

## PERTH BOOKSELLERS AND BOOK-BINDERS IN THE RECORDS OF THE WRIGHT CALLING. 1538-1864

by R. H. Carnie

WITH one or two exceptions the records of the Incorporated Trades of the towns of Scotland are sources of information neglected by Scottish historians<sup>1</sup>. Perth has been more fortunate in that the records of four of the trades have had their own historians<sup>2</sup>. The manuscript records of the Wright calling have not been examined and published in this way. That they might contain information valuable to a historian of the Scottish booktrade was indicated by D. Crawford Smith, who quotes, in his study of the historians of Perth, a minute-book entry concerning Robert Morison, the famous Perth bookseller and printer<sup>3</sup>. Smith gives no guide to the nature of his source material, and makes no further use of it. The following list of Perth bookbinders and booksellers, in alphabetical order of surnames, was extracted from the records of the Wright Incorporation of Perth. Quotations and listed facts are given by permission of the present officials of the Wright calling<sup>4</sup>.

Penny notes in his *Traditions of Perth*<sup>5</sup> that there were eight Trade Corporations in that city; the Hammermen, the Glovers, the Bakers, the Tailors, the Fleshers, the Shoemakers, the Wrights and the Weavers<sup>6</sup>

The number of their members in 1832, a date later than the heyday of their power and influence, was 454. Penny points out that they had no special charter, or seals of cause, but relied, for the maintenance of their privileges, on (a) the general charter of the burgh granted by William the Lion in 1210; (b) the charter granted by Queen Mary, 28th May, 1556 to the trades of Perth, reponing them against the act passed in June, 1555 which prohibited them the election of Deacons, and granting them the same rights as merchants in the election of office-bearers within the burgh; and (c) the charter of James VI, 22 July, 1582 in favour of the craftsmen of the Burgh<sup>7</sup>.

The extant minute-books of the Wright Incorporation cover, with one gap, the period 1664-1828, but there is ample evidence that the calling has been in existence from earlier than 1538 to the present day. The following manuscript records of this ancient and respectable Incorporation, contained material relevant to the present purpose.

I. A VOLUME containing summaries of the Act and Regulations of the calling, and a list of freemen with data in this volume has not all been written down with the events and persons described. It is, in fact, several 18th and 19th century hands of informative minute-books of the Wrights. As is indicated by the minute-books cannot now be found. The Acts and Regulations are described as 'copied from old books of the calling' under this heading is dated 1538 and is called 'Act of Banket'.

The list of freemen commences with an entry of 1538 and carries on until 1864. This list is of primary importance as giving date of entry into the calling, it also gives information about the particular 'art' or 'science' practised by the majority of cases the right of entry to the calling lists seven 'sciences' as belonging to the Wright calling: barbers, coopers, slaters, plasterers, glaziers and masons. From the MS list of freemen that practitioners of other trades to those listed above, also found a place. An early 17th century entries, for example, we find bowmakers listed. In the 17th century, too, the trades associated in some cases with those of apothecary and more obvious—secondary aspects of barbering, such as 'hairbeating', and hairdressing, duly find their place. Noting that the extension of the wright craft into 'cabinet-making' finds a separate place in the lists.

Entries concerning the booktrade are found both associated with one of the seven basic 'sciences'. The earliest is 1587 is the earliest of four in which the arts of bookbinding and book-making appear. Each of the other three, Robert John Watt, is also described as 'bibliopola' or bookbinder. A number of other entries where barbers list bookbinding as their secondary occupations. Such entries are found at the end of the 17th century. The entry for Patrick Blacklock of many in which the trades of glazier and bookbinder are found joined together in subsequent entries affecting the booktrade combine.

The right of entry to the calling, mentioned earlier, requires consideration. There were two standard methods.

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I. A VOLUME containing summaries of the Act and Statutes, Rules and Regulations of the calling, and a list of freemen within the calling<sup>8</sup>. The data in this volume has not all been written down contemporaneously with the events and persons described. It is, in fact, a compilation in several 18th and 19th century hands of information derived from the minute-books of the Wrights. As is indicated below, some of these minute-books cannot now be found. The Acts and Statutes are specifically described as 'copied from old books of the calling'. The first entry under this heading is dated 1538 and is called 'Act anent Football and Banket'.

The list of freemen commences with an entry dated May 12, 1569 and carries on until 1864. This list is of primary importance, for as well as giving date of entry into the calling, it also gives essential information about the particular 'art' or 'science' practised by each freeman. In the majority of cases the right of entry to the calling is also given. Penny lists seven 'sciences' as belonging to the Wright calling—wrights, barbers, coopers, slaters, plasterers, glaziers and masons<sup>9</sup>. But it is obvious from the MS list of freemen that practitioners of allied and ancillary trades to those listed above, also found a place. Amongst the 16th and early 17th century entries, for example, we find several 'bowwars' or bowmakers listed. In the 17th century, too, the trade of barber is associated in some cases with those of apothecary and surgeon. Other—more obvious—secondary aspects of barbering, such as wig-making, 'hairbeating', and hairdressing, duly find their place. It is perhaps worth noting that the extension of the wright craft indicated by the name 'cabinet-making' finds a separate place in the lists in the 19th century.

Entries concerning the booktrade are found both on their own and associated with one of the seven basic 'sciences'. The Steedman entry of 1587 is the earliest of four in which the arts of bookbinding and parchment-making appear. Each of the other three, Rollock, Dickson and John Watt, is also described as 'bibliopola' or bookseller. There are a number of other entries where barbers list bookbinding and being a stationer as their secondary occupations. Such entries are found to the end of the 17th century. The entry for Patrick Black in 1687 is the first of many in which the trades of glazier and bookbinder, or glazier, stationer and bookbinder are found joined together in one person. All the subsequent entries affecting the booktrade combine these occupations.

The right of entry to the calling, mentioned earlier, requires further consideration. There were two standard methods. One could serve an

apprenticeship with a freeman and such an apprenticeship was registered with the calling and the appropriate dues paid. Or one could be entered as a freeman's son. In one case, a new freeman had the right of entry by both methods<sup>10</sup>. An Act, dated 21 March, 1714, to the effect that 'all persons craving to be admitted freemen, except freemen's sons, shall make an essay before their admission', indicates that high standards of efficiency were looked for in that period when the calling consisted of active craftsmen practising their respective trades.

There is a gap in the lists of freemen from 1864 to 1882, and when taken up again at the latter date, only the signature and date of entry are given with no indication of the particular 'science' practised. I understand that present members of the calling are descendants of freemen, and are not actively associated with the actual trades<sup>11</sup>.

II. MINUTE-BOOKS. There are extant five bound MS volumes covering 1664-1698; 1734-1756; 1756-1778; 1778-1799; 1799-1828<sup>12</sup>. Thus there are gaps in the minute-book records of the calling from its inception to 1664; from 1669 to 1733, and from 1828 to 1882. In these records we find a great deal of miscellaneous information concerning the income, benefactions and charities of the calling as well as a number of changes in the rules and regulations. The minute-books are important for this study because they give the official record of the 'comparing' or formal presentation to the calling of would-be freemen. I quote two entries concerning prominent Perth bookbinders and stationers. Both are described in the actual entry as 'Glazier and bookbinder or stationer', and we know in the case of the second of these men that his major occupations were bookselling and being the postmaster of Perth.

Perth. Wrightshall, 16 May, 1752.

