five recorded, and, with the exception of Dumbarton in the reign of Robert, the towns named are all places of some importance.

While we still find the "monetarius" occurring as the principal officer of the mint, other officials are also mentioned. There is sometimes a "magister monetarius" recorded (as in the Act of 1367), and inferior workmen (*operarii*) are also named. It is impossible to fix any time for the first appointment of these officials. In England, according to Ruding,³ it was not till 1325 that the comptrollers, wardens, and masters appear. The reign of David II. is a very important one in the history of the Scottish coinage, and it is very likely that these appointments were first made by him. At any rate, we can find no trace of any mention of them previous to his accession, the documentary records of the reigns of Baliol and Rob. I. being a complete blank as far as matters relating to the coinage are concerned. In 1358 Adam Tor or Thor is described in the Chamberlain Rolls as "custos monete;" and this is, so far as I am aware, the first mention of such an official, though the office had evidently existed for some time previous. This Adam Tor was one of the merchants of Edinburgh appointed to treat with the King of England for David's ransom;⁴ and in all probability was also the same individual to whom a

¹ Privy Council Record, MS. Reg. Ho., Edin.

² I am not aware of the existence of any coin of James VI. with this mint on it, and probably they were never struck at Dundee, though possibly at Perth.

³ Vol. i. p. 16.

⁴ Charters of Edinburgh, p. 19.

charter was granted of the exchange money in Scotland. Another charter¹ confers on him, along with Jacobus of Florence, the Cunzie-house at Edinburgh, with its liberties; and the king granted to him and the other officials of the mint exemption from all duties and levies, with other privileges.²

The "custos monete," or warden of the mint, was probably at this time equal in importance with, if not superior to, the "monetarius." A precept of the king in 1367 is directed "custodi monete nostro et monetario nostro." The respective duties of these two officials are laid down with great distinctness in the Act of 1393:—

"Item ordinatum est quod electus erit unus homo, discretus fidelis sufficiens et potens in diviciis qui custodiet monetam et erit ad hoc juratus in forma qui sequitur—viz., totum aurum et argentum quod portabitur monetario ad fabricandum primo presentabitur sibi quod ipse faciet ponderari, et scribet quantitates in papiro suo, et retinebit penes se, et omni die ad vesperam recipiet et ponet in segura custodiâ, et sub clave, instrumenta monetarii quibus facit monetam usque ad diem sequentem et sic faciet omni die. Et monetam quolibet die fabricatam recipiet a monetario et custodiet sub sigillo et clave in cista una a principio cujus libet septimane usque in finem et tunc videbit cum sufficienti testimonio quantum de argento seu auro fuerit in septimanam fabricatum et tunc accipiet de qualibet moneta tam auri quam argenti certas pecias ad probandum et faciet illas pecias bene et diligenter custodiri usque ad tempus probacionis monete que probacio fiet infra xl. dies qualibet vice. Et ille qui est custos monete stabit et spondebit pro pondere monete et capiet feodum suum pro labore suo de Rege sicut hujusque consuetum est."

From this it would appear that the "custos monete" was superior in position to the "monetarius," but the moneyers here mentioned, who were not to be trusted with the coining implements at all times, were probably the "operarii," or inferior artificers, mentioned in the former Act.

It appears from an account of the "custos monete" in 1364, still preserved in the Chamberlain Rolls, that part of the duty of the "monetarius"

¹ Robertson's Index of Charters (Edinburgh, 1798), pp. 31, 36.

² Acts, vol. vii. p. 227.

was to engrave the devices or designs for the coins. A payment for this purpose is there recorded to Bonagius the moneyer.

It is worthy of remark that at this period Italian artists were employed by David II. in the mint. The Bonagius above mentioned is often designated of Florence ("de Florentia," *vide* Act of 1393), and was probably either the Franciscus Bonagii who is described in 1324 in the records of the mint at Florence as "sententiator monete argenti," or a relative.¹ The "Magister Jacobus" mentioned in several of the records was Jacobus Mulekyn, also a Florentine, and who, along with his brother, was at the same time employed in the mint.² It is not surprising, therefore, that the art and workmanship of the Scottish coins of this period were of superior excellence.

