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The Brechin Hammermen's Incorporation, 1600–1762, and later fine metal craftsmen to c 1850

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ABSTRACT

The book of the Brechin Hammermen's Incorporation, although it has been in public hands since the 1880s, has never been directly referred to by compilers of the standard works of reference on Scottish arms makers or clock- and watchmakers. This article outlines the historic background to the formation of the Incorporation, accounts for the various crafts within it and compares and contrasts it with those of other burghs. It also lists members of the fine metal crafts including a goldsmith, coppersmiths, pewterers, armourer/swordslippers, gunsmiths and a clockmaker. Also appended is a list of clock- and watchmakers and a gunmaker recorded after 1770 to c 1850 from other sources. The names and dates of Brechin gunmakers which match attributed and non-attributed guns are compared and a table shows the descent of the gunmaking craft from master to apprentice, 1600–1760.

INTRODUCTION

The *Book of the Brechin Hammermen's Incorporation, 1600–1762*, is in the hands of Angus Council Cultural Services, previously Angus District Council Library and Museum Service from 1974 and before that Brechin Town Council for over 100 years. Charles Whitelaw — author of the standard work on *Scottish Arms Makers* (1977) — did much of his research by proxy. The Town Clerk supplied him with extracts from the Brechin burgess records but failed to draw his attention to the Hammermen's Book. So Whitelaw was able to assume that Brechin never had such an Incorporation although there are references to it in Black's (1865) *History of Brechin to 1864*. No metalwork experts seem ever to have referred directly to the Hammermen's book (eg Whitelaw 1977; Kelvin 1996) and Arthur (1978) relied on extracts supplied by D B Thoms, a local historian. This article therefore sets out not only to outline the historical background for the formation of the Incorporation but also to include a list of fine metal craftsmen and their apprentices by craft. Also appended is a list of watch- and clockmakers and a gunmaker recorded for the years 1760 to c 1850 from other sources, an index of every person mentioned in the book and a table showing the descent of the gunmaking craft from master to apprentice from 1600 to 1760. Hopefully this will be a useful and reliable source of reference for future scholars of Scottish metalwork and the names of these Brechin craftsmen may ultimately be added to works of reference on the subject.

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HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Brechin originated as the bishop's market town from the mid 12th century. It seems to have flourished in a small way, exporting hides and wool like most other places. Its comparative success must be judged by the fact that attempts were made by the Angus royal burghs in the 14th and 15th centuries to strangle this upstart rival by denying it access to the ports of Montrose and Dundee, and to have its market cross cast down. But the bishops managed to secure the Crown's protection of the rights of their market town as long as the great and small customs were paid. With four other ecclesiastical burghs Brechin came to be regarded as a free burgh little different from the royal burghs, paying taxes and being represented in Parliament. Surprisingly, for an inland burgh, Brechin paid more to the Exchequer than the coastal burgh of Arbroath (Thoms 1977, chaps 1–5). Little is known of the burgh economy before 1600 although it seems skinners and shoemakers were prominent by then. The weavers may have been producing woollen plaiding before the mid 18th century when linen began to be the burgh's main industry. Brechin's metal crafts in the 17th century show a certain specialization in armaments as compared with the other small burghs in Angus. By contrast Montrose had goldsmiths, silversmiths and jewellers in the 17th century, several clockmakers from the 1720s and watchmakers from the 1750s, but never had many armourers or gunsmiths. (Here and below, information for Montrose chiefly derives from the *Book of the Montrose Smiths' and Hammermen's Incorporation, 1725–64* and from Montrose Museum files.) The luxury crafts in Montrose were supported by the local gentry, many of whom had town houses in the burgh where they spent the winter. It is surely significant that the 4th Earl of Montrose, when visiting his town house in Montrose in 1624, sent his sword to Brechin to be refurbished (Fraser 1974, 85–6).

The Bishop of Brechin's rights as chief magistrate had been revoked in 1587 and it was only in 1607 that a new bishop was appointed and regained power over the Town Council. During this power vacuum the incorporation of several trades in Brechin was achieved in 1600 by the craftsmen, who dominated the Council, granting themselves this right. The bishops and the lords of Brechin, who also owned part of the burgh, each had the right to nominate a bailie. Opposition to the bishop led to a riot and, in the absence of the bishop, and the lordship being then vacant, the Trades-dominated Town Council elected its own provost and bailies; but the government upheld the previous status quo. The craftsmen still continued to dominate the Council, which according to law was unconstitutional. In Montrose, by contrast, a port of some importance, the numerous merchants there were long dominant and had been incorporated in a guild since the 14th century. They were able to prevent the crafts there from incorporating or electing town councillors until much later, despite Acts of Parliament allowing this. In Brechin, on the other hand, the Trades were dominant and prevented the merchants from incorporating until 1666 (Thoms 1968, chap 6).

On 3 October 1600 representatives of eight trades petitioned Brechin Town Council stating that because of there being so few master craftsmen, and their failure to exercise their rights, the election of deacons had not been carried out. So they requested the right to elect deacons and to be recognized as incorporations, which was granted. The incorporations were presided over by elected deacons each assisted by clerks, treasurers, officers and councillors, as was usual in other burghs. A Deacon Convener was also to be elected to preside over the Convenery Court which decided on disputes between, and represented the common interests of, the Trades Incorporations. Two of the trades which petitioned, the Fleshers and the Bonnetmakers, lapsed or never incorporated and by around 1650 there were six incorporations, in order of precedence: Hammermen (metal workers); Glovers (and skinners); Baxters (bakers); Cordiners (shoemakers);

Websters (weavers); and Tailyeours (Thoms 1977, chap 6). The reason for the Hammermen's precedence is not evident — perhaps they had taken the lead in organizing the petition. The Dundee Hammermen were seventh out of nine Trades there (Smith 1994).

The petition of 1600 seems to imply that the trades had some sort of organization previously. Of course most of the crafts must have been practised in the burgh long before 1600 and the earliest of the metal crafts would have been the general smith or blacksmith. It was very common for son to follow father in the same craft and some of those bearing the surnames *Smyth, Cutlar,* and *Saidler,* recorded in Brechin from the 15th century, may in fact have been practising the actual trades their surnames derived from (Reg Episc Brech II *passim*). The six Incorporated Trades along with several societies such as the merchants, maltmen and wrichts all had lofts in the parish kirk and shared civic duties such as attending the Town Council on special occasions to help keep order, as at the local Trinity Fair, armed with halberds and accompanied by pipers (Thoms 1972, chap 1).

THE HAMMERMEN'S INCORPORATION

The development of specialist metal crafts in Scotland was inhibited by the large-scale importation of basic as well as luxury items, but by the 16th century fine craftsmanship in metal began to flourish. Of the sixteen founder members of the Brechin Hammermen's Incorporation in 1600 there were four saddlers, three blacksmiths, three cutlers, three gunsmiths, two armourer/swordslippers, and one pewterer. Only one goldsmith is recorded, in the mid 17th century. For the sake of comparison with those of larger burghs, the Hammermen of Dundee, whose records start in 1587, had 35 master craftsmen in 11 crafts in that year, which included all those found in Brechin in 1600 as well as locksmiths, lorimers and goldsmiths. But much of the apparent specialization in some hammermen's incorporations was theoretical. Edinburgh and Perth had no more crafts specified within their hammermen incorporations than Brechin and there was often overlap in practice among cutlers, armourers, lorimers and gunsmiths (Whitelaw 1977). The Montrose Hammermen's Incorporation (1725–64) had no locksmiths specified although some apprentice blacksmiths made a pass-lock for their *sey-piece* while a 17th-century Montrose silversmith made a pistol which has survived in a foreign armoury. In Brechin, by contrast, entrants were usually admitted to a specific craft and were not allowed to practise any others. Apart from residents of the Tenements of Caldhame, contiguous to Brechin but outside the burgh boundary, country smiths at nearby Guthrie and Kinnaird were also granted membership.

The duration of apprenticeships varied and was occasionally stated, although in some cases when an apprentice is later entered as a free master the length can be assumed. Usually seven years, from the age of 14 to 21, was expected as the duration of apprenticeships, not only in other hammermen's incorporations but in other trades such as shoemaking. It is therefore somewhat of a surprise to find Brechin metal-workers, particularly gunsmiths, often having much shorter apprenticeships. In some cases of such apprenticeships the entrants were learning the same craft as their fathers and uncles and so may have had some informal training or experience in assisting them previously. Thus in 1607 Andrew Daw, and in 1610 Alexander Daw, were only to serve five years as apprentice gunsmiths. James McKenzie, a wheelwright's son, was apprenticed for the full seven years as a gunsmith but trained his brother David for only five years and his nephew James for only three before they were entered as free master gunsmiths. But a merchant's son was apprenticed for only three years from 1717 as a gunsmith. There were also exceptions to the usual seven years in other crafts: in 1627 a pewterer was apprenticed for six years; in 1707 a saddler for four years; in 1616 a smith was apprenticed for four years; and in 1607 a cutler served only five

years. More exceptionally, in 1702, James Smith, son of John Smith blacksmith and gunsmith (also deacon), was entered a free master in his father's crafts although a minor.