Compeared John Bisset and Craved to be admitted a freeman Glazier and Bookbinder or Stationer as having served his full years of apprenticeship with the now deceased Alexander Beck, freeman Glazier Bookbinder or Stationer which desire being considered by the Calling they admitted and received and hereby admitt and receive the said John Bissett to be a freeman Glazier for paytt of Fifty pounds Scots and to be a freeman Stationer and Bookbinder for payment of Seventy pounds Scots both as his freedom money which he instantly paid in to the Boxmaster with Eight pounds Scots in place of a dinner to the Trade and four pounds Scots for Officer fee. Whereupon the said John Bissett asked and took Instruments in the Clerkes hands.

Perth. Wrightshall, 31st Dec., 1742.

Compeared Robert Morison Glazier & Bookbinder son to the deceast Fran-

cis Morison late Deacon of the Wright Calling of Perth who Glazier and Bookbinder; and craved to be admitted to the said calling which being considered by the calling they have received and the said Robert Morison to be a Freeman Glazier and Bookbinder and to the hail Liberties and priviledges thereto belonging for Ten Merks as his freedom money as Glazier and four pounds freedom money as Bookbinder or Stationer with eight pounds dinner and four pounds of Officer fee and he also paid four pounds for his football, he being married all which was instantly paid in to the Boxmaster whereupon the said Robert Morison asked and took Instruments in the Clerks hands.

It will be noticed that both men paid separate dues as freemen and as freeman bookbinder and stationer. Bissett was admitted to the calling after he had served a full apprenticeship while Morison was admitted as a freeman's son. As there is no mention of the fact in the records, it seems likely that Morison was ever formally registered as an apprentice to the calling. But he would learn the trade in his father's shop. Bissett paid further fees, one in lieu of the traditional 'banket', and an officer-fee. Morison paid these too, but in addition he was charged four pounds Scots as his football. This refers to a regulation of the calling, dated March 25, 1538, which said that each freeman, if he is married shall give a football and banquet or bequest of 14 shillings Scots and his shop shut up till payment'. The regulation was altered, however, and it was decreed on March 20, 1720 that 14 shillings Scots was to be paid by each freeman as admission money whether he was married or not. All comparing entries are signed by the Deacon of the calling, usually a senior practitioner of one of the seven basic trades. By an Act dated 15, 1670, it was decreed that a Deacon should continue in office for 5 years without election. As far as the Wright calling was concerned, the Deacon was usually a practitioner of one of the seven basic trades. On at least two occasions a bookbinder and glazier was sufficient to be regarded within the calling to be elected to this office. John Bissett, bookbinder, served as Deacon from 1764-6, while Robert Morison's father, Francis, was also Deacon. But his Deaconship was short dated, falling as it does within a period for which no records survive.

III. INDENTURE BOOKS. These were the third source of information concerning the calling. The following list. They cover a much more limited period

freeman and such an apprenticeship was registered and appropriate dues paid. Or one could be entered in the case, a new freeman had the right of entry by Act, dated 21 March, 1714, to the effect that 'all admitted freemen, except freemen's sons, shall receive their admission', indicates that high standards of entry for in that period when the calling consisted of entering their respective trades.

Lists of freemen from 1864 to 1882, and when after that date, only the signature and date of entry are given on of the particular 'science' practised. I understand the members of the calling are descendants of freemen, associated with the actual trades<sup>11</sup>.

There are extant five bound MS volumes covering the years 1756-1778; 1778-1799; 1799-1828<sup>12</sup>. Thus there are book records of the calling from its inception to 1828, and from 1828 to 1882. In these records we find miscellaneous information concerning the income, dues of the calling as well as a number of changes and variations. The minute-books are important for this as the official record of the 'comparing' or formal entry of would-be freemen. I quote two entries concerning bookbinders and stationers. Both are described as 'freeman glazier and bookbinder or stationer', and we know from other sources of these men that his major occupations were as postmaster of Perth.

May, 1752.

John Bissett and Craved to be admitted a freeman Glazier and Stationer as having served his full years of apprenticeship with John Beck, freeman Glazier Bookbinder or Stationer. Considered by the Calling they admitted and received the said John Bissett to be a freeman Glazier and Stationer and to be a freeman Stationer and Bookbinder for four pounds Scots and to be a freeman Bookbinder for four pounds Scots both as his freedom money which he received from the Boxmaster with Eight pounds Scots in place of a four pounds Scots for Officer fee. Whereupon the said Bissett took Instruments in the Clerkes hands.

Dec., 1742.

John Bissett & Bookbinder son to the deceast Francis Beck

John Bissett late Deacon of the Wright Calling of Perth who was a freeman Glazier and Bookbinder; and craved to be admitted to the said two Sciences which being considered by the calling they have received and admitted the said Robert Morison to be a Freeman Glazier and Bookbinder or Stationer and to the haill Liberties and priviledges thereto belonging for payment of Ten Merks as his freedom money as Glazier and four pounds Scots as his freedom money as Bookbinder or Stationer with eight pounds Scots for a dinner and four pounds of Officer fee and he also paid four pounds Scots as his football, he being married all which was instantly paid into the present Boxmaster whereupon the said Robert Morison asked and took Instruments in the Clerks hands.

It will be noticed that both men paid separate dues as freeman glazier and as freeman bookbinder and stationer. Bissett was admitted as having served a full apprenticeship while Morison was admitted as a freeman's son. As there is no mention of the fact in the records, it seems very unlikely that Morison was ever formally registered as an apprentice with the calling. But he would learn the trade in his father's shop nevertheless. Bissett paid further fees, one in lieu of the traditional dinner or 'banquet', and an officer-fee. Morison paid these too, but in addition he was charged four pounds Scots as his football. This refers to the Act of the calling, dated March 25, 1538, which said that each freeman 'the year he is married shall give a football and banquet or be pointed for 14 shillings Scots and his shop shut up till payment'. The ancient customs altered, however, and it was decreed on March 20, 1720 that 4 pounds Scots was to be paid by each freeman as admission money whether he was married or not. All comparing entries are signed by the Deacon of the calling, usually a senior practitioner of one of the trades. The Deacon's office was always one of distinction. By an Act dated October 5, 1670, it was decreed that a Deacon should continue in office for two years without election. As far as the Wright calling was concerned, the Deacon was usually a practitioner of one of the seven basic 'sciences' but on at least two occasions a bookbinder and glazier was sufficiently highly regarded within the calling to be elected to this office. John Rae, glazier and bookbinder, served as Deacon from 1764-6, while Robert Morison's father, Francis, was also Deacon. But his Deaconship cannot be dated, falling as it does within a period for which no minute-book survives.

III. INDENTURE BOOKS. These were the third source of information for the following list. They cover a much more limited period than the

minute-books. There are three bound indenture books dated 1750-66; 1766-1814; and 1814-1836. It should be noticed that some apprentice-indentures are also to be found scattered through the minute-books. I quote a typical indenture entry:

Perth. Wrights Hall, 2nd March, 1769.

There was produced Indentures betwixt Alexander Mitchell, Bookbinder and Glazier in Perth as Master and Richard Chalmers Youngest son to William Chalmers in Allyth as Apprentice of this date whereby the Apprentice is Bound six years from and after WhitSunday next of which Indenture the Calling approve, and there was paid in for the said Indenture fourteen shillings and fourpence sterling as the Trades dues.

Another entry reads:

Perth. Wrightshall, 31st October, 1752.

Which day there were Indentures produced betwixt John Bisset Bookbinder and Glazier in Perth as Master and James Mcfarlane lawfull Son to the Deceast Donald Mcfarlane in Fascalie as Apprentice. Whereby the Apprentice stands Bound five years from and after the 16th of September last when the Master and Apprentice signed the same and there was paid into the Boxmaster Sixteen pounds twelve shillings Scots money as the Trades dues of the said Indenture.