In 1434 mention is made in the Rolls³ of another official, *viz.*, the "sculptor ferrorum." It has already been noted that Bonagius was the graver of the irons in the reign of David II. This duty now apparently devolves on a separate official, who is remunerated by a fee proportioned to the amount of metal coined. It will be seen from the Act of 1393 that the warden (or *custos*) was to keep certain pieces from each week's coining for the purpose of trying the money. Another Act, in 1451, makes the master of the money responsible for all the coin until the warden takes the assay. It is also specified in this Act that the master of the money is to have power to choose the workmen for the mint, and to punish them if necessary, and that none of the printers or strikers are to be goldsmiths. Provision is made for giving out the new coining irons "within the cuinzie place," and the old ones and the "letters of graving" are to be delivered to "traisty sworn men," and afterwards to be destroyed in the presence of the king and his council.

Two years before this it was enacted that none presume to strike money unless they have command of the king under the great seal. This was probably to prevent false coiners, some of whom are specified by name in the Act of 1451, from striking. No authority to strike money under the great seal has as yet been discovered.

It was part of the duty of the "*custos monete*" to take the charge of

¹ Argelati, vol. iv. p. 36.

² A Nicholas Molakine was employed in the English mint in 1395 (Ruding, i. 246).

³ Vol. iii. p. 245.

the trial pieces till the assay was made. In 1438 an assay is recorded to have taken place in the presence of the lords and auditors of the Exchequer, and this appears to have been the usual practice.¹ The Act of 1456 specially enjoins "the lordes and auditoures of the chekker earnestlie to purway and examine the fines, baith of gold and siluer, the quhilk is presented to them upon the chekker in a buist be the wardenes of the cunzie."

The appointment of these officials, and the entire regulation of the coinage as to weight, fineness, and value, rested with the king and his three estates in Parliament.² In 1478 an Act was passed enjoining the king, with advice of the Lords of Council, to make such regulations about the money as might be requisite, and to appoint men of substance and knowledge to be master and warden of the mint, who are to be answerable on life and honour for the proper carrying out of the regulations. An Act passed in 1483 requires the warden to examine and assay the money according to the form and rule made in the former Parliaments.³ Two years later it is provided that the assays are to be rendered annually at the exchequer. This Act also orders the warden to give the irons to the custodier of the bullion, and to pay the merchants for the silver. This custodier of the bullion here appears for the first time. Formerly his duty was performed by the "custos monete."⁴ Shortly after this—in 1487—some confusion had arisen from there being two masters of the money, and it is then ordered by Parliament that the king shall depute only one master of the money, who is to have the whole responsibility; a true and wise man is to be appointed warden, and another to be "changer;" and these are to perform the same duties and receive the same emoluments as formerly, and they are to render their accounts and assays at the exchequer when the king shall direct. No particular account is given of the duties of the changer.

In 1494 "our soveraine Lord, with advise of his councill," is "to ordaine and statute ane famous and wise man that is expert and understandis the manner and fashion of cuinzies, to be maister of the money," who is to put in execution the existing Acts about the money.⁵

¹ Cham. Rolls, vol. iii.

² Scots Acts, ii. 118.

³ Act of 1485, vol. ii. p. 172.

⁴ *Vide* Act of 1394.

