

11 July 1635 Gillespie Thomson & Hill by disabling the left hand 7 August 1695 James Edmonstone of Bardon and others Dismemberation was found Relevant to be rewarded by cutting off one's left hand 30 July 1614 John Ronald Loring Mutilation of a leg by broaking of it in Wrestling & July 1627 Alexander Herrie 11 March 1631 James Scotter by doing it other ways Unforgivable 20 July 1627 Duncan Woodie or by wounding it which occasions the Mutilation of it 31 November 1621 Marion Paton was justained. Dismemberation of a leg by broaking of it so as it was torn out off as Incurable by advice of Physicians and Chirurgeons was found Relevant 19 March 1690 Mr John Montgomery. Judgement of Mutilation or Dismemberation is given for disabling or amputation of one or more fingers: the third may be good Damage sustained by the loss of the thumb called Pollex & the cause it equippollit omnibus digitis wherein the first of the whole hand lies and the four fingers, than by cutting the rest of the fingers. Thus one was put to the knowledge of an Inquest for Mutilating one's hand thumb of the left hand, and another for amputating one of the right hand 15 July 1642 Mr James Monro and Nixon, another for rendering Inquest without loss of one of the left 4 November 1618 Walter Scot 19 November 1647 Patrick Martin. Ditto was found Relevant for Dismembering a person of the Limb and three fingers of his left hand 3 November 1620 John Howard Blackwood. For amputation of three fingers of the left hand 14 September 1609 Tharow Henderson for Dismembering the first and second fingers of the left hand 17 December 1623 John Hartly & Thomas Hartly. For cutting off the foremost finger of June 1680 Colin Campbell of Louterhouse. For Dismembering one of the hand fingers 15 March 1605 Patrick of the right hand 27 February 1618 George Milne

Willow. There seems to be the same Reason to Conclude, that the Crime of Mutilation and Dismemberation may be performed from the like Violence committed on the toes of the feet, without the use whereof a Man cannot stand nor walk as before; nor put his body in such a posture as to be able to defend himself when attacked, or make his Escape when overpowered. This some Men have without hands are Reported to have performed with their feet such Actions as the hand is in use to do Zach. qu. Mod. Leg. lib. 5. tit. 3. qu. 6. n. 9. Tho' the want of the hand is not Reason so Visible a Deformity as the want of the fingers. Mutilation was found Incurable by Dismembering the Vertebrae of the back and Sacro. Cutting off a Man's bone 10 November 1621 Marion Paton. Cutting off a Man's hand or going living and the cutting off a Woman's Dismemberation or being by the great neck, and Laceration of the body. The cutting off a Member of the Body belonging to it, the Withered and dead, is a Crime. Dismemberation Caball. Rosal. Crim. Part. 3. ca. 2. 32. n. 77 1678. But the cutting off any Member of a dead Man's body in order to Buriall it, is not a Crime of that Nature. Prosp. Farm. Prag. Crim. part. 2. n. 601. For it is not hunting or cutting off the legs or Chin as seemed to be Mutilation or Dismemberation; the such be performed in their kind, because they disable and take away a part of the Body that helps the Speech, and occasion a Visible Deformity Prosp. Crim. lib. 2. n. 567. 565. Nor is the hunting or cutting off the hand to be Mutilation or Dismemberation.

By the Common law of England the Cutting out an eye, Cutting off arm hand or foot, or any joint of either, or the cutting off or broaking a finger, broaking the forehead or the skull, pulling any bone out of the head, Cutting off, Crushing or broaking the blood or Jambone, pulling a Man's or hunting any