All such entries were signed by the Deacon. It will be noticed that the date of registry with the trade could be the same as or different from that of the actual agreement between the master and the apprentice's parents but that the length of the apprenticeship was calculated from the latter date. The length of apprenticeship was not always the same and altered considerably throughout the centuries. It was laid down as three years by an Act dated 1577, and as five years by an Act of the calling, dated October 6, 1677. This was altered to four years by an Act dated January 13, 1711, while it was decreed on June 30, 1724 that no apprentice should be entered freeman until seven years after commencement of his apprenticeship unless he marry a freeman's daughter or pay 200 merks of freedom money with the other dues. But despite these rules the length of apprenticeship fluctuated in the period 1750-1836 from three and a half years to seven, and the calling seems to have had difficulty in enforcing on the masters any standard length of time. It was also decreed on 10 December, 1708 that each apprentice should be maintained in his master's house. The trades dues also varied throughout the years. In the period for which we have records they are calculated in Pounds Scots from 1750 to 1758; single dues being £8 12s. Scots and

double dues being £16 12s. Scots. From 1759 onwards the dues were calculated in sterling; single dues being 14s. 4d. and double dues being 28s. 8d. In 1790 they were still the same, but in 1795 £1 10s. was the rate, in 1812 £2 2s. and in 1818 £2 12s. The number of apprentices indentured by some masters was very considerable—John Bissett, for example, indentured eight boys from 1752 to 1762. Many of the apprentices became freemen themselves and in turn trained a new race of apprentices, others who did not set up in business on their own in Perth, stayed with their master as journeymen, or went to practise elsewhere than in the city.

IV. JOURNEYMAN BOOK. The extant records concerning journeymen are very thin. I could trace one Book of Journeymen only, that covers the period 1735-1755. In this book one entry affected the book on 23rd September, 1738 Alexander Mitchell, Bookbinder, booked William Cant as his journeyman. This booking apparently registered William Cant as a tradesman with the calling. As William Cant had not served his apprenticeship within Perth, this registration was presumably needed for him to work there<sup>12</sup>.

In the following list, each entry contains as many of the points as the MS records show in each individual case.

(1) Name and parentage of freeman; (2) Description of trade or combined trades; (3) Date of entry into calling; (4) Right of entry into calling; (5) List of apprentices indentured to each freeman in chronological order, with name, parentage and date of entry in indenture-book in each case.

I have given page references to the appropriate Dictionary of Trades, Sellers and Bookbinders in those cases where the freeman's name has previously recorded. Where the tradesman has not been previously recorded, I have marked the entry with an asterisk. There are a few cases, however, where apprentices have not been marked in this way. In such cases, additional scraps of information derived from sources other than the Wright MSS are given. The source of such additional information is indicated<sup>13</sup>. The following abbreviations are used in the list:

- Aldis H. G. Aldis, *A List of Books Printed in Scotland before 1700 with brief notes on the printers and stationers*. Edinburgh, 1904.  
Bushnell I. G. H. Bushnell, *A Dictionary of the Printers and Booksellers at work in England, Scotland and Ireland from 1726 to 1800*. Edinburgh, in *Scotland* by G. H. Bushnell. Oxford, 1932.

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October, 1752.  
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In the following list, each entry contains as many of the following points as the MS records show in each individual case.

(1) Name and parentage of freeman; (2) Description of trade or com- bined trades; (3) Date of entry into calling; (4) Right of entry into call- ing; (5) List of apprentices indentured to each freeman in chronological order, with name, parentage and date of entry in indenture-book given in each case.

I have given page references to the appropriate Dictionary of Book- sellers and Bookbinders in those cases where the freemen have been previously recorded. Where the tradesman has not been previously re- corded, I have marked the entry with an asterisk. There are 17 such entries. Apprentices have not been marked in this way. In one or two cases, additional scraps of information derived from sources other than the Wright MSS are given. The source of such additional information is indicated<sup>13</sup>. The following abbreviations are used in the list:

- Aldis H. G. Aldis, *A List of Books Printed in Scotland before 1700 . . . with brief notes on the printers and stationers*. Edinburgh, 1904.  
Bushnell G. H. Bushnell, *A Dictionary of the Printers and Booksellers who were at work in England, Scotland and Ireland from 1726 to 1775. Those in Scotland by G. H. Bushnell*. Oxford, 1932.

- Bushnell 2. G. H. Bushnell, 'Scottish Bookbindings and Bookbinders: 1450-1800.' *The Bookman's Journal*, Third Series, Vol. XV. no. 2. 1927.
- IB1 MS indenture-book of apprentices, 1750-1766.
- IB2 MS indenture-book of apprentices, 1766-1814.
- IB3 MS indenture-book of apprentices, 1814-1836.
- JB MS Journeymen book, 1735-1755.
- MB1 MS minute-book, 1664-1698.
- MB2 MS minute-book, 1734-1756.
- MB3 MS minute-book, 1756-1778.
- MB4 MS minute-book, 1778-1799.
- MB5 MS minute-book, 1799-1828.
- MLB MS membership-list book.
- Plomer 1. H. R. Plomer, *A Dictionary of the Printers and Bookbellers who were at work in England, Scotland and Ireland from 1641 to 1667*. London, 1907.
- Plomer 2. H. R. Plomer, *A Dictionary of the Printers and Booksellers who were at work in England, Scotland and Ireland from 1668 to 1725*. Oxford, 1922.
- Mitchell W. S. Mitchell, *A History of Scottish Bookbinding, 1432 to 1650*. Edinburgh and London, 1955. *Aberdeen University Studies Number 134*. (Appendix A. List of bookbinders to 1650.)
- Ramsden C. Ramsden, *Bookbinders of the United Kingdom (outside London) 1780-1840*. 1954 Privately Printed.

#### ALPHABETICAL LIST OF PERTH BOOKSELLERS AND BOOKBINDERS

- BECK (Alexander), Glazier and stationer. Beck was admitted freeman on 29 July, 1723. His right of entry was that he had served a full apprenticeship. (MLB) He employed the following apprentices.
- Corrie (Samuel), son to the deceased Robert Corrie, merchant in Perth. Entered as apprentice 12 July, 1738. (MB2)
- Rae (John), lawful son to David Rae late Deacon and Convener of the Wright calling. Entered apprentice 12 July, 1738. (MB2) Cf. RAE entry.
- Bissett (John), son to Patrick Bisset in LogieRait<sup>14</sup>. Entered apprentice 13 August, 1746. (MB2) Cf. BISSET entry.
- Alexander Beck is to be found in Bushnell 1 p. 282. We can now extend his period of known activity to 1723-1746.

BISSET(T) (John), Glazier and bookbinder, or stationer, son to Patrick

Bisset in LogieRait. Bisset was admitted freeman on 16 (MB2) His right of entry was the fact that he had served a ticeship with Alexander Beck. (MLB) He employed the apprentices.

Morrison (John), lawful son to the deceased David Morrison in Perth. Entered apprentice 23 July, 1752. (IB1) SON (John) entry.

Mcfarlane (James), lawful son to the deceased Donald Mcfarlane Fascallie. Entered apprentice 31 October, 1752. (IB1)

Stewart (William), son to James Stewart in Pitlochrie. Entered apprentice March, 1755. His actual indentures had been signed

February, 1755 but the entry concerning James Taylor said apprentice William Stewart only stayed about 2 or 3 months

his master, therefore the calling agree that there shall be paid (for Taylor) £8 12s. Scots which was accordingly done.

Taylor (James), son of Joseph Taylor, hammerman in Perth. Entered apprentice 9 July, 1756. Single dues were accepted in the

cause of the defection of Stewart. This is possibly the same as the printer J. Taylor, who was printing in Perth 1779-1781.

