In 1637–9 the covenanters wrested control of Scotland from the king in their attempt to obtain redress of religious and other grievances. Their committees or ‘tables’ became the effective rulers of the country, for the regime of Charles I proved too weak to resist this seizure of power. The king resolved to re-establish his authority in his rebellious kingdom by force, and in the spring of 1639 he assembled an English army on the border ready to invade Scotland. The covenanters raised an army of their own to resist him, imposing taxes and raising loans (voluntary and forced) to support it. By the beginning of June the king had joined his army and invasion seemed imminent. The covenanters now resolved on a new expedient; on 2 June they agreed that ‘It is thought fitt that everie man give in his silver and gold work to the coine house to be striken in money for supplying of the present urgent necessity in entertaining the armie’. All those owning gold or silver plate were to give it up to be coined, and were to be given receipts promising eventual repayment of its value. The coin thus minted would then be used to pay and supply the covenanters’ armies. Two days later their committee (afterwards known as the committee of estates) resolved that the coins to be struck should be exactly the same in weight, fineness, and design as those previously struck for the king; by making their coins indistinguishable from those of the king the covenanters ensured that they would be generally accepted and would not be discriminated against as illegally struck. At the same time the committee appointed Captain George Foulis of Ravelston general of the mint: presumably the previous general, John Acheson, refused to serve the revolutionary regime which therefore replaced him. George Foulis had long been connected with the mint. His father (also George) had been master of the mint from 1611 until his death in 1635, while he himself had long been (and remained) comptroller of the bullion and customer accounts, in which office he was paid out of the mint profits. As general, Foulis was chief officer of the mint with power to supervise the other mint officers and the working of the mint.

A contract was drawn up between the covenanters (calling themselves the nobles and other commissioners of the committee at Edinburgh, in name of themselves and the three estates of parliament) and John Falconer, who had been master of the mint since 1637, at first (1637–8) jointly with his father-in-law Nicholas Briot and then solely. Falconer agreed to coin all gold or silver handed in to him by the committee or its nominees, and to return the coin thus struck to them. The contract was to last as long as the committee thought expedient and, while it lasted, Falconer was not to coin any other

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3 Ibid., ii. 112.
4 Ibid., i. xxii.
6 Patrick, *Records*, i. xxii.
7 Ibid., i. xxiv.
money.¹ When coining under this contract began is not certain; Falconer's account begins on 6 June but this may be the date of his contract (the printed copy of which lacks an exact date) rather than when coining commenced. Within a few weeks a treaty with the king was signed ending the 'First Bishops' War', greatly reducing the urgency of the covenanters' need for money. In this short space of time little silver and gold can have been collected for coining, and it seems likely that collection was suspended once the treaty was signed and the king withdrew his army from the border. Thus it seems probable that little coining was done until 1640 when the need for money revived as the covenanters moved towards a new war with the king.

New orders for collecting and coining silver and gold were given by the committee of estates on 15 July 1640. The magistrates in burghs and the committees of war in the shires were to call before them any persons thought to own gold or silver plate, to make inventories of what they owned and to take possession of it. As in 1639, promise was to be given for repayment, but it was now conceded that those who wished to retain their silver work could instead lend to the state its value in coin. Any gold or silver found to have been concealed by its owners was to be confiscated without promise of repayment.² The minute book of the committee of war of Kirkcudbright records gold and silver handed in and its form and weight. Silver spoons and odd bits and pieces of silver were most common. Altogether the Kirkcudbright committee forwarded to Edinburgh for coining in August and September 1640 just over one stone two pounds of silver plate, about one and three-quarter pounds of it being of English plate which was of greater fineness than the Scots.³ Orders of the committee of estates in November urged renewed diligence in sending silver work to Edinburgh and the Kirkcudbright committee promised to send any more it could find,⁴ but its minute book records no more as dispatched before it ends in January 1641. Meanwhile the invasion of England by the covenanters' army in August 1640 had opened up a new source of metal for coining. In September it was reported that the Scots were sending all the silver plate they could lay their hands on in northern England back to Scotland to be coined.⁵

Falconer continued to strike coin at the mint for the covenanters until 22 April 1641. By that time the crisis that had led them to take control of the mint was over; negotiation of a peace treaty with the king and the English parliament was well advanced. Three auditors were appointed (presumably by the committee of estates) to scrutinize Falconer's accounts as master of the mint during the twenty-two months he had worked for the covenanters—William Rig of Atherny (one of the commissioners for Fife in the 1639-41 parliament), John Binny (a burgess of Edinburgh), and Robert Drummond. They completed their audit on 14 July.

