

10551

+ 1 меча

PICTURE
of
EDINBURGH

N^o 569.

№ 564.

№ 11. Статистика



CBGiOŚ, ul. Twarda 51/55
tel. 22 69-78-773



Wa5168130



ФОНД ПЕЧАТНЫХ

УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ

СИБИРСКАЯ

Отд.

[Handwritten flourish]

№ 2553

ПОРЯДКОВОЕ ПРАВИЛО



VIEW OF EDINBURGH *From the* SOUTH EAST.

Edinburgh. Published by Fairbairn & Anderson 1820.

THE
PICTURE *2553*
OF
EDINBURGH:

CONTAINING
A DESCRIPTION OF THE CITY
AND ITS ENVIRONS,
WITH
A PARTICULAR ACCOUNT OF EVERY REMARKABLE
OBJECT, AND PUBLIC ESTABLISHMENT, IN
THE SCOTTISH METROPOLIS.

BY J. STARK.

WITH A MAP AND FORTY VIEWS.

EDINBURGH:

PRINTED FOR FAIRBAIRN AND ANDERSON,
(Successors to Mr Creech,) 55, North Bridge Street;
AND MANNERS AND MILLER, EDINBURGH;
G. AND W. B. WHITTAKER, AND TAYLOR AND HESSEY,
LONDON.

1820.

[Price 7s. boards, or 8s. neatly bound.]

Edinburgh
Edinburgh



10551 + 1 mepe

114 - 68415

11-4876453 / ГТМ

CONTENTS.

	Page
HISTORY OF EDINBURGH, - - -	1
DESCRIPTION, - - -	64
Old Town, - - -	65
Earthen Mound, - - -	67
North Bridge, - - -	70
South Bridge, - - -	72
Southern District, - - -	74
Northern District or New Town, - - -	76
Regent Bridge, - - -	78
ANTIQUITIES, - - -	82
City Wall, - - -	ib.
Cross of Edinburgh, - - -	88
John Knox's House, - - -	89
Roman Sculpture, - - -	ib.
The Hare Stone, - - -	90
Wryte's House, - - -	91
Religious Houses, - - -	92
POLITICAL AND CIVIL ESTABLISHMENTS, - - -	98
Edinburgh Castle, - - -	ib.
The Scottish Regalia, - - -	100
Palace of Holyroodhouse, - - -	107
Abbey of Holyroodhouse, - - -	111
Royal Chapel, - - -	114
Scottish Mint, - - -	116
Court of Session, - - -	119
Jury Court, - - -	124
Court of Justiciary, - - -	125
Court of Exchequer, - - -	126
Faculty of Advocates, - - -	127
Society of Writers to the Signet, - - -	128
Solicitors before the Supreme Courts, - - -	ib.
Parliament House, - - -	129
Register Office, - - -	131
Court of Admiralty, - - -	133
Commissary Court, - - -	134
Lyon Court—Sheriff Court, - - -	135
Justice of Peace Court, - - -	136
New County Hall, - - -	137

Convention of Royal Burghs,	-	-	Page	137
Board of Customs,	-	-	-	138
Excise Office,	-	-	-	139
Post Office,	-	-	-	ib.
MUNICIPAL ESTABLISHMENTS,	-	-	-	141
Magistracy of Edinburgh,	-	-	-	142
Incorporations,	-	-	-	143
City Courts,	-	-	-	149
New Prison,	-	-	-	152
Canongate Tolbooth,	-	-	-	154
Bridewell,	-	-	-	ib.
Weigh-house,	-	-	-	158
Exchange,	-	-	-	ib.
Police,	-	-	-	159
BANKS.—Bank of Scotland,	-	-	-	162
Royal Bank,	-	-	-	164
British Linen Company,	-	-	-	165
Commercial Bank,	-	-	-	ib.
INSURANCE COMPANIES,	-	-	-	166
Friendly Insurance,	-	-	-	ib.
Caledonian Fire Insurance,	-	-	-	ib.
Hercules Fire Insurance,	-	-	-	167
North British Fire Office,	-	-	-	ib.
Sea Insurance,	-	-	-	ib.
LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC ESTABLISH- MENTS,	-	-	-	168
High School,	-	-	-	169
University,	-	-	-	172
University Museum,	-	-	-	193
University Library,	-	-	-	196
Botanic Garden,	-	-	-	197
Observatory and Astronomical Institution,	-	-	-	201
Royal College of Physicians,	-	-	-	206
Royal Society,	-	-	-	ib.
Wernerian Natural History Society,	-	-	-	209
Society of Antiquaries,	-	-	-	210
Speculative Society,	-	-	-	ib.
Royal Medical Society,	-	-	-	ib.
Royal Physical Society,	-	-	-	ib.
Caledonian Horticultural Society,	-	-	-	211
Advocates' Library,	-	-	-	212
Library of Writers to the Signet,	-	-	-	213
Progress and present State of Printing,	-	-	-	215