The Hammermen's book records chronologically the annual election of office bearers and the entry of new members from 1600 to 1762. Sometimes most of the members were present, as on 9 April 1627, when nine appended their signatures, said to be 'the greatest part of the craft', and on other occasions all were present, as on 9 May 1717 when the 'deacon and haill members of the craft' were present. Members were usually entered as apprentices, 'servants' (journeymen), or as free masters, usually to a specific craft or combination of crafts. The majority seem to have been self-employed free masters, sometimes members of one family working together. Few free masters employed more than one apprentice or journeyman at a time.

A few persons, mostly sons of freemen, were made honorary members without voting rights, while others were allowed at most to sit in the Hammermen's loft in the kirk, for which they paid. In 1636 a 'glassenwright' was admitted a free master but in 1637 a slater was allowed only a seat in the Hammermen's loft. The Wrichts had a society by 1675, if not earlier, which a glazier might have joined, but there was never a masons' and slaters' society or incorporation to accommodate the latter craft. Rarely individuals were 'tolerated' to practise a craft but were not entered as members (see under saddlers). In 1658, however, a litster (dyer) was admitted to sit in the Hammermen's loft in the kirk. He 'chose to exerceis the office of blacksmith', which was obviously a purely honorary status, although he eventually became an officer, councillor and eventually clerk to the Incorporation. George Spence, a local notary, was clerk to the Incorporation, 1685–1717. He was also Town Clerk and clerk to the Commissary Court of Brechin, but was only admitted as a nominal free master in 1726. In 1714 the son of a fishmonger burgess was admitted as an honorary member, without a nominal craft. Two reputed gunmakers listed by Whitelaw (1977) from the burgess records, David and George Davidson, are entered in the Hammermen's book only as honorary members with no voting rights. So it appears that they were 'unhandicraftsmen' and not really gunsmiths at all. Whitelaw also records their father George Davidson senior as a gunmaker, according to the burgess records. But the Hammermen's book only records him variously as councillor, treasurer and deacon around 1708–54 and as Deacon Convener of Trades around 1731–6, and there is no record of his craft or apprenticeship. His father John Davidson, however, was apprenticed to a gunmaker in 1694 and was entered as a free master in 1701.

The proportion of 'unhandicraftsmen' seems to have increased in later times. In 1831 the Incorporation had 38 members reputedly blacksmiths, tinsmiths, saddlers, watchmakers, gunmakers, swordsmiths, silversmiths and goldsmiths, but only six members had voting rights and were actually practical handicraftsmen (Thoms 1977, 171). So there is a need to be very wary of burgess records which attribute a nominal craft to persons who practised no such craft. Only where backed up by other written evidence or, sounder still, actual artefacts with their initials or names inscribed, should such persons be unreservedly accepted as craftsmen.

SMITHS

Many members were entered as smiths, blacksmiths or hammermen, or sometimes 'in all points of the (smith and) hammerman trade' which may have implied an ability to work non-ferrous metals as well as iron and steel. After 1650 a few were entered as 'gunsmith and blacksmith', presumably specializing in the former when possible but having to undertake general smithing work at times. In 1645 and 1651 two members were entered as 'gunsmith, locksmith and lorimer' specifically to practise these crafts and no other. In 1620 a member was admitted as a lorimer and

blacksmith while none was ever entered solely as locksmith or lorimer. The latter had no family connection with saddlers, surprisingly, since lorimers made the metal parts of harness and bridles — bits, buckles, stirrups and spurs. In larger burghs lorimers often also did swordslippers' work including the making of sword hilts (Kelvin 1996). This may not have been the case in Brechin, where strict demarcation between the crafts within the Incorporation seems usually to have been enforced.

SADDLERS

Although saddlers mainly worked leather they also made the metal parts of harness lorimers could make, and as in other burghs, were members of the Hammermen's Incorporation. A glover was 'tolerated' to practise saddlery in 1707 'for want of glover work', but was not entered as a member of the Incorporation. There seem to have been only two saddlers at that time, although 16 are recorded between 1600 and 1661. Nine were members of the Fairlie family and from 1620 the Fairlies were the only saddlers recorded. Indeed the craft seems to have died out for a time with the last of them and only seems to have been re-introduced by a couple of incomers just after 1700.

COPPERSMITHS AND TINSMITHS

These crafts were carried out almost exclusively by members of one family, the Davidsons, from 1600 to 1744. Most were admitted as coppersmiths but others as 'freemaster tinklars' who were specifically allowed only to repair old stoups and not to make new ones.

PEWTERERS

Several members of a family called Qhyt or Queitt (White) along with a couple of apprentices comprised this craft around 1600–58; none was entered later.

FOUNDERS

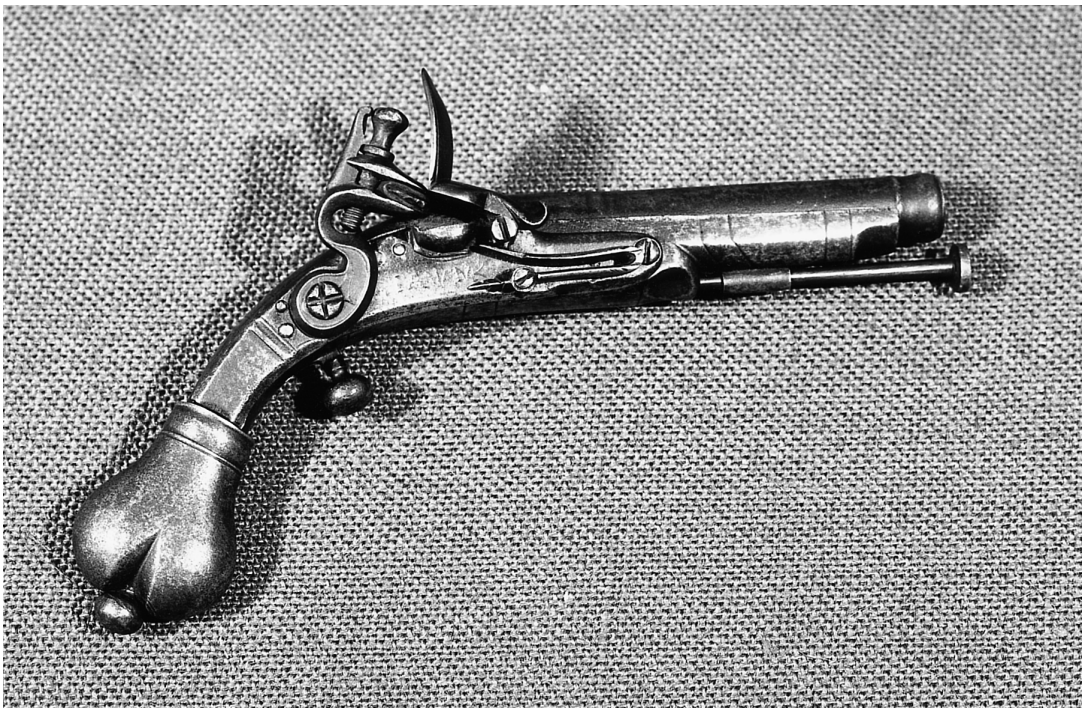
Alexander Paterson, son of a 'braisser' in Perth, was recorded around 1707–27 as a member of the Incorporation, but no craft was specified. Perhaps he may also have been a brass-founder. A founder in the Tenements of Caldhame, just outside the burgh limits, was entered a member in 1745.

CUTLERS

Thirteen cutlers are recorded from 1600 to 1685, six of them called Bellie. As stated above, in some larger burghs there was overlap in the work of cutlers and armourer/swordslippers, but the demarcation was strictly upheld in Brechin and there were no family connections between the two crafts. In 1607 Patrick Tait, armourer, was fined 20 merks by the Incorporation for doing cutlers' work.

ARMOURERS AND SWORDSLIPPERS

Armourers originally made armour as well as blade weapons but from the mid 16th century apparently only made swords and daggers. Many sword blades were imported and could be fitted



ILLUS 1 A pistol by James McKenzie, a freemaster gunsmith in Brechin who flourished in the early decades of the 18th century *(Angus Council Cultural Services)*

with hilts and scabbards and sharpened and polished by swordslippers. Presumably armourers were theoretically qualified to make their own blades and do all the swordslippers' work, but not vice versa, although in other burghs there was apparently no real distinction between them by the 16th century. The above-mentioned Patrick Tait took on three apprentice armourers around 1600–20. There was one other master swordslipper in 1600 and an armourer/swordslipper around 1625–77.

GUNSMITHS

Pistols or *dags* were made in Scotland from before 1580. The earliest apparently had wooden 'fish-tail' or 'lemon' butts but all-metal brass and steel versions of the same types overlap in date into the early 17th century (Boothroyd 1981, 315–18; Caldwell 1977).

There were three gunsmiths among the founder members of the Brechin Hammermen, so it appears that this craft had been established sometime before 1600. Wherever the first Brechin gunsmiths may have learned their craft there are no evident family connections with any Dundee makers, which might have been expected, nor with those of any other burgh. No gunsmiths or apprentices seem to have been entered between 1615 and 1645, but the second generation of the Daw (Dall) family may still have been working during the Civil War period, 1639–51, which was surely a busy period for both gunsmiths and armourers, if mostly repairing weapons perhaps, since large quantities of Dutch arms were imported by the Covenanter government. From 1600 to 1760 there were usually at least three master gunsmiths active in Brechin at any time. In the period around 1650 to 1700 several gunsmiths called Bellie and Smith and a few others flourished.