Apart from an account for 1632-3 no seventeenth-century Scots mint accounts have been published, and the 1632–3 account is far from typical. It deals only with the copper coinage of these years, struck at the mint for the earl of Stirling by virtue of a patent from the king. The account is evidently rendered by (or on behalf of) the earl of Stirling, but who it was rendered to is not clear.⁶ It thus differs greatly from the normal mint accounts

¹ Patrick, op. cit., ii. 112-13.
² Minute Book kept by the War Committee of the Covenanters in the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright in 1640 and 1641 (Kirkcudbright, 1855), pp. 21-5.
³ Ibid., pp. 30, 34, 39, 41, 43, 44.
⁴ Ibid., pp. 100-1, 138.
of the time, which are the accounts of the master of the mint to the king's treasurer for the part of the mint profits due to the king.

In the account printed below John Falconer accounts as master for the king's profits, but to the committee of estates and not to the treasurer. The account is otherwise identical in form to the master's accounts to the treasurer in 1611–27 (the accounts for 1627–39 have not survived), except that in the earlier period he rendered a detailed account of silver bullion payable by merchants as well as the general account of the king's profits, and no such bullion account for 1639–41 is known. Falconer's account (printed in full at the end of this article) may be summarized as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CHARGE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Charge of gold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Profit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remeids of gold light</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charge of silver</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Profit on bullion silver</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Profit on other silver</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remeids of silver light</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total charge</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DISCHARGE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Profit on His Majesty's plate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Repairs to cunziehouse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fees to George Foulis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Essays of gold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Essays of silver</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Warden's coals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paid to William Meget, smith</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remeids of silver heavy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest on money borrowed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total discharge (to this point)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Officers' Fees, 1 June 1639–1 April 1641

George Foulis, General | £1,008 6 8 |
James Bannatyne, Warden | £385 |
Thomas Glen, Counter Warden | £220 |
Charles Dickinson, Sinker of the Irons | £366 13 4 |
Andrew Balvaired, Assayer | £220 |

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¹ SRO, E.101/3. Earlier mint accounts vary in form, e.g. E.22/20 (1578–80), E.101/2 (1582–1606). On at least one occasion the whole of the mint profits, the master's as well as the king's, appears in the master's Charge (E.22/20), while sometimes payments normally included in his Discharge appear in the treasurer's accounts (e.g. Patrick, Records, i. 244–9). The only Scots mint master's account in print is that for 1582–3 (ibid., ii. 313–17). For some seventeenth-century accounts see R. W. Cochran-Patrick, 'Note on Some Mint Accounts of the Coinage of Scotland after the Accession of James VI', NC 1879, pp. 66–73.
As is usual in Scottish accounts, Falconer's is divided into Charge and Discharge. The Charge comprises all sums for which the person accounting is accountable, whether he had actually received them or not; in this case Falconer did receive all the items in the Charge and it consists therefore simply of his receipts. The Discharge comprises the accountant's explanation of how he has spent or otherwise disposed of the money he is accountable for, together with any sums included in the Charge which he has not received. There are no such items in Falconer's account (obviously, since all the Charge was received), so its Discharge corresponds with his expenditure. If the Charge exceeded the Discharge a surplus remained in the accountant's hands, the 'rests'. In mint accounts these are normally payable to the treasurer or are transferred to the master's next account as part of its Charge. When the Discharge exceeded the Charge (as in the 1639-41 account) the accountant is 'superexpendit' or out of pocket by the amount concerned, which may be transferred to the Discharge of his next account.

In the accounts of the masters of the mint the Charge was normally made up of the king's proportion of the mint profits plus one very minor item, the 'remeids' of light coin. In the striking of coins there were inevitably minor deviations in individual coins from the standard of weight and fineness stipulated, and it was necessary to define the margins within which such fluctuations were permissible. These margins or tolerances were the remeids or remedies. In Scotland at this time the remeid of weight for the two smallest silver denominations was 13s. 4d. per pound weight—a pound of silver should have coined £48. 13s. 8d. Scots and had to coin within 13s. 4d. of that sum to be acceptable. But fluctuations within these limits in the normal working of the mint naturally affected the mint profits. If the coins struck were too light (though within the remeids) so that more was coined per pound weight than the mint needed to issue in coin and retain for its profit, then an extra profit was made. This was due to the king and appears in the Charge side of the mint master's accounts, while remeids of coin heavy (reducing the profit) appear on the Discharge side.