⁵ During the reign of Queen Mary we find the officers of the mint consisting of a

In early times, when the moneyers moved about with the king, and the method of coining was rude and simple, and did not require any cumbrous machinery, no special residence seems to have been necessary. But whenever the amount of money required became greater, and improvements were introduced in the methods, more conveniences would be required. About 1362, as has already been noticed, a royal charter gave the *cunzie-house* with its liberties to Adam Tor and Jacobus Mulekyn; and this would seem to mean some particular building set apart for the purpose of coining. It is likely, however, that at this period the mint was located temporarily in any building which was found convenient for the purpose, and that no permanent *cunzie-house* was yet known. It is certain that this was the practice somewhat later; for in 1438 a payment of three pounds thirteen and fourpence occurs in the Chamberlain Rolls as rent¹—"hospicii dom. Regis prope portum de Kirkstill, . . . in quo hospicio dicta moneta fabricatur." Again, in 1441, in the account of the master of the money,² a sum of money is paid as rent to a certain John Swift for the use of his house for coining in; and in 1443, in the account of a coinage at Stirling, another payment is recorded to Robert Hakate "pro firma domus dicte cone."³ Between this time and 1527 a special building for the mint must have been erected at Edinburgh, for in that year James V. assigns to Hochstetter and others (in a contract entered into about the coinage) "*domus monetaria Edinburgensis*."⁴ This *cunzie-house* was probably at Holyrood. In 1562 an entry in the Treasurer's account⁵ shows a payment of four hundred and sixty pounds odd by the master coiner to the master of works "for the bigging of the *cunze hous* within the Castell of Edinburgh, and beting of the *cunze hous* within the police of Halierud hous." Another proof that the "*cunzie-house*" was at the Abbey at that time is found in the "*Diurnal of Remarkable Occurrents*" (p. 53), under the date 13th July 1559, when it is stated that the Prior of St Andrews and the Earl of Glencairn, with the congregation, passed to the Abbey of

general of the *cunzehouse*, warden, controller, sinker of the irons, assayer, moneyer, with printers, melters, and forgers; and this staff continued, with some minor alterations, to the close of the Scottish mint.

¹ Cham. Rolls, vol. iii. . 397.

² Cham. Rolls, MS. Reg. Ho.

³ Cham. Rolls, MS. Reg. Ho.

⁴ Lindsay, p. 235.

⁵ MS. Reg. Ho.

Holyrood, and there "take and intromittit with the quenis irinis of the cunze hous, and brocht the samyne up to Edinburgh to his awin lodging, quhairat the quenis grace regent was very discontentit."¹

The supply of bullion to the Scottish mint was mainly derived from three sources, *viz.*, *first*, the duties laid on merchants to pay a certain amount of bullion for commodities exported by them; *next*, the melting down of foreign coin and plate; and *lastly*, the produce of the native mines.

We have no exact knowledge of how the supply of bullion was kept up in the earlier periods. It is said that David I. had a silver mine in Cumberland;² and there is a grant by him to the Abbey of Dunfermline in 1153 of all the gold which should accrue to him from Fife and Fothrif.³ But in 1425 two sufficient men were to be appointed by the king's Chamberlain-Depute, or himself, at each town where foreign merchants resort, to receive the king's custom, and make account thereof to Exchequer. In 1436 these customs are distinctly specified, and are fixed at three ounces of burnt silver, to be paid by the merchant for each sack of wool exported; for each "serplaith" in freight, three ounces; for each last of hides, nine ounces; and for five Hamburg barrels, three ounces. These amounts are frequently altered by Act of Parliament. Thus in 1474, for each "serplaith" and for each last of salmon the amount is fixed at two ounces, and for each last of hides four ounces. In 1483 each serplaith of wool, hides, skin, or cloth, is to pay four ounces, and the last of salmon also four ounces; and again in 1488 each serplaith of wool, last of salmon, or four hundred cloth, four ounces; each last of hides, six ounces; and each last of herring, two ounces.⁴ John Achisone, master coiner, and John Aslowane, burgess of Edinburgh in 1562, obliged themselves to pay to the mint forty-five ounces of silver for every thousand stone weight of lead ore exported from the mines of Glengower and Wenlok. It is unnecessary to give more examples of these duties, from which there is no doubt the principal part of the bullion was derived.