ILLUS 2 Lintel from James McKenzie's house in Brechin; the stone is now in care but is remembered in the name Cross Guns Close *(Angus Council Cultural Services)*

The best-recorded Brechin gunsmith is James McKenzie, son of a wheelwright, who entered as apprentice to James Langlands in 1693 and was entered as a free master in 1701. He trained two of his brothers in turn who later worked with him as free masters, later also a nephew who in turn trained an apprentice from 1760. He also trained six other apprentices around 1705–27, of four of whom nothing more is recorded. Perhaps they were being used as cheap labour to increase the production of his workshop, doing the simpler work which was then finished by the master craftsmen of the family. Six of James McKenzie's pistols have survived, one is owned by Angus Council and is on display in Brechin Museum (illus 1). It is all-steel with a heart butt and a short barrel with no decoration. It is marked with what looks like a broad arrow which represents the burgh arms: three piles conjoined in base, between the initials I A and M K. A stone lintel incised with his name and carved in relief with a musket and two pistols crossed has also survived in the hands of Angus Council but is not on display (illus 2). It was originally from a building on the east side of Market Street which was presumably McKenzie's house and workshop. This later became the Cross Guns Inn (long defunct) and also gave its name to adjacent Cross Guns Close (Ordnance Survey map of Brechin, 1865). The carved lintel was later preserved over a doorway on the west side of Market Street and ultimately has been preserved in the museum store.

Several sets of initials on Scottish pistols match the names of Brechin gunsmiths, and since many of the Brechin makers have been unknown none has been attributed to them. A pair of fishtail wooden-butted pistols in Dresden marked I K have been attributed to John Kennedy of Edinburgh (fl. 1598–1611) and this may well be correct (Kelvin 1996). But it is worth considering that the initials also fit John Knox of Brechin (fl. 1600), gunsmith and founder member of the Incorporation. Several dated but unattributed sets of initials on pistols match those of Brechin makers and should be noted: I D 1619– (John Daw fl. 1600–d. 1619?); I M 1775– (James McKenzie (younger) apprenticed in 1748, admitted as a free master in 1751?). Somewhat less likely are: A D 1650 (Alexander Daw, apprenticed for five years from 1610; or Andrew Daw, apprenticed for five years from 1607); W C 1750 (William Cowie apprenticed to James McKenzie (senior) from 1705 but not recorded later); A W (no date) (Archibald Warden, apprenticed to James McKenzie (senior) from 1727); J b (no date) (John Bellie fl. 1664–77). On the other hand

the initials H S c 1700–25, attributed to Brechin by Kelvin match no recorded member of the Brechin Hammermen's Incorporation.

CLOCKMAKERS

In the 17th century the steeple clock had to be sent to Dundee for repair and another of the town's clocks to an ingenious smith at Edzell (Thoms 1972, 65). In 1736 a new tolbooth clock was aquired from Alexander Gordon, a Dundee silversmith of Brechin origin, but needed repair that same year, which was carried out by William Lawson in 'Ballewny' — Ballownie, Stracathro, an adjacent parish to the north of Brechin (Black 1865, 138). In 1741 the above William Lawson entered the Brechin Hammermen's Incorporation, having taken up residence in the burgh, as 'free master clocksmith and hammerman', the only clockmaker entered in the book.

GOLDSMITHS

Only one is recorded in the Hammermen's book and he was a rather exceptional person, George Steill (fl. 1649–66), who was also a notary public and clerk to the Commissariat Court of Brechin, which recorded wills and testaments in the diocese. It should be kept in mind that goldsmiths often also worked in silver.

APPENDIX 1

LIST OF FINE METAL MASTER CRAFTSMEN, JOURNEYMEN AND APPRENTICES FROM THE BRECHIN HAMMERMEN'S BOOK, 1600–1762

COPPERSMITHS

Campbell, James, 1687–1737
Davidson, James, d. 1700
Davidson, James, 1700–2 (entered as free master only)
Davidson, John, 1700–25 (entered as free master only)
Davidson, Thomas, 1701–32
Davidson, Thomas, 1717–31 (entered as free master only)

PEWTERERS

Mill, John, entered apprentice to John Quhyt, 1610
Quhyt, James, 1600
Quhyt, John, 1600–34
Quhyt, Thomas, 'sometime in Dundee', 1627–35
Quhyt, Thomas, 1614–58

ARMOURERS AND SWORDSLIPPERS

Mathers, John, armourer and swordslipper, 1625–77
Paterson, William, admitted 'servant' to Patrick Tait, 1613
Scott, William, apprentice to Patrick Tait, 1607–12, fl.–1657
Tait, Patrick, armourer, 1600–13
Wead, Alexander, 'servant' to Patrick Tait, 1602
Wilkine, Robert, swordslipper, 1600

GUNMAKERS

Bellie, David, gunsmith and blacksmith, 1685
Bellie, John, gunsmith and blacksmith, 1664–77
Bellie, William, gunsmith and blacksmith, 1651–d. 1685
Cowie, William, apprenticed to James McKenzie, 1705
Davidson, John, apprenticed to John Smith gunsmith and blacksmith, 1694; admitted as a free master hammerman, 1701
Daw, Alexander, admitted apprentice to Thomas Daw, 1610
Daw, Andrew, apprenticed to John Daw, 1607
Daw, John, gunmaker, 1600–d. 1619
Daw, Thomas, gunmaker, 1600–10
Erskine, Alexander, apprenticed to James Smith, 1717–20
Jameson, John, gunsmith and blacksmith, 1657–66
Jameson, John, apprenticed to James McKenzie, 1715
Knox, John, gunmaker, 1600
Langlands, James, apprenticed to David Bellie, 1686; admitted free master gunsmith, 1693, fl.–1724
McKenzie, David, apprenticed to James McKenzie, 1702; admitted free master gunsmith, 1707, fl.–1750
McKenzie, James (senior), apprenticed to James Langlands, 1693, admitted free master gunsmith, 1701, fl.-1759
McKenzie, James (younger), apprenticed to James and David McKenzie, 1748, admitted free master gunsmith, 1751, d. 1815
McKenzie, Thomas, apprenticed to James McKenzie, 1712–17
Mitchell (Michall), William, gunsmith, locksmith and lorimer, 1651
Nailer, James, apprenticed to John Bellie, 1668
Preshow, James, apprenticed to James McKenzie, 1709
Scott, George, apprenticed to John Bellie, 1665
Smith, Alexander, apprenticed to John Smith, 1687
Smith, James (gunsmith and blacksmith?), 1702–24
Smith, John, gunsmith and blacksmith, 1686–d. 1726
Smith, John, apprenticed to James McKenzie (senior), 1712
Smyth, Alexander, gunsmith, locksmith and lorimer, 1645
Young, James, apprenticed to James McKenzie (younger), 1760
Walker, James, apprenticed to James McKenzie (senior), 1720
Warden, Archibald, apprenticed to James McKenzie (senior), 1727

CLOCKMAKERS

Lawson, William, clocksmith, 1741–4

GOLDSMITHS

Steill, George, 1649–66

APPENDIX 2

FINE METAL CRAFTSMEN RECORDED AFTER 1760 TO c 1850 FROM CARD INDEX OF BRECHIN CRAFTSMEN

Bain, George, watchmaker, entered stranger burgess, 1822, d. 1851, aged 61
Drummond, John, watchmaker, entered stranger burgess, 1788–fl.1820s. Made clock for new Town House in 1789 (Black, 1865)

Garden, Patrick, watchmaker, entered stranger burgess, 1848
Hood, William, gunsmith, d. 1852, aged 89, so possibly apprenticed around 1779. Earlier Hoods in the Incorporation were not gunsmiths and the last is recorded in 1752
Michie, James, watchmaker, entered stranger burgess, 1805