The profit, tale, or seignorage was the duty levied by the king on gold and silver coined in his mint to cover the expenses of coining and perhaps to leave a surplus for his own use. The profit was made by retaining in the mint a fixed proportion of the coin struck, and this profit was divided between the king and the master of the mint. For the part due to the king the master was accountable, as already mentioned, to the treasurer. Out of the king's profits the master paid the fees of the officers of the mint and other officials.


2 Patrick, *Records*, ii. 51. The £ Scots was worth one-twelfth of the £ sterling in the seventeenth century.

All sums mentioned below are in £ Scots.
connected with the mint, the cost of tools, of essays of coin, of alterations and repairs to the mint buildings, and of the remeids of heavy coins, as well as interest on money borrowed by the master to provide working capital for the mint. Such items form the discharge side of the master of the mint's accounts. The other part of the profits was that due to the master himself; unlike the other mint officers he had no fixed fee or wage. He was not, apparently, accountable to anyone for his part of the profits though out of them he had to pay the wages of the mint workmen below the rank of officer since they were his servants or employees, while the officers were the king's.

The profit due to the king on gold coined had been fixed in 1604 at 25s. 5d. per ounce, with 6s. 8d. per ounce to the master¹ but in 1611—12 the king's profit had been reduced to 13s. per ounce (though the master's remained as before) in connection with changes in the value of coins.² It is at 13s. per ounce that the king's profits on gold are charged in Falconer's account.

Two different rates of profit were charged on silver; that on ordinary silver and that on silver bullion given in by merchants. Merchants exporting goods from Scotland were legally required to present a quantity of silver bullion at the mint for coining for each consignment of goods, the quantity being calculated according to the volume, value, and type of export concerned.³ This, it was believed, would increase the wealth of the country by forcing merchants to bring back to the country some of the value of their exports in silver instead of other goods. On such silver bullion the profit due to the king (as fixed in 1604) was one-twelfth, or £49. 18s. 2½d. per stone, plus £15 per stone to the master.⁴ On ordinary silver the rates of profit laid down in 1604 were £21. 10s. 8d. per stone to the king and £15 per stone to the master.⁵ As with gold, the king's profit on ordinary silver was reduced in 1611—12 to £10. 6s. 8d. per stone, while the master's was left unaltered.⁶ Thus the profits due to the king in the 1639—41 account for silver bullion are those fixed in 1604, the profits due to him on gold and ordinary silver those laid down in 1611—12.

In the contract of June 1639 the covenanters ordered Falconer to collect profits of 10d per ounce of silver coined (£10. 13s. 4d. per stone) and 13s. per ounce of gold. As to what was to be done with these profits the wording of the contract is ambiguous. It can be read as meaning that the profit on silver was to be paid to the general as the king's due, and that on gold was to be disposed of as the covenanters' committee thought fit; or it may mean that the profit on both was to be paid to the general who would then dispose of them under the committee's supervision.⁷ Nor is it clear whether these profits mentioned in the contract were intended to replace the normal king's profits while Falconer worked for the covenanters, or were to be extra profits over and above those normally due. If the former, then the account shows that Falconer ignored these instructions and continued to calculate the profits at the old rates; if the latter, it is not known whether the extra profit were exacted and, if so, how they were disposed of.

There is only one item in Falconer's account (apart from its being rendered to the committee of estates and not the treasurer) which directly recalls the unsettled period it deals with and therefore has no equivalent in the 1611—27 accounts. The covenanters seized and had coined the king's plate to help finance their resistance to him, yet they allowed the entire proportion of mint profits due to the king on the coining of his plate

to be paid to his treasurer, the earl of Traquair, in spite of the fact that what was normally the first call on the king’s profit, some of the expenses of the mint, had not been fully met out of his profit on the other plate coined, leaving Falconer heavily 'superexpendit'. Why the covenanters allowed this payment to the treasurer is unknown but it may have been part of some secret bargain with Traquair, a devious man who was trying to retain the favour of both king and covenanters. Might he perhaps have agreed not to resist the covenanters’ coining of the king’s plate on condition that he was paid the king’s profit on the coining? In this way he would at least gain some money (if only a very small amount) for the treasury out of the coining which he was powerless to prevent.

