

and punished with such as respect them thereafter, till they are apprehended and bring it to condign punishment. Persons by such, have action against Magistral or others within whose bound or jurisdiction these Vagabonds are Willingly Resol with stolen goods Act 27 Parl. II J. 6. Vagabonds and Strongidle Beggars should be searched for, taken and brought before the Judge ordinary, and by him Committed to prison or in without Bail upon the Common charge of the Parish where they were apprehended, till tried by an assize within six days after: and if convicted should be scourged or burnt thro the ear with a hot iron, Unless a Responsible Man do properly snare himself before the Judge, to take and keep the offender in his house a whole Year, under the pain of 20 pound to the poor sick, and at the Year end to report him to the head court of the Jurisdiction, or give proof of his death. If such offender do, against his Masters will, desert his service within the Year, he may be adjudged, when apprehended, to the same punishment his Master had done him from the first end of 60 days after receiving such punishment, he may then again to his idle and Vagabond trade of life, he may when apprehended be put to suffer the pains of death as a thief. The offences of Execution against Vagabonds are to be treated as such Act 27 Parl. II J. 6. Act 16 Parl. I J. 6. Ch. 2. Egyptians, jugglers, Astrologers to the knowledge of charming, Enchancing, fortune telling, Magic tricks, Langston or Minstrelsy, persons using Counterfeit names to Beg, Vagrant poor scholars, and Mariners pretending to have suffered shipwreck, without God's initials, were taken and dealt with formerly as Strong beggars and Vagabonds, and the Resolvent of such liable to a fine for the poor upon each occasion 5 pound Act 24 Parl. J. 6. But now Egyptians are Banished out of Scotland, None to return upon pain of death to be Executed upon them as the various thieves, after an assize find them to be bold and Reported Egyptians. And such as Report them are punished with the loss of Estate and imprisonment during

during the Judges pleasure. All contrary laws, and other protections in favour of those Rogues and Doctardes, Act 13 Parl. 20 J. 6. Thus for Men called faas and others for being Reported and taken to the Egyptian lands and parking forth of such lands, were Resolved to be hanged 23 January 1624. But eleven Women going under the Name of faas being sentenced to be drowned 20 February 1624 their lives were spared upon a letter from the King, in respect they were Children and of best age, and the sentence turned into Banishment, never to return upon pain of death. The being Vagabonds, and having no settled place, nor honest and lawful way of living, is the cause to suffer an arbitrary punishment 7 August 1714 William Barrie and others, Defendants indicted as Vagabonds offered to prove by way of Defense, that they were itinerant Artists or Minstrels and could subsist by their trade. To which it being pleaded, 1st of the Defense, one by or proposing an Employment, can never exclude the pursuit positive proof that he is truly a Vagabond. 2^d of the proposition which the pursuers assume to themselves of Justice, doth rather force an affirmative to support the libel, than to exclude it. The Lord Reported the Defense 6 September 1715 William and John Baillies. The being held Commonly and Reported to be Egyptians, J. 6. Thus the being Commonly held and Reported Egyptians, with any fact of picking or plying, (thieving) was not deemed Relevant to suffer the pain of death 14 December 1698 John Baillie & William Baillies wife and Child. Defendants being indicted capitally at the suit of the King. To vote upon the Act 13 Parl. 20 J. 6. Madam the Year 1699 as known habits, and Reported to be Egyptians: it was pleaded for the parties, that the said Act was only temporary Qualifying a former Act of Privy Council commanding the Vagabonds for now and Common thieves called Egyptians to depart out of Scotland either at and the first day of the next thereafter, and None to return under pain of death. The said Act of Privy Council probably contained the Names of Particular persons against whom such sentence was affected. Nor left it could be supposed that