APPENDIX 3

INDEX OF PERSONS FROM THE BRECHIN HAMMERMEN'S BOOK, 1600–1762

Adam, Robert, Deacon Convener of Trades, 1741, *319*
Alison, James, son of James Alison in Dundee, gave oath of loyalty for a year, 1607, *95*
Alison, James, in Dundee, 1607, *95*
Allan, Robert, hammerman at the Kirkton of Guthrie, admitted free master, 1745, *327*
Al(l)an, Thomas, admitted servant to Alex Bellie, 1607, *94*
Anand, Robert, cutler, founder member, 1600, *101*
Baitt, James, hammerman, takes John Barry apprentice, 1756, *354*
Barry, James, formerly in Townhead of Balgillo, 1756, *354*
Barry, John, son of James Barry, formerly in Townhead of Balgillo (Tannadice), admitted free apprentice to James Baitt, hammerman, 1756, *354*
Bellie, Alexander, takes Thomas Allen apprentice, 1607, *94*
Bellie, David, smith admitted free master in all points of the smith and hammerman trade, 1681; officer, 1681–2; councillor, 1682–4; treasurer, 1684–8; councillor, 689–92, *199, 200, 203, 204, 206, 207, 210, 212, 213, 214, 215*
Bellie, David, gunsmith and blacksmith, son of deceased William Bellie, gunsmith, admitted free master, 1685, *208, 209, 210*
Bellie, George, smith and blacksmith, admitted free master as a freeman's son, 1687; officer, 1689–90; mortally stabs John Davidson, 1698, *211, 214, 227*
Bellie, James, cutler, elder (1st), admitted free master, 1614; councillor, 1620, 1621, 1628; officer, 1634–5; councillor, 1641, 1644, 1645; treasurer, 1649–50, 1650–1; councillor, 1651–2, 1652–3; councillor, 1661–2, 1662–3, 1663–4, 1666–7, *124, 128, 137, 139, 154, 156, 157, 158, 161, 162, 163, 164*
Bellie, James, cutler, younger/elder (2nd), son of James Bellie, cutler, admitted free master cutler, 1641; councillor, 1648–50; deacon, 1650–5; councillor, 1655–70; deacon, 1670–3; councillor, 1673–5; deacon, 1676–8; councillor, 1678–85; *156, 159, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 169, 170, 173, 175, 180, 183, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 197, 200, 203, 204, 206*
Bellie, James, cutler, younger (3rd), admitted free master, 1665; councillor, 1671–2, *183, 189*
Bellie, John, gunsmith and blacksmith, son of William Bellie, gunsmith, admitted free master, 1664; took George Scott, 1665; took James Nealer apprentice, 1668; officer, 1666–7; deacon, 1676–7, *182, 185, 187, 195*
Bellie, Thomas, cutler, elder (1st), founder member, 1600; councillor, 1613–16, 1639–40; deacon, 1640–2; deacon, 1544–5, *101, 122, 123, 126, 127, 59, 128, 129, 134, 135, 136, 137, 139, 141, 143, 151, 153, 154, 155, 157, 158*
Bellie, Thomas, cutler, younger (2nd), founder member, 1600; takes Robert Douglas apprentice, 1609, *57, 101*
Bellie, Thomas, cutler, younger (3rd), entered freeman, 1631; councillor, 1623–4; deacon, 1634–5; councillor, 1635–6, 1636–7, 1647, *141, 144, 145, 147, 149, 150, 159*
Bellie, William, blacksmith and gunsmith in the Tenements of Caldhame, admitted free master, 1651, 1664, d. 1685, *164–5, 182, 208*
Beundsoune?, Thomas, stood surety for Patrick Tait, armourer, 1608, *93*
Beunthie?, John, smith, burgess of Brechin, admitted free master, 1658, *171*
Brice, William, saddler, founder member, 1600, *101*

Brokas(s)/Brokis, Thomas, entitled to sit in the Hammerman's seat, 1608; surety for John Bellie, 1617, 1635, *123, 129, 148*
Brokhous, David, son of Thomas Brokhous, admitted apprentice to Thomas Quhyt, pewterer, in Dundee, 1635, *148*
Brokhous, George, councillor, 1639–40, 1645, *153, 158*
Brokhous/Brokkas(s), John, blacksmith, founder member, 1600, 1614; councillor, 1628–9, 1631, 1633, *101, 102, 126, 137, 139, 142, 143, 147*
Bruce, Robert, saddler, admitted servant to Robert Dempster, 1607, *96*
Buchan/Buchnne/Bochann, John, blacksmith, 'servitor to Captain William Hewn', admitted freeman, 1658, *172*
Bwene, John, saddler, son of William Bwene, 'citiner of Brechin', admitted apprentice to David Fairlie, saddler, 1616, *131*
Bwene/(Bunyie?), William, 'citiner of Brechin', 1616, *131*
Campbell, James, smith, servitor to James Low, smith, admitted free master, 1684; treasurer, 1685, *205, 207*
Campbell, James, coppersmith, treasurer 1687–9; councillor, 1689–90, 1700–8, 1730–7; signature, 1698, *210–25, 230–9, 244, 246, 288, 294–9, 301*
Cant, Patrick, councillor, 1613, *122, 123*
Cant, Robert, 1620, *124*
Carnegie, Alexander, 1608, *123*
Carnegie, David, saddler, founder member, 1600; councillor, 1600; deacon, 1607, 1608; collector, 1609, *58, 94, 96, 101, 102, 123*
Carnegie/Carnegy, Robert, admitted servant to David Carnegy, saddler, 1607, *94, 123*
Carnegy, James, of Cookston, admitted free master, 1702, *232*
Chapman/'Chaipmane', Alexander, 1607, *96*
Cookson/'Cuiksone', John, smith, 1618, *61*
Cowie/'Coway', Alexander, smith at Allardyce, 1705, *238*
Cowie/'Coway', William, son of Alexander Coway, smith at Allardyce (Kincardineshire), admitted free apprentice to James McKenzie, gunsmith, 'in his art and vocations', 1705, *238*
Cramond, Alexander, officer, 1731–2, *289*
Crichton, T, notary public, clerk to the Trades, 1665, 1668, 1670, 1671, *183, 187, 188, 189*
Croll, George, officer, 1655–60, *167, 169*
Cupir, William, blacksmith in Brechin, son-in-law to John Mathers, admitted freeman, 1661, *177*
Davidson, David, son of George Davidson, sometime Deacon Convener, admitted free master as a freeman's son without voting power, 1762, *60*
Davidson, George (blacksmith?), son of John Davidson, blacksmith; treasurer, 1708–10; councillor, 1710–11; deacon, 1713–16; councillor, 1716–21; deacon, 1721–3; councillor, 1723–40, 1743–54, m 1716; Deacon Convener, c 1731–6, *60, 243–57, 261, 262, 265, 270–89, 294–306, 325, 326, 330, 336, 337, 338, 341, 346*
Davidson, George (younger), admitted free master, 1770, as freeman's son without voting rights, *132*
Davidson, James, tinkler, admitted free master tinkler only, 1682; officer, 1682–3, *201, 203*
Davidson, James, coppersmith, d. 1700, *224, 228*
Davidson, James, son of deceased James Davidson, coppersmith, admitted free master of hammermen, 1700; officer, 1701–2, *224, 230*
Davidson, John, blacksmith in Tenements of Caldhame, admitted free master, 1652; took James Hood apprentice, 1654; officer, 1654–5; councillor, 1600–63; treasurer, 1663–5; councillor, 1665–9, 1673–81; treasurer, 1682–4; councillor, 1684–6; deacon, 1689–90; councillor, 1698; mortally stabbed by David George Bellie, 1698, *165–86, 191–8, 202–15, 222, 223*
Davidson, John, admitted free master tinkler, 1655, *168*
Davidson, John (younger), admitted free master coppersmith, 1677; officer, 1677–8; councillor, 1681–2, *196, 200, 206, 207*

Davidson, John, tinkler, 'elder' son of John Davidson, coppersmith; officer, 1690–1; councillor, 1701–4, 1708–10, 1716–25, 1736–7, 1743–4, *230, 233, 235, 247, 248, 249, 262, 265, 268, 270, 277, 278, 279*

Davidson, John, 'younger' (coppersmith?) son of deceased James Davidson, coppersmith, admitted free master hammerman, 1700; officer, 1700–1; takes brother Thomas apprentice, 1701; councillor, 1701–2; councillor, 1703–4, 1709–19; treasurer, 1720–1; deacon, 1723–5; officer, 1730–1; councillor, 1736–9, 1743–4, *224–68, 272, 278, 28*

Davidson, John (younger or elder?), officer, 1727–8; councillor, 1731–2; deacon, 1732–4; councillor, 1733–6; treasurer, 1746–7, *284, 289, 294–301, 330*

Davidson, John, son of deceased John Davidson, 'late deacon', apprentice to John Smith, gunsmith and blacksmith, 1694; admitted free master hammerman, 1701, *225, 227, 228*

Davidson, John, son of George Davidson, Deacon Convener of Trades; admitted free master hammerman, 1735, *300*

Davidson, Thomas, burgess of Brechin, admitted free master tinkler, 1687, *210*

Davidson, Thomas (coppersmith?), son of deceased James Davidson, coppersmith, admitted apprentice to James Davidson, his brother, 1701; admitted free master, 1706; councillor, 1717–18; treasurer, 1718–19; councillor, 1720–1, 1721–2, 1722–3, 1723–4, 1726–7, 1727–8; treasurer, 1729–30, 1730–1, 1731–2, 1732–3, *228, 241, 265, 272, 275, 277, 280, 283, 284, 287, 288, 294, 295*

Davidson, Thomas, 'younger' son of John Davidson, former deacon of the trade, admitted free master hammerman, 1717; officer, 1717–18; treasurer, 1733–9, *264, 268, 296, 297, 301, 302, 305*

Daw, Alexander (gunmaker), son of deceased Alex Daw, smith in Brechin, admitted apprentice for five years to Thomas Daw, his uncle, 1610

Daw, Alexander, smith in Brechin, d. 1610, *58*

Daw, Andrew, admitted apprentice to John Daw, gunmaker, for five years, 1607, *57*

Daw, James, 1608, *123*

Daw, John, cutler, 'younger' founder member, 1600, *101, 102, 123*

Daw, John, gunmaker, 'elder' founder member and first deacon, 1600; takes Andrew Dall, apprentice, 1607, d. 1619, *101, 102, 57, 123, 133*