Falconer’s account gives the total weight of gold and silver coined in June 1639–April 1641. From this it is possible to calculate the approximate value of the coin struck. As laid down in his contract with the covenanters the former standards of weight and fineness were maintained. One stone of silver coined £778.18s.8d., and 345 stone, 5 pounds, 15 ounces, 4 drops were coined. This should have produced (to the nearest £) £269,022 Scots in coin, just over one-tenth of which was coined from plate seized from the king (34 stone, 9 pounds, 2 ounces, 10 drops).

Gold had been coined at twelve times the value per weight of silver until 1611 when the value of gold coin was raised by 10 per cent. A stone of gold should therefore have struck £10,281.18s.4d. 2 stone, 6 pounds, 5 ounces, 9 drops, 28 grains were coined, producing (again to the nearest £) £24,635 Scots in coin. Thus by taking over the mint and coining all the gold and silver they could find the covenanters produced about £293,657 Scots in coin. After deduction of the mint profits all of this was presumably available to pay, feed, and clothe their armies.

Exact identification of the coins struck for the covenanters in 1639–41 is made practically impossible by the fact that the coins were, as stipulated in the contract of June 1639, exactly the same as those previously struck for the king. The third coinage of Charles I in Scotland (c. 1637–41) is usually divided into an issue by Nicholas Briot, an intermediate issue, and three issues by Falconer. Presumably most of the coins struck for the covenanters belong to the last three or four of these issues, but though Briot left Scotland in 1638 some of his dies may have remained in use after 1639, for Falconer’s account mentions 60s. pieces being struck in 1639–41 and the only surviving specimens of this denomination of the third coinage belong to Briot’s issue. As to gold, the third coinage contains two issues, by Briot and Falconer, and presumably the coins struck for the covenanters belong mainly or wholly to the latter.

In the following transcript of Falconer’s 1639–41 account abbreviations are extended (except in names) and capitalization is modernized. The account is given in full except that in the list of officers’ fees the clauses italicized in the first item are omitted in the subsequent items, being exactly the same in substance in each case. The account is not the original signed by the auditors but a contemporary copy.

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1 Patrick, Records, i, xxxi–xxxii. In 1636 the privy council stated that a pound of silver should coin 584{\frac{1}{2}} coins of 20d., making £779 per stone (ibid. ii, 51) but £778.18s.8d. is the correct amount, as is shown by the amount of profit charged on silver bullion at a rate of one-twelfth (see above). In Scots weights 16 pounds make 1 stone, 16 ounces make 1 pound, 16 drops make 1 ounce, and 36 grains make 1 drop.


The Compt of the Coyneziehous maid be Johne Falconer 
master thairof betwix the sext day of Junij j° vjc 
threttie nyne zeiris inclusive and the thrid day of 
Apryll j° vj° fourttie ane zeiris exclusive as followes

Charge of Gold

Item thair is past his majesties ironis in vnite 
peices double and single quarter and half 
quarter crownis of gold off the fynnes of 
tuentie twa carettis in the said space 
accordinge to the wardens register bookis 
the quantitie of twa stane, sex pound, fyve uncis 
and nyn dropses tuentie aucht graines

Tenet sic subscribitur

Wi: Rig

The proffeit of everie vnce thairof is 
threttein schillings and extends to the sowme

\[ \text{lb } s \quad d \]
\[ jij^c \text{lxxxvij: xv: vj} \]

Item the comptter chairges himselfe with 
the remeids of the foirsaid gold light in ii b s  d 
the said space extending to the sowme of 

\[ \text{lb } s \quad d \]
\[ xxxvij: xvj: ix \]

Summa of his majesteis proffeit 
of the said gold extends to 

\[ \text{lb } s \quad d \]
\[ iii^c \text{xxxvj: xij: iij} \]

Tenet Wi: Rig

Charge of Silver

Item, past his majesties irones in the foirsaid 
space in thrie pound peices, xxx schillinge 
peices, xii schilling peices, vj schillinge peices 
in xx and fourttie penny peices off silver off the 
fynnes of ellevin deniris according to the wardens 
register bookis the quantetie of thrie hundreth 
fourttie fyve staines fyve pound, fyftein vnces 
and four drope weight in the said space