¹ In 1567 the Mint House was on the south side of the Canongate, and in 1574 it was removed to Gray's Close, where it remained till finally closed at the Union (Maitland's "Edinburgh," pp. 156-182).

² Macpherson's Annals of Commerce, i. 324.

³ Char. Dun., vii. 7.

⁴ Reg. Sec. Con. Acta, 1561-3.

From a very early period foreign money was allowed to be current in Scotland. In the reign of David II. an Act allows English money to have course in the country. Coins of France and of Flanders are mentioned in the time of his successor; and in every Act almost which alters the value of the currency, coins of other nations are specified. This foreign money diminished the necessity for native coinage, though it must have complicated mercantile dealings to a very great degree. But besides permitting these coins to be current, it appears from the records that they were sometimes melted down and recoined in native currency, not without profit. Thus, in the "Compti Thesaurarii," under the date 1504-6,¹ there is an entry of three hundred and seventy-seven pounds as the profit arising from changing three thousand six hundred and ninety-six "coronarum viz scutorum Francie" . . . "in moneta Scotiana." Similar entries occur in succeeding years. Numerous notices of melting down plate for the coinage are also found in these interesting records.² The Treasurer accounts for the profit arising "de tribus antiquis amphoris argentiis" . . . "conetatis in le plakkis," and "de duobus flacatis argentiis vocatis de Balgony . . . conetatis in singulis denariis;" and "de conetacione viginti trium le lynkis auri de magna cathena domini regis . . . conetati in le unicornis." Pages of such examples could be got from the Treasurer's accounts of this period.

The amount of bullion derived in early times from the native mines must have been very considerable. Gold is said to have been discovered in the reign of James IV. in the Lead Hills. In the time of James V. the yield was very considerable, and the well-known bonnet pieces were minted of native gold. Various adventurers sought for gold in Crawford Moor with generally indifferent success. In 1607 silver was discovered in considerable quantity at Hilderston, near Linlithgow, but the cost of working and refining was so great that it was soon given up.

From the want of continuous documentary evidence it is impossible to give anything like a full account of the rates of seignorage fees to mint officials, or even a complete list of the various masters of the money, and other officers.

In 1364 the seignorage was seven pennies from each pound of silver coined; shortly after, it was eight pennies; and again, in 1367, it was

¹ MSS. Reg. Ho. Edin.

² 1504-6.

seven.¹ In 1441, from each ounce of gold coined twelve pence was paid to the king, and from each pound of silver—when coined into pence and halfpence—sixty pence; but when coined into larger money, sixty-four pence.²

In 1453 the seignorage was thirty-two pence from each pound of silver, but if coined into small money (“in minutis denariis et obulis”), it was only half.³ In 1525 the king was to have from each pound weight of coined silver money, eighteen shillings, and from each ounce of coined gold twenty-five shillings.

Our knowledge of the various fees for mintage is equally deficient. In 1367 the warden got one penny from each pound of silver, and the master coiner and his workmen eleven pennies.⁴ In 1441, from every twelve ounces of gold and silver coined the warden was to get one penny, and the graver of the irons one penny. Still later (in 1567) the general of the mint got twelve pounds ten shillings per month; the warden four pounds three shillings and fourpence; the sinker five pounds, and the assayer three pounds six shillings and eightpence.⁵

The subjoined list of the names of some of the wardens and masters of the money is very incomplete.⁶ The names occur in the Acts, in the Chamberlain’s Rolls, the Treasurer’s accounts, and elsewhere; but we have no accurate account of when the various appointments were made. There is no trace of hereditary descent (such as the curator in the English mints) in any of the offices of the Scottish mint, as far as can be traced hitherto.

The privileges and immunities of the officers of the mint were secured by several gifts of exemption, ratified by Acts passed in the reigns of James VI. and his successors. Reference is made in these to the Acts of an earlier period granting certain privileges, of which, however, we have no other account. An Act passed in 1661⁷ ratifies and approves of the gift of exemption granted by the deceased David, King of Scots, to Adam Torrie, freeing him and the other officers of the mint of all challenges,

¹ Cham. Rolls, vol. i. pp. 391, 401.