Daw, Thomas, gunmaker, founder member 1600; councillor, 1600; takes nephew, Alex Daw, apprentice, 1610, *101, 102, 57*

Daw, William, son of deceased John Daw, admitted free master, 1619, on payment of 50s, *133*

Dempster, Robert, saddler, founder member, 1600; councillor, 1600; deacon, 1609; councillor, 1610; councillor, 1613, 1613–14; collector, 1614; councillor, 1614–16; collector, 1618; deacon, 1620, *56, 58, 96, 101, 122, 123, 124, 127, 128, 130*

Donaldson, John, merchant in Brechin, 1694, *219*

Donaldson, John, son of John Donaldson, merchant in Brechin, admitted free apprentice to John Smith, gunsmith and blacksmith, 1694, *219*

Douglas, Robert, admitted apprentice to Thomas Bellie, cutler, younger, for five years, 1607, *57*

Duncan, John, founder in Upper Tenements (of Caldhame), admitted free master, 1745, *327*

Duncan, Peter, Deacon of the Weavers Incorporation, *319*

Duncanson/'Dunkensoun', David, baker, 1618, *61*

Duthie, Alexander, 'freeman's son' (son of George Duthie, hammerman?), officer, 1748–9; councillor, 1756–7, 1758–9, *333, 336, 353, 356*

Duthie, George, 'unfreeman', admitted free master of the hammermen ,1701; councillor, 1702–3; officer, 1704–5; treasurer, 1706–8; deacon, 1711–14; councillor, 1714–19, 1726–8, 1730–3; deacon, 1733–7; councillor, 1737–465; deacon, 1745–6; councillor, 1746–7, *226, 229, 233, 237, 246, 250, 252, 254, 257, 261, 265, 268, 276, 283, 284, 288, 289, 294, 295, 296, 297, 299, 301, 302, 305, 306, 317, 323, 326, 329, 330*

Duthie/'Dothie', George, Deacon of the Bakers, 1741, *319*

Eaton/'Eithone', George, admitted 1607, *96*

Edward, George, fishmonger, burgess of Brechin, 1714, *255*

Edward, Thomas, son of George Edward, fishmonger, burgess of Brechin, admitted free master of the hammermen, 1714; officer, 1714–15, *255, 257*

Erskyne, Alexander, son of David Erskyne, merchant, in Brechin, admitted for apprentice to James Smith (gunsmith and blacksmith?) for three years, 1717, *267*
Erskyne, David, merchant, in Brechin, 1717, *267*
Esplin/'Esspelien', James, admitted servant to Thomas Bellie, cutler, 1607, *94*
Fairlie/Ferlie, Andrew, saddler son of Thomas Fairlie, saddler, admitted free apprentice for five years to his brother, Norman Fairlie, 1609; admitted free master, 1614; councillor, 1620–1, 1627, 1628; deacon, 1629–32; councillor, 1635; deacon, 1638–9; councillor, 1634–5, 1641, 1647–51, *58, 124, 134, 136, 138, 139, 143, 144, 149, 151, 152, 153, 154, 156, 161, 162*
Fairlie, Andrew, saddler, admitted free master, 1620, *134*
Fairlie, David, son of John Fairlie, saddler, admitted as master, 1614; takes john Bwene apprentice, 1616; surety for J Bellie, 1617; councillor, 1625, 1627, 1628, 1633, 1641, 1644; deacon, 1620–1, *124, 129, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 145, 157*
Fairlie, James, saddler son of Norman Fairlie, saddler, admitted free master as a saddler, 1648; takes Harry Gray as apprentice, 1651; officer 1649–50; councillor, 1651–2; treasurer, 1651–2; councillor, 1652, 1655, 1656, 1657; threatened to lose his freedom if he abused the deacon again, 1661, *160, 161, 163, 164, 169, 178*
Fairlie/'Fairly', John, saddler, founder member, 1600; councillor, 1610, 1616, *101, 58, 123, 124, 59*
Fairlie/Fearlie/Faerllay, Norman, saddler, 'elder' son of Thomas Fairlie, founder member, 1600, 1608; treasurer, 1614, 1615; deacon, 1610, 1618–19, 1625; councillor, 1627, *29, 31, 34*; councillor, 1636, *38, 39, 45*; officer, 1642–3, d. 1648, *101, 123, 126, 127, 129, 130, 131, 133, 135, 136, 137, 139, 143, 147, 149, 151, 153, 155, 157, 158, 160*
Fairlie/'Faerllay', Norman, saddler, entered (free) master, 1607; takes his brother Andrew apprentice, 1609; deacon, 1610, 1613, 1613–14, 1614–15; deacon, 1619, *58, 96, 101, 122, 123, 126, 127, 131*
Fairlie, Norman (saddler?), younger son of Norman Fairlie, saddler, admitted free master as a freeman's son, 1641, *155*
Fairlie, Thomas, d. 1641, *124*
Fairlie, Thomas, treasurer, 1616, *127*
Fairweather/'Fairwaddir'/'Fairwathir', Alexander, litster, admitted to sit in the Hammerman's seat, 1658; admitted freeman 'chose to exerceis the office of blacksmith', 1659; officer, 1660–1; councillor, 1663–6; acting clerk, 1672, *172, 174, 175, 180, 181, 183, 184, 191*
Fairweather, Alexander, 'elder' councillor, 1706–10, *244, 246, 247, 249*
Fairweather, David, signature, 1698, *22*
Fairweather, James, glover, allowed to practise the saddler trade 'for want of glover work', 1707, *244*
Finlayson/'Findlason', David, blacksmith, founder member, 1600; councillor, 1620, *101, 124*
Finlayson/'Findlason', David, 'prentis' to George Findlason, smith; admitted free master, 1612; *59, 101*
Finlayson/'Fenlison'/'Findleson', David, smith 'citiner of brechin'; admitted (free) master, 1614; councillor, 1627–36, 1641, 1644, *59, 123, 134, 136, 137, 139, 143, 144, 145, 149, 150, 154, 157*
Findlayson/'Finlesone', George, smith, founder member, 1600; takes David Findlason apprentice, 1612, *101, 123*
Finlayson/'Findlesoune', Katherine, sister of David Finlayson, smith, citizen of Brechin, *59*
Forbes, Alexander (smith), burgess of Brechin, son of Alexander Forbes, former smith, at 'Halkerston, Mearns'; admitted freeman as a stranger, 1754; councillor, 1755–6; deacon, 1756–7; treasurer, 1758–9, *347, 353, 354*
Forbes, Alexander, former smith at Halkerston, Mearns, 1754, 347
Fotheringham, George, son of James Fotheringham, burgess of Brechin, admitted free master of hammermen, 1714; councillor, 1714–16, *256, 161, 348*
Fotheringham, George, burgess of Brechin (son of George Fotheringham?), admitted free master as freeman's son, 1761, *61*
Fotheringham, James, burgess of Brechin, 1714, *256*
Fotheringham, James, son of George Fotheringham, hammerman, admitted free master as a freeman's son, 1757, *348*

Gall, David, 1618, *61*
Gardner, James, son of William Gardner, merchant burgess of Brechin, admitted free apprentice to Robert Smith, saddler, for three years, 1711; admitted free master, 1715; officer, 1716–17; councillor, 1717–18, *251, 258, 262, 265*
Gardner, William, merchant burgess of Brechin, 1711, *251*
Gentleman/'Gentilmane', James, 'getson' of John Gentleman, elder (half-brother to John Gentleman apprentice saddler), 1654; witness at indenture of John Gentleman, *166*
Gentleman/'Gentilman', John, saddler, son of deceased John Gentleman, sometime 'Diyndie', admitted apprentice to James Fairlie, saddler, 1655; admitted free master saddler, 1660, *166*
Gentleman/'Gentilman', John, sometime of 'Diyndie', d. 1655, *166*
Gibson, John, blacksmith, burgess of Brechin, son of William Gibson in East Mill of Caldhame, admitted free apprentice to John Low, blacksmith, 1665; officer, 1668–9; admitted free master, 1671; officer, 1671–2; took brother Robert Gibson apprentice, 1672; councillor, 1678–9; officer treasurer, 1679–82; deacon 1682–4; councillor, 1685–6, *184, 186, 189, 191, 195, 197, 198, 200, 202, 204, 207*
Gibson, John, 'elder' councillor, 1685–6, 1689–91, 1703–7; officer, 1707–8; councillor, 1709–20, *207, 214, 215, 222, 235, 239, 243, 246, 249, 250, 252, 254, 257, 261, 268, 270*
Gibson, John, 'younger' son of John Gibson, hammerman, admitted free master of hammermen, 1704; councillor, 1711–12, 1715–17, *235–6, 252, 261*
Gibson, Robert, brother of John Gibson (son of William Gibson in East Mill of Caldhame), admitted apprentice to John Gibson, blacksmith, his brother, 1672, *191*
Gibson, William, in East Mill of Caldhame, 1665, 1671, *184, 189*
Gillies, Robert, admitted free master as a freeman's son-in-law without voting rights, 1770, *132*
Gleig, James, smith, burgess of Brechin, admitted free master, 1749; officer, 1750–1; councillor, 1751–2, 1753–4, 1756–7, 1758–9, *338, 339, 346, 353, 358*
Gray, Harie/Hen(d)ry/Henrie, saddler, son of deceased William Gray, sometime in 'Hakestoun' (?), admitted free apprentice to James Fairlie, 1651; admitted free master, 1662; officer, 1662–3; councillor, 1663–4; treasurer, 1665–7; deacon, 1667–70; councillor, 1670–86, 1689–1703, *164, 178, 179, 181, 182, 183, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 193, 194, 195, 197, 198, 200, 207, 214, 215, 218, 219, 220, 221, 223, 230, 233*
Gray, William, sometime in 'Hakestoun', d. 1615, *164*
Guid, John, councillor, 1627, *136*
Hantoun, John, blacksmith, admitted free master, 1648, *160*
Hewn, William, Captain, 1658, *172*
Hood, James, admitted journeyman to John Davidson, 1659*, 173*
Hood, James (blacksmith?), elder burgess of Brechin, formerly in Little Keithock, admitted free master, 1731; officer, 1731–2; councillor, 1733–40; treasurer, 1740–2, 1744–5, 1746–53?, *293–306, 317, 323, 326, 330, 331, 336, 337, 338, 341, 346*
Hood, James, younger son of James Hood, hammerman officer, 1742; councillor, 1742, 1744–52, 1753–4, *308, 324, 326, 330, 331, 336, 337, 338, 341, 346*
Hood/'Hwde', John, councillor, 1625, 1628, *135, 138*
Jameson, Alexander, merchant in Brechin, 1715*, 260*
Jameson, John, gunsmith and blacksmith, burgess of Brechin, admited free master, 1657; chosen officer, feed George Croll in his place, 1658; councillor, 1658–66, *170, 171, 173, 174, 175, 177, 179, 180, 181, 183*
Jameson, John, son of Alexander Jameson, merchant, in Brechin, admitted free apprentice to James McKenzie, 1715, *260*
Johnson/'Jonsone', William, 'glassenwright', admitted free master, 1636*, 150*
Joseph, John, merchant, admitted free master, 1770, as a freeman's son without voting rights, *132*
Kennedy/'Kennetie', John, officer, 1659, *173*
Knox, Andrew, deacon of the Glovers' Incorporation, 1707, *244*
Knox, John, gunmaker, founder member, 1600, *56, 101*