Tenet Wi: Rig

Quhairof thair is past in bullioun the quantetie 
of threttie twa staines weight

The proffeit of every staine weight thairof is 
xlix\(^{ii}\) xvij\(^{i}\) ij\(^{d}\) twa third pairt penny quhilk 
extends to the sowme of 

\[ \text{lb } s \quad d \]
\[ j^m \text{v\(^c\) lxxxvij: iij: iij} \]

Tenet Wi: Rig

Swa restis by exchange of 
silver coft\(^1\) in the coynez-
ichous in the said space 
the quantetie of thrie hundreth 
threttie staines, fyve pound, 
fyftein vnces and four drope 
weight

The proffeit thairof at x\(^{ii}\)h vj\(^v\) viij\(^d\) the stane 
weight extends to the sowme of 

\[ \text{lb } s \quad d \]
\[ iij^m ii^c \text{xxxvij: iij: ij} \]

Tenet Wi: Rig

\(^1\) Coft: bought or procured.
Item mair the comptter [chairges] himself with
the silver light in the said space viz the
remeids extending to the sowme of—

\[ \text{Summa of the hail charge of silver extends to the}
\text{sowme of } \quad \text{lib} \quad \text{s} \quad \text{d} \]
\[ \text{viij: x: viij} \]

\[ \text{Summa of the charge of gold and silver extends}
\text{to the sowme of } \quad \text{lib} \quad \text{s} \quad \text{d} \]
\[ \text{iii\textsuperscript{m}} \quad \text{ix: lj: xvij: j} \]

Sic subscribitur

Tenet Wi: Rig
Rot: Drummond
Johne Binny

Dischairge

Item the comptter is to be dischairgit with
the proffeit of his majesties plait gevin to
the Earle of Traquair conforme to his resait
being the weight of threttie four stanes nyn pound,
twa vnces and ten drope weight at ten pound vi\textsuperscript{a}
viij\textsuperscript{d} the stane weight extends to the sowme of—

\[ \text{lib} \quad \text{s} \quad \text{d} \]
\[ \text{iiij: lvij: iiiij} \]

Item the comptter is to be dischairgit for the
repairing and poynting the haell coyniezious
and office housses and renewing of the zard
dyckis\textsuperscript{1} with thaiking the great forge with theake\textsuperscript{2}
and biging\textsuperscript{3} of ane new hous for the fylleris\textsuperscript{4}
and other reparatiouns within the coyniezious
conforme to the particular compt heirwith
prodicit and is—

\[ \text{lib} \quad \text{s} \quad \text{d} \]
\[ \text{vij: liij: v: iiiij} \]

Item payeit to George Foulis former\textsuperscript{5} and
comptroller of the bullioun and customer
compts thairanent his fie conforme to
his gift of office and his twa dischairges
hirwith producit viz fra Martymes 1635
inclusive to the terme of Witsunday 1641
exclusive being fyve zeiris and ane half at
fyve hundreth merks zeirlie extends to

\[ \text{lib} \quad \text{s} \quad \text{d} \]
\[ \text{j\textsuperscript{m} viij: xxxiiij: vj: viij} \]

Item the comptter is to be dischairgit
with ellesvin essays of gold in the said
space at sex pundtwelf schillings the
peice extends to—

\[ \text{lib} \quad \text{s} \quad \text{d} \]
\[ \text{lxxij: xij:} \]

Item the comptter is to be dischairgit
with ane hundreth threttie aucht essays of
silver in the said space at twelf schillings
the peice extends to—

\[ \text{lib} \quad \text{s} \quad \text{d} \]
\[ \text{lxxxiij: xvj} \]

Item the comptter is to be dischairgit
with the wardens coalls in the said space
conforme to thair dischairges extends to—

\[ \text{lib} \quad \text{s} \quad \text{d} \]
\[ \text{xij:} \]

\textsuperscript{1} Zard dyckis: yard dykes, walls round a garden or enclosure.
\textsuperscript{2} Thaiking . . . with theake: thatching or roofing with thatch or other material.
\textsuperscript{3} Biging: building.
\textsuperscript{4} Fylleris: fillers?
\textsuperscript{5} Former: perhaps in the sense of 'drawer up' of accounts. The word occurs in a similar context in other accounts.
Item payeit to Wm Meget smythe for making
the haell towells\(^1\) and instruments viz the
haill pottis, rolles,\(^2\) irones and all wherther
instruments conforme to his subscrivit
compt heirwith producit extends to \(\text{lib} v^\text{m} v^\text{e} \text{lvj}\):

