

CRAFTSMEN, CRAFTSWOMEN & PRODUCE SELLERS

One of the rights of a Scottish burgh was a monopoly on all trade in the surrounding area: this meant that anyone who wanted to buy or sell goods in the vicinity of the burgh had to come to the burgh market. As a result, burghs became centres for a range of crafts, including tanning, brewing, pottery production, joinery, metalsmithing of various kinds, cobbling (shoemaking), and tailoring. The craftsmen and craftswomen who worked in these trades often formed guilds to regulate quality and pricing, and to provide support for one another. Burghs also attracted trade from further afield: in particular, Scotland's eastern ports received shipments of items like fruit, cloth, and luxury goods from French and Flemish producers.