'Lairie', Christopher, cutler, admitted servant to William Quhyt, 1607, *96*
Lamb, Alexander, admitted journeyman to John Low, blacksmith, 1660; officer, 1665–6; councillor, 1667–8, 1668–9; officer, 1669–70, 1670–1, *175, 183, 185, 186, 187, 188*
Lamb, Alexander, blacksmith, admitted free master, 1664; councillor, 1666–7; treasurer, 1667–8, *181, 185*
Lambie, John, son of Walter Lambie, citizen of Brechin in Hammerman's seat in the church, 1631, *142*
Lambie, Walter, citizen of Brechin, 1631, *142*
Langlands, Alexander, bonnetmaker, d. 1655, *166*
Langlands, Alexander, 'elder' son of Robert Langlands, hammerman, admitted free master, 1701; officer, 1705–6; councillor, 1711–12, 1714–16; treasurer, 1716–18; councillor, 1718–25; deacon, 1726–8; councillor, 1730–5, 1736–7, 1741–53, 1756–7, 1758–9, *231, 234, 250, 257, 261, 262, 265, 268, 270, 272, 275, 277, 278, 279, 283, 284, 294, 295, 296, 297, 301, 306, 317, 323, 324, 325, 330, 336, 337, 338, 341, 346, 353, 358*
Langlands, Alexander, younger son of Alexander Langlands, sometime deacon, admitted as freeman's son, 1739; councillor, 1741–3, 1747–8, 1749–51; treasurer, 1751–3; councillor, 1758–9, *307, 323, 324, 331, 336, 337, 339, 341, 344, 346, 358*
Langlands, Alexander, 'youngest' son of deceased Robert Langlands, former deacon admitted as freeman's son, free master, 1753; officer, 1753–4; treasurer, 1760, *345, 346, 353*
Langlands, Andrew, son of Alexander Langlands, sometime deacon, admitted free master, 1739; councillor, 1741–3; treasurer, 1743–5; councillor, 1746–7; treasurer, 1747–52, 1753–4, 1756; deacon, 1762, *60, 307, 323, 324, 325, 326, 330, 331, 336, 337, 338, 341, 346, 353*
Langlands, David, admitted free master, 1746, *329*
Langlands, James, gunsmith, 'elder' son of Thomas Langlands, admitted free apprentice to David Bellie, 1686; admitted free master, 1693; officer, 1694–5, 1713–14, 1723–4, *209, 217, 222, 254, 278*
Langlands, James, 'younger' son of Robert Langlands, hammerman, admitted free master, 1691; officer, 1691–2; councillor, 1692–3; treasurer, 1693–6; councillor, 1700–1; treasurer, 1703–6; deacon, 1706–8; councillor, 1708–13, 1714–21, 1722–3, 1724–5, *215–25, 235–8, 243–52, 257, 261–79*
Langlands, James, 'younger' son of deceased James Langlands, former deacon, admitted free master, 1731; councillor, 1731–4, 1736–7, 1737–8, 1738–9, 1739–40, 1741–2, 1742–3, 1743–4; deacon, 1747–8, 1748–9, 1753–4; councillor, 1749–50, 1750–1, 1751–2, *290, 294, 295, 296, 301, 302, 305, 306, 317, 323, 324, 325, 331, 336, 337, 338, 341, 346*
Langlands(i)s, Robert (cutler), son of deceased Alexander Langlandis, bonnetmaker, admitted apprentice to James Bellie, younger, cutler, 1655, *166*
Langlands, Robert, blacksmith in Kinnaird, admitted free master, 1665; officer, 1667–8; treasurer, 1668–9, 1669–70; councillor, 1670–1, 1671–2, 1672–3, 1673–4, 1674–5; boxmaster, 1675–6; councillor, 1676–7, 1677–8; deacon, 1677–8; treasurer, 1678–9; councillor, 1679–80, 1680–1, 1681–2, 1682–3, 1683–4, 1684–5, 1685–6, 1689–90, 1690–1, 1691–2, 1693–4, 1694–5, 1695–6, 1696–7, 1697–8, 1698–9, 1699–1700, 1700–1; initials (signature), 1698; councillor, 1701–2, *183–207, 214–25, 230, 231*
Langlands, Robert, 'elder', admitted free master of hammerman, 1721; officer, 1721–2; councillor, 1722–3; treasurer, 1726–8, 1731–8; deacon, 1737–9, 1740–3; councillor, 1744–5, 1748–9; treasurer, 1749–51; deacon, 1751–3; councillor, 1753–4; deacon, 1758–9, *175–358*
Langlands, Robert, 'younger' son of Robert Langlands, hammerman, officer, 1741; admitted free master 1747, *323, 334*
Langlands, Thomas, 1686, *209*
Lawson, William, burgess of Brechin, formerly at Balennie (Ballownie, Stracathro), admitted free master hammerman and clocksmith, 1741; councillor, 1742–4, *318, 324, 325*
Lindsay, David, 'elder', Deacon Convener of Trades, 1600, *101*
Lindsay, David, 'younger', founder member, 1600; councillor, 1613, 1613–14, 1614–15, *101, 102, 122, 123, 127*
Lindsay, Thomas, officer, 1637, *151*
Low, Alexander (blacksmith?), son of James Low, hammerman, Deacon Convener of Trades, admitted free master, 1706; councillor, 1708–9, 1709–10, 1711–12, 1712–13, *242, 247, 249, 250, 252*

Low, David (blacksmith), 'elder' son of deceased John Low, former deacon, admitted free master, 1698; officer, 1698–9; 'boxmaster'/treasurer, 1700–5; councillor, 1705–8, 1711–13, 1716–17, 1718–20, 1727–8, 1729–33, *221–95*

Low, David (blacksmith?), 'younger' son of James Low, former Deacon Convener of Trades, admitted free master, 1715; officer, 1717–18; councillor, 1730–1, *259, 265, 288*

Low, James, sometime at the Moorfoot of Kinnaber (Montros), d. 1654, *167, 168*

Low, James, blacksmith, son of deceased James Low, sometime at the Moorfoot of Montrose, admitted free apprentice to his brother, John Low, 1655; admitted free master, 1662; treasurer, 1670–3; deacon, 1673–5; councillor, 1675–8; deacon, 1678–82; councillor, 1682–6, 1689–97; treasurer, 1697–8; councillor, 1698–1706; Deacon Convener of Trades, c 1694–1706, *168, 179, 188, 189, 190–251*

Low, John, blacksmith, son of James Low in Moorfoot of Kinnaber, admitted free master, 1654; takes James Low, his brother, apprentice, 1655; chosen officer, 1656; councillor, 1657–9; treasurer, 1658–63; employed journeyman, 1660; deacon, 1663–5; councillor, 1667–76, 1681–2, 1683–4; deacon, 1684–5; councillor, 1685–6, 1691–8, *167–221*

Low, John (blacksmith?), son of James Low, blacksmith, former Deacon Convener of Trades, admitted free master, 1711, *251*

Low, Thomas, hammerman in Brechin, admitted free master, 1692; officer, 1693–4; 'boxmaster', 1698–1700, *217, 218, 22*, 223*