He is mentioned in 1781 a work by Robert Craighead called *Advice to the Crafts*. It was printed for Hugh Muncriff, bookseller in Perth.

Young (Thomas), son to John Young, senior, merchant in Perth. Entered apprentice 26 April, 1757. (IB1)

Hall(e)y (William), son to the deceased Patrick Halley, 1st of the Hammermen in Perth. Entered apprentice 18 August, 1757. (IB1) Cf. HALLEY entry.

Laurie (William), son to deceased Henry Laurie in Gosport. Entered apprentice 28 May, 1760. (IB1)

Barcly (William), son to the deceased Ludovick Barclay, hammerman in Perth. Entered apprentice 22 April, 1762. (IB1)

Laurie (Thomas) son to Edward Laurie in Gospetric. Entered apprentice 5 October, 1762. (IB1)

McGill (Robert), son to the deceased Robert McGill in Perth. Entered apprentice 15 December, 1763. (IB1)

Forbes (John), son to the deceased John Forbes at Ballinloch. Entered apprentice 27 September, 1765. (IB1)

Bisset (Thomas), son to the deceased Thomas Bisset, man of war. Entered apprentice 20 January, 1765. (IB2)

Stirling Castle, man of war. Entered apprentice 20 January, 1765. (IB2)

Scottish Bookbindings and Bookbinders: 1450-1750. *Man's Journal*, Third Series, Vol. XV. no. 2. 1927.  
 Book of apprentices, 1750-1766.  
 Book of apprentices, 1766-1814.  
 Book of apprentices, 1814-1836.  
 Book, 1735-1755.  
 Book, 1664-1698.  
 Book, 1734-1756.  
 Book, 1756-1778.  
 Book, 1778-1799.  
 Book, 1799-1828.  
 P-list book.

*A Dictionary of the Printers and Bookbellers who were in Scotland and Ireland from 1641 to 1667.* London,

*A Dictionary of the Printers and Booksellers who were in Scotland and Ireland from 1668 to 1725.* Oxford,

*A History of Scottish Bookbinding, 1432 to 1650.* Edinburgh, 1955. *Aberdeen University Studies Number 134.* List of bookbinders to 1650.)  
*Bookbinders of the United Kingdom (outside London) 1780-1828.* Printed.

## ALPHABETICAL LIST OF PERTH PRINTERS AND BOOKBINDERS

Printer and stationer. Beck was admitted freeman on 16 May, 1752. (MB2) His right of entry was that he had served a full apprenticeship with Alexander Beck. (MLB) He employed the following apprentices.

Morrison (John), lawful son to the deceased David Morrison, Maltman in Perth. Entered apprentice 23 July, 1752. (IB1) Cf. MORRISON (John) entry.  
 Mcfarlane (James), lawful son to the deceased Donald Mcfarlane in Fascalie. Entered apprentice 31 October, 1752. (IB1)  
 Stewart (William), son to James Stewart in Pitlochrie. Entered apprentice March, 1755. His actual indentures had been signed 17/18 February, 1755 but the entry concerning James Taylor notes 'the said apprentice William Stewart only stayed about 2 or 3 days with his master, therefore the calling agree that there shall only be paid (for Taylor) £8 12s. Scots which was accordingly done'. (IB1)  
 Taylor (James), son of Joseph Taylor, hammerman in Perth. Entered apprentice 9 July, 1756. Single dues were accepted in this case because of the defection of Stewart. This is possibly the same man as the printer J. Taylor, who was printing in Perth 1779-1781. He printed in 1781 a work by Robert Craighead called *Advice to Communicants*. It was printed for Hugh Muncieff, bookseller in Methven.  
 Young (Thomas), son to John Young, senior, merchant in Perth. Entered apprentice 26 April, 1757. (IB1)  
 Hall(e)y (William), son to the deceased Patrick Halley, late Deacon of the Hammermen in Perth. Entered apprentice 18 August, 1758. (IB1) Cf. HALLEY entry.  
 Laurie (William), son to deceased Henry Laurie in Gospetric. Entered apprentice 28 May, 1760. (IB1)  
 Barclay (William), son to the deceased Ludovick Barclay in Strathgairn. Entered apprentice 22 April, 1762. (IB1)  
 Laurie (Thomas) son to Edward Laurie in Gospetric. Entered apprentice 5 October, 1762. (IB1)  
 McGill (Robert), son to the deceased Robert McGill in Auldchine. Entered apprentice 15 December, 1763. (IB1)  
 Forbes (John), son to the deceased John Forbes at Ballinlochan. Entered apprentice 27 September, 1765. (IB1)  
 Bisset (Thomas), son to the deceased Thomas Bisset, master of the Stirling Castle, man of war. Entered apprentice 20 January, 1767. (IB2)

Patrick Bisset in LogieRait<sup>14</sup>. Entered apprentice 16 May, 1752. (MB2) Cf. BISSET entry.  
 Bisset (Thomas), son to the deceased Thomas Bisset, master of the Stirling Castle, man of war. Entered apprentice 20 January, 1767. (IB2)

Printer and bookbinder, or stationer, son to Patrick

Bisset in LogieRait. Bisset was admitted freeman on 16 May, 1752. (MB2) His right of entry was that he had served a full apprenticeship with Alexander Beck. (MLB) He employed the following apprentices.

Morrison (John), lawful son to the deceased David Morrison, Maltman in Perth. Entered apprentice 23 July, 1752. (IB1) Cf. MORRISON (John) entry.

Mcfarlane (James), lawful son to the deceased Donald Mcfarlane in Fascalie. Entered apprentice 31 October, 1752. (IB1)

Stewart (William), son to James Stewart in Pitlochrie. Entered apprentice March, 1755. His actual indentures had been signed 17/18 February, 1755 but the entry concerning James Taylor notes 'the said apprentice William Stewart only stayed about 2 or 3 days with his master, therefore the calling agree that there shall only be paid (for Taylor) £8 12s. Scots which was accordingly done'. (IB1)

Taylor (James), son of Joseph Taylor, hammerman in Perth. Entered apprentice 9 July, 1756. Single dues were accepted in this case because of the defection of Stewart. This is possibly the same man as the printer J. Taylor, who was printing in Perth 1779-1781. He printed in 1781 a work by Robert Craighead called *Advice to Communicants*. It was printed for Hugh Muncieff, bookseller in Methven.

Young (Thomas), son to John Young, senior, merchant in Perth. Entered apprentice 26 April, 1757. (IB1)

Hall(e)y (William), son to the deceased Patrick Halley, late Deacon of the Hammermen in Perth. Entered apprentice 18 August, 1758. (IB1) Cf. HALLEY entry.

Laurie (William), son to deceased Henry Laurie in Gospetric. Entered apprentice 28 May, 1760. (IB1)

Barclay (William), son to the deceased Ludovick Barclay in Strathgairn. Entered apprentice 22 April, 1762. (IB1)

Laurie (Thomas) son to Edward Laurie in Gospetric. Entered apprentice 5 October, 1762. (IB1)

McGill (Robert), son to the deceased Robert McGill in Auldchine. Entered apprentice 15 December, 1763. (IB1)

Forbes (John), son to the deceased John Forbes at Ballinlochan. Entered apprentice 27 September, 1765. (IB1)

Bisset (Thomas), son to the deceased Thomas Bisset, master of the Stirling Castle, man of war. Entered apprentice 20 January, 1767. (IB2)

Shathie (James), son to deceased John Shathie, late merchant in Och-  
terarder. Entered apprentice 16 May, 1769. (IB2)

Robertson (John), son to Angus Robertson at Miln of Kincaraigie.  
Entered apprentice 8 September, 1769. (IB2)

Graeme (Thomas), at Ecclesiamagirdle. Entered apprentice 12 De-  
cember, 1771. (IB2)

Campbell or Mactavish (Alexander), son to Archibald Campbell or  
Mactavish in Borlick, Murthly. Entered apprentice 18 November  
1774. (IB2)

Scott (James), son to Patrick Scott at Eastmiln of Grantully. Entered  
apprentice 25 November, 1774. (IB2) Cf. SCOTT entry.