Item the comptter dischairs himself with
the remeids of silver heavie in the said
space extends to the soume of \(\text{lib} x v^\text{d} \text{xxij} \text{: iiij} \text{: iiij}\):

Item the comptter has debursit for the
interest of ten thousand merks borrowit
to be ane stocke to the coyneziehous for
the space of twa zeiris viz from
Witsunday 1639 zeiris to the terme of
Witsunday 1641 zeiris extends to \(\text{lib} s d \text{jm lxvj} \text{: xiij} \text{: iiij}\):

Lateris \(\text{lib} s \text{vij} \text{e} \text{lvj} \text{: ij}\):

sic subscribitur

Tenet Johne Binny

Dischairge
Officiaris fies

Item payeit to George Foulis of
Ravillistoun present generall of the
coyneziehous conforme to his warrand gevin
him from the committee of the estaitis
of parliament for his ordiner and
extraordiner vadges\(^3\) fra the first of Junij
1639 zeiris inclusive to the first day of
Apryll 1641 zeiris exclusive extending to
tuennie twa monethes ilk moneth xlv\(^{11\text{b}}\)
vxj\(^{1} \text{vij}\(^{9}\) extends to \(\text{lib} s d \text{viij} \text{: viij}\):

Item payeit to James Bannatyne warden
dilk moneth xvj\(^{11\text{b}}\) x\(^{9}\) extends to \(\text{lib} s \text{ij} \text{e} \text{lxxxv}\):

Item payeit to Thomas Glen comptter
warden.. ilk monethe x\(^{11\text{b}}\) extends to \(\text{lib} s \text{ij} \text{e} \text{xx}\):

Item payeit to Charles Dickiesone
sinkcer of the irones.. ilk monethe
xvj\(^{11\text{b}}\) xij\(^{9}\) iiij\(^{9}\) extends to \(\text{lib} s d \text{iiij} \text{: iiij}\):

Item payeit to Andro Balvaird essayer
deput.. ilk monethe x\(^{11\text{b}}\) extends to \(\text{lib} s \text{ij} \text{e} \text{xx}\):

Item payeit to Johne Rankin temperar
of the ironis.. ilk monethe ten
pounds extends to \(\text{lib} s \text{ij} \text{e} \text{xx}\):

Summa of the officiaris
fies extends to \(\text{lib} s \text{ij} \text{e} \text{xx}\):

Summa of the haell dischairge is \(\text{viij}^{\text{m}} \text{ij} \text{e} \text{lxvj} \text{: ij}\):

Tenet Johne Binny

---

1 Towells: tools. wages were paid in addition to ordinary ones when
2 Rolles: rollers. the mint was actually at work striking coins, Patrick,
3 Ordiner and extraordiner vadges: extraordinary Records, t. xxviii, xxx.
Item mair payeit be the compter to
Charles Dickiesone sincker for making
acht squcheon and twa punscheons¹
conforme to his ressait

Item payeit to David Sey wryght for
making ane essay kist with locks and
bands conforme to his ressait

Summa totalis of the hail discharge
beforwryttin extends to the sowme of
acht thousand three hundreth xix
punds vj schillings in brevitur

Tenet Johne Binny

Quhilk sowme being compared with the
chairge beforwryttin extending to
fyve thousand three hundreth
fourescoir aucht pounds ten schillings
four pennies the comptter wilbe super-
expedit att the fitting of this compt
in the sowme of twa thousand nyn hundreth
threttie punds fyftein schillings
aucht pennies in brevitur

Tenet Johne Binny

Att Edb 14: of Julij 1641
The auditors having revised this compt befoirwryttin they find the chairge thairof fullie instructed be
producitioon of the register of the hail gold and silver past his majesties irones the zeiris comptted for,
vnnder the hand and subscriptioun of George Foulis Generall of his majesties coyneziehous appoynttit
be warrand from the committee of estaitts and the discharge of the same fullfy instructed be produc-
tioun of sufficient warrands and tickett[s] of recept conforme to the particulars befor specifiet as also
they find the comptter (his chairge and discharge being compared) to be superexpendit in the sowme
of twa thousand nyn hundrethe threttie punds fyftein schillings aucht penneis

sic subscribitur

Rot: Drummond
Johne Binny

¹ Squcheon and punscheons: escutcheon and puncheons, dies or punches for making dies.