Low, William (blacksmith?), councillor, 1717–18; treasurer, 1721–3; councillor, 1723–5, 1726–8; deacon, 1724–31; councillor, 1731–1, 1738–9; deacon, 1743–5, 1746–7, *265, 275, 278–330*

McKenzie, James, wheelwright, burgess of Brechin, 1693, 1701, 1702, d. 1718, *218, 225, 231, 271*

McKenzie, James, son of James McKenzie, wheelwright, burgess of Brechin, admitted free apprentice to James Langlands, gunsmith, 1693; admitted free master, 1701; officer, 1703–4; takes brother David apprentice, 1702; takes William Cowie apprentice, 1705; takes James Preshour apprentice, 1709; takes brother Thomas apprentice, 1712; takes John Jameson apprentice, 1715; takes James Walker apprentice, 1720; takes Archibald Warden apprentice, 1727; takes James McKenzie apprentice, 1748; councillor, 1706–8, 1741–2; treasurer, 1711–13, 1742–3; councillor, 1743–4, 1747–52, 1756–7, 1758–9, *218, 231–85, 317–58*

McKenzie, James, 'younger', gunsmith son of Robert McKenzie, merchant in Brechin, admitted free apprentice to James and David McKenzie, gunsmiths, 1748; admitted free master, 1751; officer, 1751–2, 1753–4; councillor, 1756, *335, 340, 341, 353*

McKenzie, David, gunsmith, son of James McKenzie, wheelwright, burgess of Brechin, admitted apprentice to James McKenzie, his brother, 1702; admitted free master, 1707; chosen officer, 1747–8; councillor, 1748–50, *231, 331, 332, 336, 337*

McKenzie, George, saddler son of James McKenzie, wheelwright, burgess of Brechin, admitted free apprentice to Robert Todd to train as a saddler for three years, 1717; admitted free master, 1720; officer, 1720–1; councillor, 1727–8, *263, 271, 272, 284*

McKenzie, Robert, merchant in Brechin, 1748, *335*

McKenzie, Thomas (gunsmith), son of James McKenzie, wheelwright, burgess of Brechin, admitted free apprentice to James McKenzie, his brother, five years, 1712; admitted free master, 1717; officer, 1719–20, *253, 266, 270*

Mathers, Alexander, burgess of Brechin, admitted free master as freeman's son-in-law, 1720, *56*

Mather(i)s, John, wright, d. 1625, *135, 146*

Mather(i)s, John, armourer and swordslipper, son of John Matheris, wright, admitted free apprentice to William Scott, his uncle, 1625; admitted freeman armourer, 1633; officer, 1634–5; councillor, 1635–6, 1641–2; deacon, 1647–9; councillor, 1649–53; deacon, 1655–6; councillor, 1656–9; deacon, 1659–63; councillor, 1664–5; deacon, 1665–8; councillor, 1668–77, *135, 146–95*

Mather(i)s, Thomas, councillor, 1645, *158*

Mil(l), John, son of John Mil, bellman, admitted apprentice to John Quhyt, pewterer, for seven years, 1610, *58*

Mil(l), John, bellman, 1610, *58*

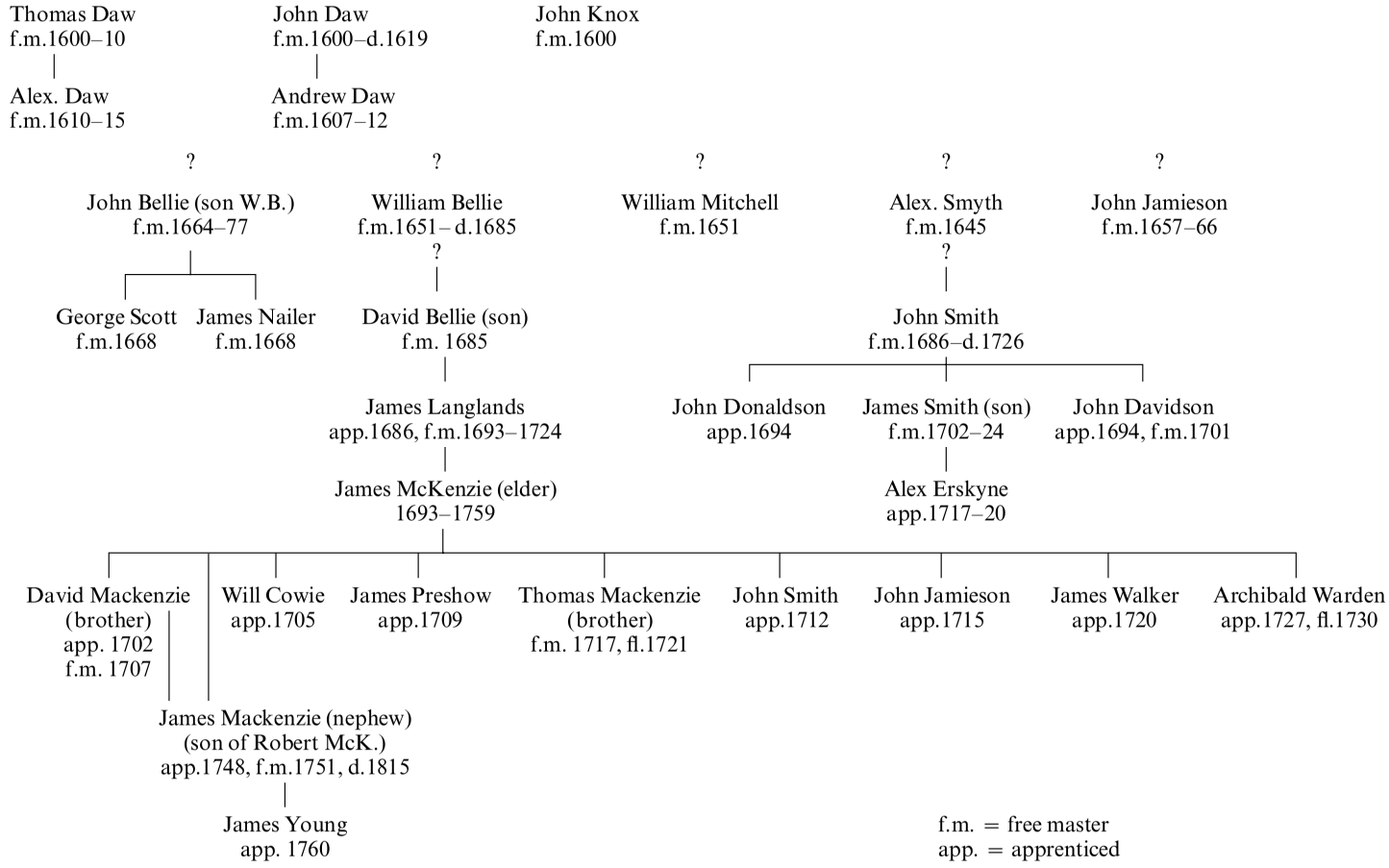
Mill, William, son-in-law to John Quhyt, admitted freeman, 1633; officer, 1631–2, 1633–4, *143, 144–5*
Mitchell/'Michall', Alexander, sometime at Mill of Arnefoul (Glamis), d. 1651, *162*
Mitchell/'Michel', James, officer, 1663–4, *180*
Mitchell/'Michall, William, son of Alexander Michall, sometime at Mill of Arnefoul, admitted gunsmith and locksmith, 1651
Molison, John, writer in Brechin, 1728, *286*
Muireson/'Mowresoun'/Moureson, James, son of Walter Muireson, lorimer and blacksmith, admitted free master, 1634; officer, 1639–40; councillor, 1647–8, 1649–50; officer, 1650–1; councillor, 1651–2; treasurer, 1652–3; councillor, 1655–63, *152–79*
Muireson/'Muresone', Robert, blacksmith, son of Walter Muireson, admitted free master, 1651; officer, 1632–3; officer, 1652–3, *144, 163–4, 165*
Muireson, Thomas, *152*
Muireson, Walter, lorimer and blacksmith, admitted, 1620; councillor, 1620, 1629, 1631; deacon, 1632–3; councillor, 1633, 1635, 1637, 1638; d. 1651*, 134–63*
Muross, James, smith, admitted journeyman to John Davidson, smith, 1659, *174*
Nailer/'Nealer', James, son of Thomas Nailer, burgess of Brechin, admitted apprentice to John Bellie, hammerman, gunsmith and blacksmith, 1668, *187*
Nailer, Thomas, burgess of Brechin, 1668, *187*
Naughtie, James, son of John Naughtie, wright, admitted apprentice to Norman Fairlie, saddler, 1618, *130*
Naughtie, John, wright, 1618, *130*
Paterson, Alexander (brassfounder?), burgess of Brechin, son of James Paterson, 'brassier' in Perth, admitted a freeman on marrying a freeman's daughter, 1707, 1727, *245, 285*
Paterson, John, son of Alexander Paterson, hammerman, admitted free master, 1727, *285*
Paterson, William, servant to Patrick Tait, armourer, 1613, *342*
Patterson, James, 'brassier' in Perth, 1707, *245*
Preshow, James (gunsmith), son of William Preshow, servant to the laird of Powrie, admitted free apprentice to James McKenzie, 1709, *248*
Preshow, William, servant to the laird of Powrie, 1709
Quhon, David, son of Robert Quhon, admitted apprentice to Thomas Bellie, cutler, 1641, *155*
Quhon, Robert, merchant, 1641, *155*
Quhyt/'Qheitt', James, pewterer, name entered but scored out, 1600*, 101*
Quhyt/Quheitt, John, pewterer, founder member, 1600; takes John Mill apprentice, 1610; councillor, 1610, 1613–14, 1616, 1617; deacon, 1618; councillor, 1620; deacon, 1627, 1628, 1631, 1634, *58, 59, 101, 122–46*
Quhyt, John, pewterer, son to James Quhyt, admitted John Quhyt for six years, 1627; councillor, 1631, 1632, 1633; deacon, 1633–4, 1635–6; deacon, 1636–7, *136, 143–51*
Quhyt, Thomas, pewterer, deacon, 1614–15; treasurer, 1615–16; deacon, 1616–17; councillor, 1639–40, 1642, 1644–5, 1647–53; treasurer, 1655–8, *126–7, 153–69*
Quhyt, Thomas, pewterer in Dundee, son of John Quhyt, 1627; admitted freeman pewterer, 1633; takes David Brokhous apprentice, 1635, *136, 146, 148*
Quhty, William, 1607*, 96*
Ramsay, John, clerk, 1631, 1633, 1634, 1648, 1650, 1658, 1659, *141–72*
Ramsay, David, son of John Ramsay, 'free apprentice', admitted free master, 1759, *355*
Ramsay, John, 1759, *355*
Ramsay, John, workman in Brechin, 1751, *340*
Ramsay, David, son of John Ramsay, workman in Brechin, admitted free apprentice for five years to Robert Langlands, hammerman, 1751, *340*
Reid, David, 'in Finbeig?,' admitted to sit in the Hammerman's seat, 1661
Ross, Henry, Deacon of the Tailors, 1741, *314*
Ross, Andrew, burgess of Brechin, admitted free master hammerman, 1702, *234*
Scainyill, Alexander, entered 1607*, 96*