Periodical Publications,	-	-	Page	222
Progress and present State of the Arts,	-	-		234
RELIGIOUS ESTABLISHMENTS,	-	-		246
St Giles's Church,	-	-		253
Trinity College Church,	-	-		257
Tron Church,	-	-		259
Lady Yester's Church,	-	-		260
Old and New Greyfriars Churches,	-	-		ib.
Canongate Church,	-	-		261
St Cuthbert's Church,	-	-		262
St Andrew's Church,	-	-		ib.
St George's Church,	-	-		ib.
Scottish Episcopal Church,	-	-		263
St Paul's Chapel,	-	-		267
St John's Chapel,	-	-		268
St George's Chapel,	-	-		269
Roman Catholic Chapel,	-	-		ib.
Methodist Chapel,	-	-		270
Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge,	-	-		271
CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS,	-	-		273
Royal Infirmary,	-	-		ib.
Public Dispensary,	-	-		278
Lying-in Hospital,	-	-		279
Lunatic Asylum,	-	-		ib.
Heriot's Hospital,	-	-		280
Watson's Hospital,	-	-		283
Gillespie's Hospital,	-	-		284
Charity Work-house,	-	-		285
Merchant Maiden Hospital,	-	-		286
Trades' Maiden Hospital,	-	-		288
Orphan Hospital,	-	-		ib.
Trinity Hospital,	-	-		289
Asylum for the Blind,	-	-		290
Institution for the Education of Deaf and Dumb Children,	-	-		ib.
Magdalen Asylum,	-	-		291
The Repository,	-	-		ib.
Ministers' Widows' Fund,	-	-		ib.
Society for the Sons of the Clergy,	-	-		293
Society for Relief of the Destitute Sick,	-	-		ib.
Horn's Charity—Watson's Bequest,	-	-		294
Thomson's Bequest,	-	-		295
Society for Suppression of Begging,	-	-		296

Savings Banks,	-	-	Page 296
PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS,	-	-	297
Theatre,	-	-	ib.
Music,	-	-	313
Institution for Sacred Music,	-	-	325
Dancing,	-	-	326
Assembly Rooms,	-	-	328
Pantheon,	-	-	329
Royal Academy of Exercises,	-	-	ib.
Royal Company of Archers,	-	-	ib.
Company of Golfers,	-	-	331
PROGRESS AND PRESENT STATE OF MAN- NERS,	-	-	333
MARKETS, FUEL, AND WATER,	-	-	350
Lighting,	-	-	360
Paving,	-	-	362
LEITH,	-	-	363
Docks,	-	-	365
Trinity House,	-	-	367
Grammar School—Church of South Leith,	-	-	368
Tolbooth—Leith Bank,	-	-	ib.
Exchange Buildings—Custom House,	-	-	369
Church of North Leith—Seafield Baths,	-	-	ib.
Trade of Edinburgh and Leith,	-	-	371
CLIMATE, DISEASES, &c.	-	-	374
POPULATION,	-	-	382
NATURAL HISTORY,	-	-	384
I. Animal Kingdom,	-	-	385
II. Vegetable Kingdom,	-	-	392
III. Mineral Kingdom,	-	-	394
REMARKABLE OBJECTS in the Vicinity of Edin- burgh,	-	-	398
Castle Hill,	-	-	ib.
Calton Hill—King's Park,	-	-	399
The Meadows,	-	-	400
St Bernard's Well,	-	-	401
Hermitage of Braid—Craigmillar Castle,	-	-	402
Duddingstone House—Portobello—Gilmerton,	-	-	403
Dreghorn Castle—Dalkeith House—Newbattle Ab- bey,	-	-	404
Roslin Chapel and Castle,	-	-	405
Hawthornden—Melville Castle,	-	-	407
Pennycuik House, &c.	-	-	408

PICTURE
OF
EDINBURGH.