Spence (Alexander), son to John Spence of Landwater at Port of  
Perth. 4 December, 1775. (IB2)

McDougal (James), son to Alexander McDougal, oilmilner at Hun-  
tingtower. Entered apprentice 16 May, 1777. (IB2)

Lauder (John), son to deceased William Lauder in Glencarse. Entered  
apprentice 6 April, 1778. (IB2)

Bisset is to be found in Bushnell 1. p. 284. He is not described as  
*bookbinder* either there, or in Bushnell 2. We can now extend his range  
of activity to the period 1752-1794. Not in Ramsden.

\*BLACK (James), Glazier and stationer, lawful son to Thomas Black,  
wright. Black was admitted as freeman on 8 February, 1696. (MB1)  
His right of entry was as a freeman's son. (MLB) James Black does not  
appear either in Aldis or Plomer 2.

\*BLACK (Patrick), Glazier and stationer, lawful son to Thomas Black,  
wright. He was admitted freeman 31 December, 1687. (MB1) His  
right of entry was as a freeman's son. (MLB) Patrick Black was prob-  
ably an elder brother of James Black. Patrick Black does not appear  
either in Aldis or in Plomer 2.

\*DICKSON (George), Dickson is described as 'Bibliopola and to make  
parchment and bind books'. (MLB) The date of entry is given as 20  
September, 1653. No right of entry given. He does not appear in  
either Aldis, or Plomer 1, or Bushnell 2.

\*DUNCAN (John), Glazier and bookbinder. Son to deceased James Dun-  
can at 5 Milnhouse. He had served apprenticeship with Robert Mori-

son. (IB2), and was admitted freeman on 5 December, 1701.  
Listed in MLB. This John Duncan would seem to be a different  
from the Edinburgh bookbinder of that name listed in Bushnell  
84. Not in Ramsden.

\*FENNEDER (John). Described as 'Barber, Parchment-maker  
binder'. (MLB) The date of entry is given as 9 April, 1691.  
No right of entry given. (MLB) Fenneder does not appear in Aldis,  
or Mitchell.

\*HALLY (William), Glazier and bookbinder, son to the deceased  
rick Hally, late Deacon of the Hammermen, Perth. Hally was  
freeman 6 January, 1769. (MB3) He had served full apprenticeship  
with John Bisset which was his right of entry. (MLB) Hally does not  
appear in Bushnell 1 or 2. Further information about Hally may be  
found in the record-room of Perth Town Council, where he had  
served a parcel of writs belonging to his family. In these writs  
Patrick, is described as a coppersmith, and his mother's name is  
as Isobell Gibb. There is a bond of £20 from John Halket, Clerk,  
of the Wright's Incorporation, dated 16 June, 1786. William Hally  
said to have died in September 1802. Therefore his years of activity as  
a bookbinder span the period 1769-1802. He employed as

Macewen (William), son to William Macewen, burgess and  
freeman 16 June, 1774. (IB2)  
Not in Ramsden.

\*HILL (Thomas), Glazier and bookbinder. Son to deceased James  
Hill. Hill was admitted as freeman on 17 November, 1800.  
His right of entry is given as having served an apprenticeship with James  
en. (MLB) This apprenticeship was commenced on 3 September, 1780.  
Presumably Hill spent a number of years as a journeyman before  
becoming a freeman of the calling. Hill employed the following as  
prentices.

Duncan (William), son to William Duncan deceased. Admitted as  
prentice 30 June, 1815. (IB3)

Morris (George), son to John Morris, resider in Perth. Admitted as  
prentice 26 August, 1819. (IB3)

Not in Ramsden.

to deceased John Shathie, late merchant in Ochprentice 16 May, 1769. (IB2)  
on to Angus Robertson at Miln of Kinraigie. 3 September, 1769. (IB2)  
at Ecclesiamagirdle. Entered apprentice 12 De-

vish (Alexander), son to Archibald Campbell or k, Murthly. Entered apprentice 18 November

Patrick Scott at Eastmiln of Grantully. Entered nber, 1774. (IB2) Cf. SCOTT entry.

son to John Spence of Landwater at Port of 1775. (IB2)

son to Alexander McDougal, oilmilner at Hun- apprentice 16 May, 1777. (IB2)

deceased William Lauder in Glencarse. Entered 778. (IB2)

in Bushnell 1. p. 284. He is not described as , or in Bushnell 2. We can now extend his range d 1752-1794. Not in Ramsden.

er and stationer, lawful son to Thomas Black, mitted as freeman on 8 February, 1696. (MB1) as a freeman's son. (MLB) James Black does not or Plomer 2.

zier and stationer, lawful son to Thomas Black, tted freeman 31 December, 1687. (MB1) His freeman's son. (MLB) Patrick Black was prob- of James Black. Patrick Black does not appear omer 2.

Dickson is described as 'Bibliopola and to make ooks'. (MLB) The date of entry is given as 20 right of entry given. He does not appear in r 1, or Bushnell 2.

ier and bookbinder. Son to deceased James Dun- e had served apprenticeship with Robert Mori-

son. (IB2), and was admitted freeman on 5 December, 1794. (MB4) Listed in MLB. This John Duncan would seem to be a different man from the Edinburgh bookbinder of that name listed in Bushnell 2. p. 84. Not in Ramsden.

\*FENNEDER (John). Described as 'Barber, Parchment-maker and Book- binder'. (MLB) The date of entry is given as 9 April, 1619. No right of entry given. (MLB) Fenneder does not appear in Aldis, Bushnell 2, or Mitchell.

\*HALLY (William), Glazier and bookbinder, son to the deceased Pat- rick Hally, late Deacon of the Hammermen, Perth. Hally was admitted freeman 6 January, 1769. (MB3) He had served full apprenticeship with John Bisset which was his right of entry. (MLB) Hally does not appear in Bushnell 1 or 2. Further information about Hally is to be found in the record-room of Perth Town Council, where there is pre- served a parcel of writs belonging to his family. In these, his father, Patrick, is described as a coppersmith, and his mother's name is given as Isobell Gibb. There is a bond of £20 from John Halket, Boxmaster of the Wright's Incorporation, dated 16 June, 1786. William Hally is said to have died in September 1802. Therefore his years of activity as a bookbinder span the period 1769-1802. He employed as apprentice Macewen (William), son to William Macewen, burgess in Perth. 17 June, 1774. (IB2) Not in Ramsden.

\*HILL (Thomas), Glazier and bookbinder. Son to deceased Leonard Hill. Hill was admitted as freeman on 17 November, 1809. His right of entry is given as having served an apprenticeship with James McLar- en. (MLB) This apprenticeship was commenced on 3 September, 1773. Presumably Hill spent a number of years as a journeyman before becoming a freeman of the calling. Hill employed the following ap- prentices.

Duncan (William), son to William Duncan deceased. Entered ap- prentice 30 June, 1815. (IB3)

Morris (George), son to John Morris, resider in Perth. Entered apprentice 26 August, 1819. (IB3)

Not in Ramsden.