Schewan, J, clerk, 1614, *124*
Scot(t), George, son of John Scot, sometime in Tenements of Caldhame, admitted apprentice to John Bellie, gunsmith, 1665, *184*
Scott, John, admitted officer, 1647, *154*
Scot(t), John, sometime in Tenements of Caldhame, 1665, *184*
Scot(t), Thomas, burgess of Brechin, admitted free master hammerman, 1687; councillor, 1703–4, *210, 235*
Scott, William, admitted apprentice to Patrick Tait, armourer, for five years, 1607; councillor, 1614–15; councillor, 1620; deacon, 1625; councillor, 1627–9, 1631–2, 1638–9, 1647–9, 1655–7, *57, 124–59*
Shorthouse/'Sehortis', Hendrie, admitted servant to David Fairlie, saddler, 1621, *95*
Sheperd, James, merchant, admitted free master as a freeman's son-in-law without voting rights, 1770, *132*
Shiress, David, Deacon of the Glovers, 1714, *314*
Shirrass, John, smith, burgess of Brechin, admitted free master of the trade and his children to exercise all parts of the smith trade, 1682
Sime, George, son of James Sime, indweller in Brechin, admitted apprentice to James Low, blacksmith, 1674*, 193*
Sime, James, indweller in Brechin, 1674*, 193*
Smart, James, smith, son of John Smart, indweller in Brechin, admitted apprentice to David Findlayson, smith, for four years, 1616, *131*
Smith, Alexander, son of John Smith in Comiestone, admitted free apprentice to John Smith, gunsmith and blacksmith, 1687; councillor, 1721–2; officer, 1722–3; treasurer, 1723–4, 1724–5; officer, 1732–3, 1733–4, 1734–48, 1749–50, 1752–3, 1756, *211, 275, 277, 278, 279, 295, 296, 297, 301, 302, 305, 326, 330, 331, 337, 344, 353*
Smith, Alexander, in Waterhead of Dyce, d. 1712, *253*
Smith, Alexander, son of John Smith, Deacon Convener of Trades, admitted freeman's son as free master, 1721, *274*
Smith, Colin, son of Alexander Smith, hammerman, admitted free master as a freeman's son without voting rights, 1762*, 60*
Smith, James, admitted journeyman to John Low, blacksmith, 1655, *168*
Smith, James (gunsmith and blacksmith?), son of John Smith, deacon, gunsmith and blacksmith, admitted a free master although a minor, 1702; officer, 1706–7; councillor, 1708–9; treasurer, 1713–14, 1714–15, 1715–16; deacon, 1716–17, 1717–18, 1718–19, 1719–20, 1720–1; councillor, 1721–2, 1722–3, 1723–4, 1726–7, 2*34, 244, 247, 254–257, 261, 262, 265–78, 283*
Smith, John, gunsmith and blacksmith, burgess of Brechin, admitted free master, 1686; Deacon Convener of Trades, 1721; treasurer, 1689–93; councillor, 1693–4; deacon, 1694–1706, 1708–10; councillor, 1719–25; took John Davidson apprentice, 1694; took Alex Erskyne apprentice, 1717; d. 1726, *209, 214–25, 230–48, 271–9, 281*
Smith, John, in Comiston Dun, 1687, *211*
Smith, John, son of deceased Alexander Smith, in Waterhead of Dyce, admitted free apprentice to James McKenzie, gunsmith, 1712; councillor 1720–1, *253, 272*
Smith, John, servant to John Molison, writer in Brechin, admitted free apprentice for three years to William Low (blacksmith?) (and to have Saturday after 4pm to work for himself), 1728, *286*
Smith, Robert, saddler, admitted free master, 1704; takes James Gardner apprentice, 1711, *236, 251*
Smith, William, son of deceased John Smith, deacon admitted free master, 1726; officer, 1726–7; councillor, 1727–8, *281, 283, 284*
Smyth, Alexander, admitted freeman to do gunner, locksmith and lorimer work only, 1645, *158*
Spence, J, clerk to the trade, 1618*, 61*
Spence, John, clerk to the trade, 1661, 1664, *178,181, 182*
Spence, John, clerk to the Hammerman Trade, Commissary Clerk of Brechin, 1731; admitted free master, 1726, *269, 282, 292*
Steill, George, goldsmith, Commissary Clerk of Brechin and notary public, admitted free master, 1649; officer, 1649–50; councillor, 1658, 1659–60, 1661–2, 1662–3, 1663–4, 1665–6, *161, 162, 170–83*

Tailyeore, James, blacksmith in Brechin, admitted free master blacksmith, 1653; officer(?), 1655; councillor, 1655–6; deacon, 1656–7, 1657–8, 1658–9; councillor, 1659–60, *165, 167, 170, 172, 173*
Tait, Patrick, armourer, founder member, 1600; takes William Patterson apprentice, 1602; takes William Scott apprentice, 1607; fined 20 marks for doing cutler's work, *57, 93, 101, 342*
Talbert, Alexander, slater in Brechin, admitted to sit in Hammerman's seat in the church, 1637, *151*
Todd, Robert, saddler at the Kirkton of Arbuthnott, admitted as a stranger free master, 1705; councillor, 1706–7, 1707–8; officer, 1708–9; councillor, 1713–14, 1714–15, 1715–16; treasurer, 1719–20, *240–70*
Valentine/'Vallanteine', Hendrie, blacksmith in Brechin, admitted free master with full privileges 1640; councillor, 1650–1, *153–4, 162*
Walker, James, son of John Walker at Waulkmill of Pitgarvie, admitted apprentice to James McKenzie, gunsmith, 1720, *273*
Walker, John, at Waulkmill of Pitgarvie, 1720*, 273*
Walker, Archibald, son of John Warden, burgess of Brechin, admitted free apprentice to James McKenzie, gunsmith, 1727; officer, 1729–30, *285, 287*
Warden, John, burgess of Brechin, *285*
Watt, Alexander, clerk to the trade, 1681, 1682, 1684, *199, 201, 202, 205*
Wead, Alexander, servant to Patrick Tait, armourer, admitted 1613, *342*
Wead, Alexander, admitted servant to Patrick Tait, armourer, 1602, *342*
Weath, James, son of James Weath, indweller in Brechin, admitted free apprentice, 1736, *300*
Weath, James, indweller in Brechin, 1736*, 300*
Whan, see Quhon
White, see Quhyt/Quheit
Wilkin, Alexander, entered free master, 1607; m. 1608, *101, 123*
Wilkine, Robert, swordslipper, founder member, 1600, *101*
Wood, Charles, son of John Wood, slater in Brechin, admitted free apprentice to Robert Langlands, former deacon, 1754, *350*
Wood, John, slater in Brechin, 1754, *350*
Wricht, G, notary public, 1610, 1616, 1618, *58, 130, 131*
Young, James, son of John Young, mason in Brechin, admitted apprentice to James McKenzie, gunsmith, 1760, *354*
Young, John, mason in Brechin, 1760, *354*
Young, John, son of James Young, admitted apprentice to James Low, smith, 1689, *213*

APPENDIX 4

TABLE SHOWING THE DESCENT OF THE GUNSMITH CRAFT IN BRECHIN FROM MASTER TO APPRENTICE 1600–1760



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