HISTORY.

THE origin of Edinburgh, like that of most other ancient cities, is involved in much obscurity. Without adverting to the fabulous accounts given by authors of the derivation of its name, or their conjectures about its first possessors, it may be remarked, that it is situated in that part of the country which formed, in the days of Agricola, the Roman province of Valentia; though it does not appear that there existed, at that time, any fort or town on the spot where Edinburgh now stands. On the departure of the Romans from Britain, this district fell into the hands of the Saxon invaders, under their leaders Octa and Ebusa, in the year 452; and it continued in their possession till the defeat of Egfrid, king of Northumberland, by the Picts in 685. The Saxon kings of Northumberland reconquered it in the ninth century; and it was retained by their successors till about the year 956, when it was given up to Indulphus, king of Scotland; or, according to Chalmers, till 1020, when the Lothians were ceded to Malcolm II.

The natural situation of Edinburgh, on the ridge of a steep hill, terminated at one end by an inaccessible rock, must early have marked it out as a fit

place, either for security or defence, in a barbarous age. Many of the most ancient forts in Scotland are in situations such as this; and it is not to be supposed, that a spot so easily rendered impregnable as the site of Edinburgh castle, would be long unoccupied by a fortress of some kind or other, in a district of country exposed to predatory incursions. An ancient writer (Simeon of Durham) mentions the town of *Edwinesburgh* as existing in the middle of the eighth century. Without resorting, therefore, to Celtic derivations, it is probable, that this city may have received its first foundation and name from the Northumbrian prince Edwin, during the possession of this part of Scotland by the Saxon invaders.

By what prince Edinburgh was constituted into a royal burgh is uncertain. It appears, however, to have early enjoyed that privilege; for David I., in his charter of foundation of the abbey of Holyroodhouse, in the year 1128, mentions the town by the title of "*burgo meo de Edwinesburg.*" As this monarch, however, is generally supposed to have been the first who erected royal burghs in Scotland, it is more than probable that Edinburgh is to him indebted for this distinction. By the charter of erection of the abbey above mentioned, David I. granted to the canons forty shillings yearly out of the revenues of the town; forty-eight shillings more from the same, in case of the failure of certain duties payable from the king's revenue; the church or chapel of its castle; the tithes of its mills; one half of the tallow, lard, and hides of the beasts killed in the city; and a spot or piece of ground in his town of Edwinesburg.

For a long time after this period, Edinburgh seems to have been a place of but little note. Situated on the southern side of the Frith of Forth, and thus exposed, without much defence, to the inroads of the English, the inducements to reside in it in those unsettled times must have been few, and the possession of property very insecure. In the reign of Alexander II.,

(*anno* 1215,) a parliament was held in this city for the first time; but it was not till after the year 1456, when parliaments continued to be held in it regularly, that Edinburgh came to be looked upon as the capital of Scotland.

Owing to the want of written records, little is known of the history of the city before this period. The oldest charter in the archives of the town is one granted by King Robert I., May 28, 1329, in which he bestows upon Edinburgh the town of Leith, with its harbour and mills; and his grandson, John Earl of Carrick, who afterwards ascended the throne by the name of Robert III., conferred upon the burgesses the singular privilege of erecting houses in the Castle, upon the sole condition of their being persons of good fame.

In the year 1461, a considerable privilege was conferred on the city by Henry VI. of England. That prince had been expelled his kingdom, and obliged to take refuge in Scotland. The inhabitants of Edinburgh, during his residence in the city, treated him with a kindness and hospitality which does honour to the age; and Henry, grateful for the favours he received, granted them liberty, by his letters patent, to trade to all the English ports, on the same terms with his subjects the citizens of London. As, however, this unfortunate prince was never restored, this mark of his gratitude was not attended with any benefit to the city.

The citizens of Edinburgh having distinguished themselves, in 1482, in behalf of James III., when that prince was at variance with his nobles, he granted them two charters, in which, among other privileges, the provost was made hereditary high sheriff within the city, an office which is still enjoyed by the chief magistrate. The town-council were, at the same time, invested with the power of making laws and statutes for the government of the city; and the incorporated trades, as a mark of the royal gratitude for

their loyalty, were presented with a banner or standard, with a liberty to display the same in defence of their own rights, or in those of their king and country. This standard, which has since been known by the name of the *Blue Blanket*, still exists, and is always placed in the possession of the Convener of the Trades for the time being.