\*MCLAREN (James) Glazier and bookbinder. Son to Donald McLaren in Claggan. He was admitted freeman 10 April, 1770. (MB3) His right of entry was that he had served a full apprenticeship with Alexander Mitchell. (MLB) McLaren employed the following apprentices.

Douglas (John), son to deceased John Douglas, residenter in Perth. Entered apprentice 17 April, 1771. (IB2)

Hill (Thomas), son to deceased Leonard Hill, merchant in Perth. Entered apprentice 3 September, 1773. (IB2) Cf. HILL

McLaren is not in Bushnell 1 or 2.

\*MITCHELL (Alexander), Glazier and stationer or bookbinder. Mitchell was admitted freeman on 24 September, 1729. His right of entry was that he had been apprentice, but no indenture-book survives for the pre-1750 period. He employed the following apprentices.

Miln(e) (Thomas), son to James Miln, slater. Entered apprentice 9 March, 1749. (MB2)

Stewart (William), son to David Stewart, flesher in Perth. Entered apprentice 5 April, 1756. (IB1)

Herdman (Robert), son to the deceased Patrick Herdman, Mason in Perth. Entered apprentice 31 January, 1760. (IB1) A Robert Herdman had a bookseller's shop in Dundee and sold Perth printed books, e.g. Thomas Vincent's *Christ's Certain and sudden judgement*. Perth, Printed by J. Taylor for R. Herdman, Bookseller in Dundee. 1779.

Grant (David), son to the deceased James Grant, Journeyman wright. Entered apprentice 22 April, 1762. (IB1)

McLaren James, son to Donald McLaren in Claggan. Entered apprentice 16 June, 1764. (IB1) Cf. MCLAREN entry.

Chalmers (Richard), youngest son to William Chalmers, writer in Allyth. Entered apprentice 2 March, 1769. (IB2)

Davidson (Thomas), son to Patrick Davidson, merchant in Perth. Entered apprentice 4 March, 1771. (IB2)

Mitchell does not appear in Bushnell 1. or 2. His period of known activity was from 1729-1771.

MORISON (David), Glazier and bookbinder, lawful son to the deceased James Morison. David Morison was admitted freeman 31 December, 1813. His entry was by hereditary right. (MB5 and MLB) David Morison employed the following apprentices.

Wood (David), son of David Wood, Broughty Ferry by Dundee.

Entered apprentice 23 May, 1818. (IB3) This is probably man as the David Wood who had a bookseller's shop on the side of the High Street, Perth in 1837. Address given in *List of Members of the Town Council, Perth* RAMSDEN p. 211

Stewart (Peter), son to Niel Stewart, residenter in Perth. Entered apprentice 15 June, 1819. (IB3)

This very well-known member of the Morison publishing family had a many-sided career. Cf. RAMSDEN p. 211.

MORISON (Francis), Glazier and stationer. Francis Morison was admitted freeman on 20 August, 1706. (MLB) His right of entry calling is not given in MLB, and no minute or indenture book survives for this period. It is also known from the record of his son's entry that Francis Morison was at one time Deacon of the call. He appears in Bushnell 1. p. 335. and Bushnell 2. p. 82. Morison was made a freeman in 1706, he really belongs to the 18th century list of Scottish bookbinders.

MORISON (James), Glazier and bookbinder. Son of Robert Morison, deceased, freeman glazier and bookbinder. (MB4) He was admitted freeman 26 August, 1794, and his right of entry was as freeman. (MLB) He employed the following apprentice.

Peat (David), son to Thomas Peat, merchant in Perth. Entered apprentice 10 June, 1795. (IB2) This probably the same man as the Peat who had in 1837 a bookseller's shop at 24 High Street. Address given in *List of Voters in the Election of Members of the Town Council, Perth*, 1837.

This James Morison, who was a son of Robert Morison, senior, is not found in Bushnell 1. p. 336. He seems to have joined the call as freeman at a later date than one might expect. Bushnell 2. lists him in his capacity as freeman bookbinder. Cf. RAMSDEN p. 211.

MORISON (John), Glazier and bookbinder. Lawful son to the deceased David Mor(r)ison, Maltman in Perth. He was admitted freeman 10 October, 1762. His right of entry was that he had served a full apprenticeship with John Bisset. (MLB). He employed the following apprentices.

Wilson (John), son to William Wilson in Stanley. Entered

er and bookbinder. Son to Donald McLaren  
itted freeman 10 April, 1770. (MB3) His right  
served a full apprenticeship with Alexander  
en employed the following apprentices.

deceased John Douglas, resider in Perth.  
April, 1771. (IB2)  
deceased Leonard Hill, merchant in Perth. En-  
ember, 1773. (IB2) Cf. HILL  
tell 1 or 2.

, Glazier and stationer or bookbinder. Mitch-  
n on 24 September, 1729. His right of entry  
prentice, but no indenture-book survives for  
employed the following apprentices.

1 to James Miln, slater. Entered apprentice 9  
1 to David Stewart, flesher in Perth. Entered  
56. (IB1)

n to the deceased Patrick Herdman, Mason in  
tice 31 January, 1760. (IB1) A Robert Herd-  
shop in Dundee and sold Perth printed books,  
s *Christ's Certain and sudden judgement*. Perth,  
or R. Herdman, Bookseller in Dundee. 1779.  
he deceased James Grant, Journeyman wright.

April, 1762. (IB1)  
to Donald McLaren in Claggan. Entered ap-  
p. (IB1) Cf. McLAREN entry.  
youngest son to William Chalmers, writer in  
ntice 2 March, 1769. (IB2)  
son to Patrick Davidson, merchant in Perth.  
March, 1771. (IB2)  
ar in Bushnell 1. or 2. His period of known  
-1771.

zier and bookbinder, lawful son to the deceased  
Morison was admitted freeman 31 December,  
hereditary right. (MB5 and MLB) David Mori-  
wing apprentices.

of David Wood, Broughty Ferry by Dundee.

Entered apprentice 23 May, 1818. (IB3) This is probably the same  
man as the David Wood who had a bookseller's shop on the North  
side of the High Street, Perth in 1837. Address given in *List of Voters  
in the Election of Members of the Town Council*, Perth, 1837. Cf.

RAMSDEN p. 211

Stewart (Peter), son to Niel Stewart, resider in Perth. Entered  
apprentice 15 June, 1819. (IB3)

This very well-known member of the Morison publishing family had  
a many-sided career. Cf. RAMSDEN p. 211.

MORISON (Francis), Glazier and stationer. Francis Morison was  
admitted freeman on 20 August, 1706. (MLB) His right of entry to the  
calling is not given in MLB, and no minute or indenture book survives  
for this period. It is also known from the record of his son's admission,  
that Francis Morison was at one time Deacon of the calling. (MB2)  
He appears in Bushnell 1. p. 335. and Bushnell 2. p. 82. As Francis  
Morison was made a freeman in 1706, he really belongs to the 18th  
century list of Scottish bookbinders.

MORISON (James), Glazier and bookbinder. Son of Robert Morison,  
deceased, freeman glazier and bookbinder. (MB4) He was admitted  
freeman 26 August, 1794, and his right of entry was as freeman's son.  
(MLB) He employed the following apprentice.

Peat (David), son to Thomas Peat, merchant in Perth. Entered ap-  
prentice 10 June, 1795. (IB2) This probably the same man as the David  
Peat who had in 1837 a bookseller's shop at 24 High Street, Perth.  
Address given in *List of Voters in the Election of Members of the Town  
Council*, Perth, 1837.

This James Morison, who was a son of Robert Morison, senior, is to be  
found in Bushnell 1. p. 336. He seems to have joined the calling as  
freeman at a later date than one might expect. Bushnell 2. does not  
list him in his capacity as freeman bookbinder. Cf. RAMSDEN p. 211.