² Ibid. sub. anno.

³ Lindsay, p. 232.

⁴ Cham. Rolls.

⁵ Compot. Thesaurarii, MSS. Reg. 100.

⁶ Complete lists, as far as can be collected, will be given in a work now in preparation on the “Records of the Coinage of Scotland.”

⁷ Acts, vol. vii. p. 227.

supports, duties, and contributions whatever, and making them responsible in all pleas and complaints to their own jurisdiction only.

These privileges seem to have been confirmed from time to time, and more especially by James V., who also gave licence to all the officials and workers of the mint to stay at home in all forays, raids, and from all watching and warding.¹

The courts of wardenry of the mint were more particularly confirmed by James VI. in 1584, 1604, and 1612, and power was granted to the general of the mint to repledge his officials and workmen from all other jurisdictions.²

LIST OF THE OFFICIALS OF THE SCOTTISH MINT.

Second Period.

1358.	Adam Thor (Edin.), custos monete (Ch. R.)
1364-1377 (?)	Jacobus Mulekyn (Edin.), monetarius (Ch. R.)
1364-1393 (?)	Bonagius, monetarius (Sc. Acts).
1369-1373.	Andreas Pictor (Edin.), custos monete (Ch. R.)
1373.	Thomas de Strathern (Perth), custos monete.
1390-1402.	Thomas Melville, monetarius (?)
	Galfour Goldsmith, monetarius (?)
1429.	Robert Gray, monetarius.
1441.	Thomas de Cranstoune, custos monete.
1442.	John de Dalrymple (senior), monetarius.
	John de Dalrymple (junior), monetarius.
1443.	Alexander Tod, monetarius (at Stirling).
?	John de Livingstone, custos monete (at Stirling).
?	John Spethy, monetarius.
?	Gilbert Fish, monetarius.
?	John Curroure, monetarius.
1466.	George Grinlaw, gardianum cone.
	Alexander Tod, monetarius.
	William Goldsmith, monetarius.
1476-1488.	Alexander Livingstone, cunzeour.
	Thomas Tod, cunzeour.
1488.	James of Crichton of Ruchvendean, warden.
1513.	David Scott, custos monete.

¹ Acts, vol. vii. p. 227.

² Mem. of Edin., vol. ii. p. 97.

1514. Adam Boyd, "wardane principale and kepar of the Kingis Cunzie Irnis" (*Reg. Sec. Sig.*)
1530. James Achisone, magister monete.
1535. Walter Grott, kepar.
1536. Schir Wm. Young and Schir Laurence Couper, "Kepar of the Irnis" (*Reg. Sec. Sig.*)
1538. Alexander Orrok de Syllebalbe, majister monete.
John Mossman, warden (*Reg. Sec. Sig.*)
1542. Alex. Orrok, "maister cunzeone" (*Reg. Sec. Sig.*)
Philip Quhitheid, "comptor wardane."
1545. Wm. Hamilton, "maister of the cunziehous" (*Reg. Sec. Sig.*)
- 1564-1567. David Forrest, general of the mint.
John Acheson, master coiner.
Andro Henderson, warden.
James Mossman, assayer.
James Gray, sinker of the irons.
John Balfour, comptroller warden.
1571. David Adamson, counter warden.
1572. John Carmichael, warden.
1574. { John Hart, } visitors.
 { Nichol Sym, }
1576. Sir A. Napier of Edinbillie, general.
1579. Thos. Achesonne, assayer.
James Gunn, sinker of irons.
1580. John Achesoun, master coiner.
1581. Thomas Acheson, master coiner.
Francis Napier, assayer.
1591. Thomas Foullis, sinker of the irons.
1608. Thomas Achesoun, general of the mint.