In the year 1497, syphilis first made its appearance in Edinburgh. A considerable degree of alarm was, in consequence, excited; it was accounted a species of plague; and measures were taken to prevent the spreading of the supposed contagion. The privy council, on this occasion, sent the magistrates a letter, in which they ordered, "that all maner of personis, being within the fredome of this burgh, quhilk are infectit, or has bene infectit and uncurit of this said contagious plage callit the *grandgore*, devoyd, red, and pass furth of this toun, and compeir upoun the sandis of Leith, at ten houris before none, and thair sall have and fynd botis reddie in the havin ordanit to thame be the officaris of this burgh, reddelie furneist with victualls, to have them to the Inch, and thair to remane quhill God provyde for thair health." The letter further ordered, that if any infected persons were found after this notice who did not comply with the command contained in it, "thay and ilk ane of thame sall be byrnt on the cheike with the marking irne, that they may be kennit in tyme to cum." The place to which the persons affected with this disease were thus ordered was Inchkeith, a small island in the middle of the Frith of Forth.

Three years afterwards, the magistrates, in regard to this disease, found it necessary to ordain, "that all maner of personis yat has ony guidis closit in hous within this towne, quhilk hes bene infectit or presumit infect, that yai pas to the Pow burne to-morow, and clenge yair guidis and geir be fyre and wattir at ye rynnand burne," with intimation, that, if they failed

to do so, the goods supposed to be infected should be destroyed.

In the year 1504, the track of ground to the southward of the city, called the Borough Moor or Myre, seems to have been totally covered with wood, though it now affords no vestige of its ever having been in such a state. The quantity, however, was at that time so great, that the town-council enacted, that whoever should purchase as much of the wood as was sufficient to make a new front to their house, might extend it seven feet farther into the street. The effect of this act was such, that in a short time Edinburgh was filled with houses of wood instead of stone; and the principal street, the beauty of which consisted in the height of its buildings and its spacious width, was reduced fourteen feet in breadth.

In the reign of James IV. the citizens of Edinburgh distinguished themselves by their loyalty and heroism. James naturally possessed all that bravery, and those romantic notions of honour, which are calculated to procure esteem among a martial people; and perhaps no prince was ever more beloved by his subjects. In the unfortunate expedition which these notions inspired, such was the zeal of the people for the king's glory, that he was followed by as gallant an army as ever any of his ancestors had led upon the territories of England. A considerable number of the inhabitants of Edinburgh, headed by the Earl of Angus, their provost, joined the royal army, and shared in its defeat at the fatal field of Flowden, in 1513. The news of this disaster soon reaching the capital, the citizens were thrown into some degree of consternation; but, far from giving way to tumult or despair, their spirits rose under the impending danger, and their conduct on this occasion displayed a firmness and energy which has seldom been exceeded. A proclamation was issued, ordering all the inhabitants capable of bearing arms immediately to appear in their best military accoutrements, and to

march and join their provost, under the forfeiture of life and goods ; that the citizens, at the tolling of the common bell, should repair to the house of the temporary president, left in charge of the town, in their military dress, to defend the city against the attempts of the enemy. All women were discharged from crying and clamouring in the streets, on pain of banishment ; and it was recommended to them to repair to the church, and pray for success to the army, and at other times to mind their business at home, and not incumber the streets with their presence. It was afterwards ordered, that every fourth man should keep watch at night ; and five hundred pounds Scottish money were raised to purchase artillery, and repair the fortifications of the city.

The alarm occasioned by this defeat having subsided, the inhabitants were relieved from the trouble of watching at night ; but, to prevent surprise in future, a militia was raised for the defence of the city, long afterwards known under the denomination of the *Town Guard*, and which was only finally disbanded in the year 1817. In the general consternation which succeeded the defeat at Flowden, the plague raged with violence in Edinburgh, and carried off great numbers ; which occasioned several acts of council being issued, ordering various measures for stopping the progress of the contagion.