MORISON (John), Glazier and bookbinder. Lawful son to the deceased  
David Mor(r)ison, Maltman in Perth. He was admitted freeman 5  
October, 1762. His right of entry was that he had served a full appren-  
ticeship with John Bisset. (MLB). He employed the following appren-  
tices.

Wilson (John), son to William Wilson in Stanley. Entered apprentice

3 February, 1763. (IB1)

MacDuff (John), son to James MacDuff, merchant in Perth. Entered apprentice 3 February, 1763, (IB2)

Shiels (John), son to the deceased John Shiels, Doctor of the Grammar school of Perth. Entered apprentice 3 February, 1763. (IB1)

It should be noted that in Wilson's indentures, John Morison is also described as 'bookseller'. This man is not listed in Bushnell 2. as a bookbinder, but may be the same man as the John Morison in Bushnell 1. p. 336. He is there described as 'a member of the well-known family of printers and booksellers'. As this John Morison served his apprenticeship with Bissett, I would have thought this unlikely. The name is spelt indiscriminately in various MS entries with one or two 'R's.

MORISON (Robert), Glazier and bookbinder, or stationer, son to the deceased Francis Morison. (MB2) Robert Morison was admitted freeman on 31 December, 1742, and his right of entry was as freeman's son. (MLB) We have records of his employment of the following apprentices.

Miller (Ebenezer), son to John Miller in Kinneswood. Entered apprentice 7 September, 1751. (IB1)

Cock (William), lawful son to the deceased William Cock, glover in Perth. Entered apprentice, 17 November, 1752. (IB1)

Beveridge (James), lawful son to Michael Beveridge in Kinross. Entered apprentice 22 August, 1757. (IB1)

Scott (James), son to deceased David Scott, merchant in Perth. Entered apprentice 24 December, 1759. (IB1) Not to be confused with the James Scott who was an apprentice with Bissett.

Murray (Donald), son to John Murray in Miltown of Logiealmond. Entered apprentice 30 November, 1764. (IB1)

Peddie (John), son to John Peddie at Craigie. Entered apprentice 20 March, 1769. (IB2) There is in the Record-room of Perth Town Council a MS census of the inhabitants of Perth in 1773 on the original slips. One of these reads, 'Account of Tenants in Mr. Mercer of Aldie's Land, South side of the North Street and West side of the Watergate. Robert Morison Bookseller, who has a prentice John Peddie from Craigie in the Parish of Perth. Robert Burn, subtenant to the said Robert Morison. Perth 1st Feb. 1773.'

Moncrieff (Alexander), son to Alexander Moncrieff, weaver in Perth.

Entered apprentice 2 February, 1785.

Robertson (Robert), son to Patrick Robertson, merchant

Entered apprentice 1 February, 1787. (IB2)

Robertson (James), son to Patrick Robertson, merchant

Entered apprentice 1 February, 1787. (IB2)

Bennet (John), son to James Bennet, innkeeper in Perth. Entered apprentice 22 October, 1789.

Duncan (John), son to the deceased John Duncan at 5

Entered apprentice 8 February, 1790. Cf. DUNCAN entry

This is the famous Robert Morison, senior. Cf. Bushnell 2. p. 85.

\*PATERSON (William). Paterson is entered as 'Barber, to Prepare to make Parchment and to bind books.' His date of entry into calling was July, 1602. (MLB) No minute-book for this period, right of entry given. Not in Aldis, Bushnell 2. or Mitchell. It is likely to be the same man as the Edinburgh William Paterson listed in Bushnell 2. p. 82.

\*RAE (John), Wright, glazier, bookbinder or stationer. Son to the deceased David Rae, wright and late Deacon of the church. He was admitted freeman on 16 January, 1745. (MB2) He was entered as a freeman wright by hereditary right from his father, and as a bookbinder by having served a full apprenticeship with the wright and bookbinder Beck. (MLB and MB2) John Rae served as Deacon of the church from 1764 to 1766. (MB3) We have records of his employment of the following apprentices.

Graeme (Patrick), son to Thomas Graeme, merchant in Perth. Entered apprentice 14 June, 1745. (MB2)

Wood (George), son to William Wood, cook at Balgowrie. Entered apprentice 1 December, 1749. (MB2)

It is not obvious whether being a wright or a glazier-bookbinder was Rae's primary occupation. He is not in Bushnell 1. or 2. His only known activity is from 1745 to 1766.

\*ROLLOCK (John). Entered as 'bibliopola and to make Parchment to bind books.' Date of entry into calling, 2 May, 1639. (MLB) No minute-book for this period and no right of entry given. Not in Aldis, Bushnell 2. or Mitchell. This Rollock may possibly

(IB1)  
son to James MacDuff, merchant in Perth. Entered  
ary, 1763, (IB2)  
o the deceased John Shiels, Doctor of the Gram-  
h. Entered apprentice 3 February, 1763. (IB1)  
hat in Wilson's indentures, John Morison is also  
ller'. This man is not listed in Bushnell 2. as a  
7 be the same man as the John Morison in Bush-  
here described as 'a member of the well-known  
d booksellers'. As this John Morison served his  
Bissett, I would have thought this unlikely. The  
minately in various MS entries with one or two

Glazier and bookbinder, or stationer, son to the  
ison. (MB2) Robert Morison was admitted free-  
r, 1742, and his right of entry was as freeman's  
e records of his employment of the following

son to John Miller in Kinneswood. Entered ap-  
er, 1751. (IB1)  
vful son to the deceased William Cock, glover in  
entice, 17 November, 1752. (IB1)  
awful son to Michael Beveridge in Kinross. En-  
August, 1757. (IB1)  
o deceased David Scott, merchant in Perth. En-  
December, 1759. (IB1) Not to be confused with  
o was an apprentice with Bisset.  
son to John Murray in Milntown of Logiealmond.  
30 November, 1764. (IB1)  
o John Peddie at Craigie. Entered apprentice 20  
There is in the Record-room of Perth Town  
s of the inhabitants of Perth in 1773 on the origi-  
se reads, 'Account of Tenants in Mr. Mercer of  
side of the North Street and West side of the  
Morison Bookseller, who has a prentice John  
in the Parish of Perth. Robert Burn, subtenant  
forison. Perth 1st Feb. 1773.'  
r), son to Alexander Moncrieff, weaver in Perth.

Entered apprentice 2 February, 1785.  
Robertson (Robert), son to Patrick Robertson, merchant in Perth.  
Entered apprentice 1 February, 1787. (IB2)  
Robertson (James), son to Patrick Robertson, merchant in Perth.  
Entered apprentice 1 February, 1787. (IB2)  
Bennet (John), son to James Bennet, innkeeper in Perth. Entered ap-  
prentice 22 October, 1789.  
Duncan (John), son to the deceased John Duncan at 5 Milnhouse.  
Entered apprentice 8 February, 1790. Cf. DUNCAN entry.  
This is the famous Robert Morison, senior. Cf. Bushnell 1. p.  
336-7, and Bushnell 2. p. 85.

\*PATERSON (William). Paterson is entered as 'Barber, to Poll, to shave,  
to make Parchment and to bind books.' His date of entry into the  
calling was July, 1602. (MLB) No minute-book for this period and no  
right of entry given. Not in Aldis, Bushnell 2. or Mitchell. It seems un-  
likely to be the same man as the Edinburgh William Paterson, 1654,  
listed in Bushnell 2. p. 82.

