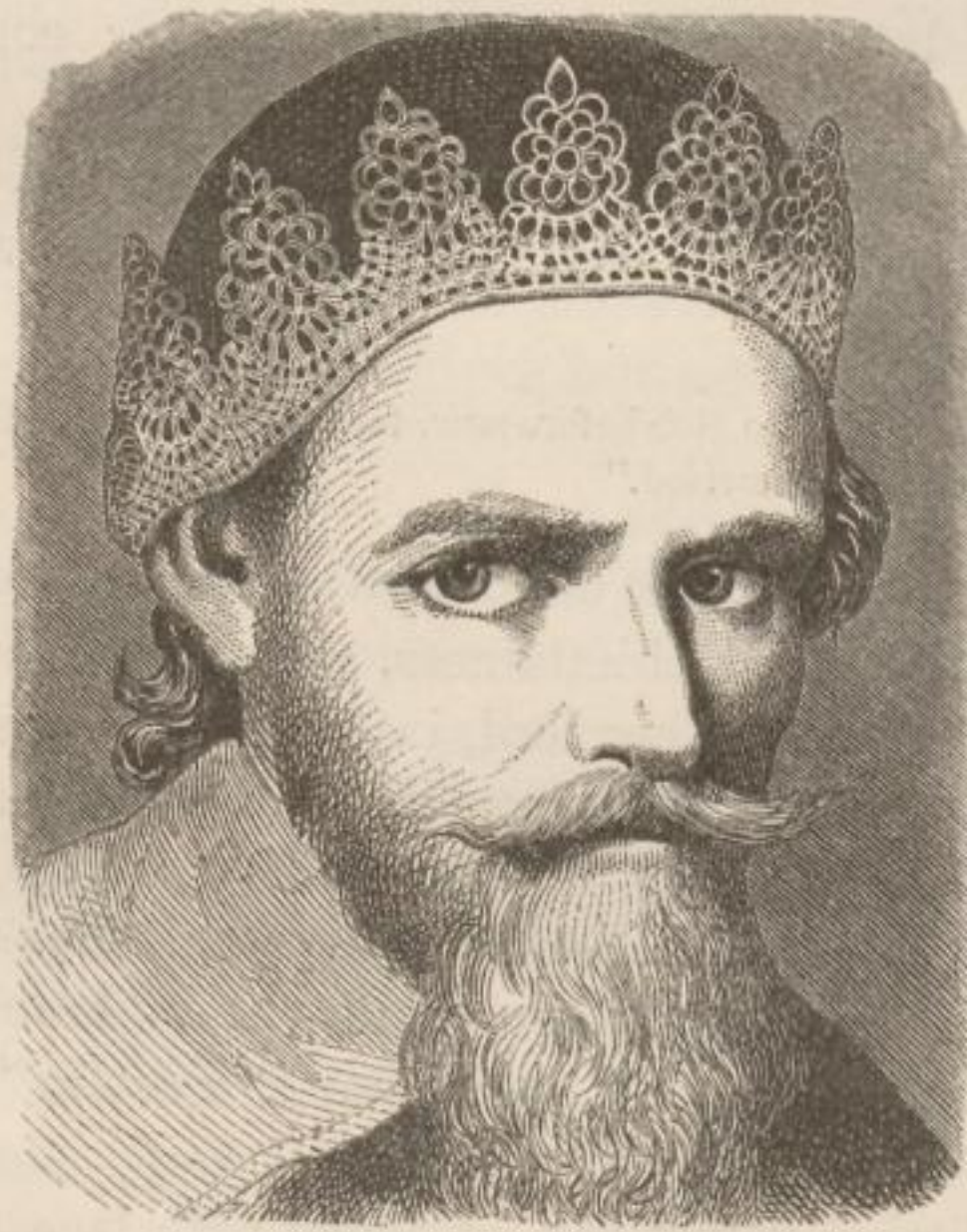


under the ban of the Covenanters, with a penalty of "500 merks toties quoties," the wearing such vanities on liveries is strictly forbidden; servants, however, are allowed to wear out their masters' and mistresses' old clothes.

In 1674, his majesty, understanding that the manufacture of "pearlin and whyt lace made of thread (whereby many people gain their livelihood) was thereby much prejudiced and impaired, declares that from henceforth it shall be free to all and every person within this kingdom to wear 'whyt lace,' as well as the privileged persons above mentioned." Finding these exclusions

Fig. 145.



Sir Alexander Gibson, Bart., Lord Durie, Lord of Session. + 1644.

of little or no avail, in January 1685 the act remits the wearing of lace, both native and foreign, to all folks living.

The dead now came under the scrutiny of the Scotch parliament, who ordered all lace or "poynt," gold or silver, to be disused at interments, under the penalty of 300 pounds Scots.²⁶

From the united effects of poverty, Covenanters, and legislation, after the departure of the court for England, luxury, small though it was, declined in Edinburgh.

It was not till 1680, when James II., as Duke of York, accom-

²⁶ January 1686.