\*RAE (John), Wright, glazier, bookbinder or stationer. Lawful son of  
the deceased David Rae, wright and late Deacon of the calling. Rae  
was admitted freeman on 16 January, 1745. (MB2) He was admitted  
as a freeman wright by hereditary right from his father, and as glazier  
and bookbinder by having served a full apprenticeship with Alexan-  
der Beck. (MLB and MB2) John Rae served as Deacon of the calling  
from 1764 to 1766. (MB3) We have records of his employment of the  
following apprentices.

Graeme (Patrick), son to Thomas Graeme, merchant in Perth. En-  
tered apprentice 14 June, 1745. (MB2)

Wood (George), son to William Wood, cook at Balgowan. Entered  
apprentice 1 December, 1749. (MB2)

It is not obvious whether being a wright or a glazier-bookbinder was  
Rae's primary occupation. He is not in Bushnell 1. or 2. His period of  
known activity is from 1745 to 1766.

\*ROLLOCK (John). Entered as 'bibliopola and to make Parchment and  
to bind books.' Date of entry into calling, 2 May, 1639. (MLB) No  
minute-book for this period and no right of entry given.  
Not in Aldis, Bushnell 2. or Mitchell. This Rollock may possibly have

been a relation of Peter Rollock, Bishop of Dunkeld (died 1626).

\*SCOTT (James) Glazier, bookbinder and stationer. Scott was admitted freeman on 25 September, 1792. (MB4). His right of entry was that he had served his full years of apprenticeship with John Bissett. As that apprenticeship commenced in 1774, it must be assumed that he spent a considerable number of years as journeyman before becoming a freeman.

Not in Bushnell 2., which lists p. 86 a James Scott, Edinburgh, 1773-4.  
Not in Ramsden.

\*STEEDMAN (Archibald), Parchment-maker and bookbinder. Date of entry into calling 15 February, 1587. (MLB) No minute-book for this period and no right of entry given. Not in Aldis, Bushnell 2. or Mitchell.

\*SWELLS (James), Barber and stationer, lawful son to the deceased John Swells, barber. Date of entry into calling given as 23 September, 1697. (MLB and MB1) His right of entry was that he was a freeman's son (MLB) His father entered the calling on 29 June, 1689. (MLB) Not in Aldis, Plomer 2. or Bushnell 2.

\*WATT (Andrew), Barber, bookbinder and stationer. Date of entry into calling given as 25 December, 1676. (MB1) His right of entry to the calling was that he had served an apprenticeship. (MLB) Not in Aldis, Plomer 2. or Bushnell 2.

\*WATT (John), Described as 'bibliopoler, parchment-maker and bookbinder', in MBL. Date of entry to calling given as 24 December, 1670. Described as Stationer and bookbinder in MB1. No right of entry given.  
Not in Aldis, Plomer 2. or Bushnell 2.

1. A notable exception is the detailed account of the Dundee Warden. *Burgh Laws of Dundee, with the History, Statutes, and the Guild of Merchants and Fraternities of Craftsmen*, (London, 1836).
2. These accounts vary in fullness and accuracy. C. A. Hunt, *The Waulers Book*, (1518-1568). *With an Introductory Sketch*, (Perth, 1905); W. M. Wilson, *Annals of the Glover Incorporation 1300-1905*, (Perth, 1905); 2nd edition by W. M. Wilson printed at Perth, 1929; P. Baxter, *The Incorporation of Perth, 1545-1927*, (Perth, 1927); P. Baxter, *Perth and Weaving, and the Weaver Incorporation of Perth*, (Perth, 1930).
3. D. Crawford Smith, *The Historians of Perth, and other local and foreign writers up to the end of the 19th Century*, (Perth, 1906). The Moriarty pp. 75-109.
4. I am indebted to A. M. Lamond, Esq., Clerk to the Wrights Hall, for arranging permission and granting access to the calling's records.
5. G. Penny, *Traditions of Perth*, (Perth, 1836), p. 203.
6. The number of Trade Corporations is sometimes given as 10. 'waukers' or fullers were very closely associated with the weavers and form one group.
7. Penny p. 203.
8. This volume is not kept in the safe in the Wrights Hall, Waulers, but is in the personal custody of A. M. Lamond, Esq., at his S. office.
9. Penny, p. 206.
10. Cf. RAE entry in list.
11. Information from A. M. Lamond, Esq.
12. There are extant also a large collection of account books, and minute-books. Neither gave further information relevant to the present purpose.
13. I am indebted to A. H. Martin, Esq., Town Clerk of Perth for permission to examine documents in the Town's record-room, and to Miss Martin for help in tracing relevant material.
14. The MS spelling of place-names has been retained throughout.

Peter Rollock, Bishop of Dunkeld (died 1626).

azier, bookbinder and stationer. Scott was admitted September, 1792. (MB4). His right of entry was that all years of apprenticeship with John Bissett. As that commenced in 1774, it must be assumed that he spent a number of years as journeyman before becoming a free-

, which lists p. 86 a James Scott, Edinburgh, 1773-4.

ibald), Parchment-maker and bookbinder. Date of entry 15 February, 1587. (MLB) No minute-book for this right of entry given. Not in Aldis, Bushnell 2. or

Barber and stationer, lawful son to the deceased r. Date of entry into calling given as 23 September, 1681. His right of entry was that he was a freeman's son who entered the calling on 29 June, 1689. (MLB) Not in Aldis or Bushnell 2.

Barber, bookbinder and stationer. Date of entry into calling December, 1676. (MB1) His right of entry to the calling had served an apprenticeship. (MLB) Not in Aldis or Bushnell 2.

scribed as 'bibliopoler, parchment-maker and bookbinder'. Date of entry to calling given as 24 December, 1670. Not in Aldis or Bushnell 2.

ner 2. or Bushnell 2.

FOOTNOTES

1. A notable exception is the detailed account of the Dundee trades by A. J. Warden. *Burgh Laws of Dundee, with the History, Statutes, and Proceedings of the Guild of Merchants and Fraternities of Craftsmen*, (London, 1872).
2. These accounts vary in fullness and accuracy. C. A. Hunt, *The Perth Hammermen Book, (1518-1568). With an Introductory Sketch*, (Perth, 1889); G. Wilson, *Annals of the Glover Incorporation 1300-1905*, (Perth, 1905). Revised edition by W. M. Wilson printed at Perth, 1929; P. Baxter, *The Shoemaker Incorporation of Perth, 1545-1927*, (Perth, 1927); P. Baxter, *Perth Its Weavers and Weaving, and the Weaver Incorporation of Perth*, (Perth, 1936).
3. D. Crawford Smith, *The Historians of Perth, and other local and topographical writers up to the end of the 19th Century*, (Perth, 1906). The Morisons of Perth, pp. 75-109.
4. I am indebted to A. M. Lamond, Esq., Clerk to the Wright Incorporation for arranging permission and granting access to the calling's records.
5. G. Penny, *Traditions of Perth*, (Perth, 1836), p. 203.
6. The number of Trade Corporations is sometimes given as nine. But the 'waukers' or fullers were very closely associated with the weavers and really form one group.
7. Penny p. 203.
8. This volume is not kept in the safe in the Wrights Hall, Watergate, Perth, but is in the personal custody of A. M. Lamond, Esq., at his St. John Street office.
9. Penny, p. 206.
10. Cf. RAE entry in list.
11. Information from A. M. Lamond, Esq.
12. There are extant also a large collection of account books, and some scroll minute-books. Neither gave further information relevant to the present purpose.
13. I am indebted to A. H. Martin, Esq., Town Clerk of Perth for permission to examine documents in the Town's record-room, and to Miss Eastman for help in tracing relevant material.
14. The MS spelling of place-names has been retained throughout.