During the contest for power in the minority of James V. the Earl of Arran and Cardinal Beaton, displeased at the influence gained by the Earl of Angus from his marriage with the queen dowager, assaulted him and his friends, who were partly prepared for the fray, in the streets of Edinburgh, near the Netherbow-port. On this occasion, upwards of two hundred and fifty men were slain, among whom were Sir Patrick Hamilton and the Master of Montgomery ; the remainder escaped through the North Loch, and Douglas remained master of the town. This skirmish, which was long after distinguished by the name of

Clean the Causeway, took place in 1515. Bishop (afterwards Cardinal) Beaton, who was in arms with Arran's party on this occasion, having fled to the Black Friars' Church, was taken from behind the altar, where he had taken shelter, "his rackit riven aff him," and would have been put to death by the victorious party, had it not been for the intercession of the celebrated Gawin Douglas, (brother to the Earl of Angus, and translator of Virgil,) who said it "was shame to put hand on ane consecrat bishop."

In 1542, Edinburgh was plundered and burnt by the English forces under the Earl of Hartford. Henry VIII. of England was ambitious of joining the Scottish crown to his own by the marriage of the young Queen of Scots to his only son Edward. The Earl of Arran, at that time regent, entered into a treaty with Henry for this purpose; but the intrigues of Cardinal Beaton prevented it from being carried into execution. The English monarch was too high-spirited tamely to bear this indignity; two hundred sail of vessels entered the Frith of Forth; and, having landed their forces, took and burned Leith and Edinburgh, plundered the adjacent country, and retired in safety to the English borders. These towns, however, soon recovered from their ruinous state, and Edinburgh rose more splendid than ever.

A few years after this, Edinburgh again fell into the hands of the English under the Earl of Hartford, after the defeat of the Scottish army at Pinkey; but, though exposed to pillage, it at this time escaped conflagration.

The progress of the reformation of religion, which had by this time spread over the greater part of Europe, occasioned several disturbances in Edinburgh. That progress had been much facilitated by the regent Arran, who in his first parliament consented to an act, by which the laity were permitted to read the Scriptures in their native tongue. Some of the more glaring of the popish absurdities, which had long imposed on

the ignorance and credulity of mankind, were thus easily detected and exposed to public ridicule. Several of the most powerful of the Scottish barons embraced the reformed doctrines; and, urged on by the bold eloquence of John Knox, who had begun about this time to harangue publicly against popery, a great majority of the nation soon declared in favour of the reformation. For the defence of their new tenets, they formed themselves into a body, known by the name of the *Congregation*; and in spite of the efforts of Mary of Guise, who had succeeded Arran in the regency, they soon made themselves masters of the principal cities in Scotland. The congregational army, wherever it came, kindled or spread the flame of reformation, and unfortunately, in the ardour of their zeal, the utmost excesses of violence were committed upon the popish religious establishments. At a solemn procession in Edinburgh, (September 1558,) in which the statue of St. Giles, the tutelar saint of the city, was carried through the streets in great pomp, the indignant populace dispersed the priests and monks, and tore the effigy of the saint in pieces. Then, as Knox expresses himself, "Dagon was left without head or hands; down goes the cross; off go the surplices, round caps, and coronets with the crowns. The grey-friars gaped; the black-friars blew; the priests panted and fled; and happy was he that got first to the house; for such a sudden fray came never among the generations of Antichrist within this realm before."

The magistrates of Edinburgh, on hearing of the approach of the army of the *Congregation*, had very providently sent commissioners to Linlithgow to intreat the leaders of it that they would spare their churches and religious houses; the former to be employed in the Protestant worship, and the latter for reformed seminaries. In the mean time, they ordered all the gates to be shut, except those of the Netherbow and Westport, which were guarded by twelve men each. A guard of sixty men was likewise ordered for

the security of St Giles's church; and the stalls in the choir were removed to the tolbooth for their greater safety. But the Lords of the Congregation having arrived at Edinburgh, in July 1559, the dauntless Knox was appointed minister of the city. Not satisfied that any of the religious houses should remain entire, he daily harangued against the "monuments of idolatry" they contained, and easily urged on the populace to destroy all the statues and ornaments of the church of St Giles. He even insisted, "that the true way to banish the rooks was to pull down their nests." In consequence of this most satisfactory argument, an act was passed by the states, for demolishing all cloisters and abbey churches in the kingdom.* The reformation continuing to gain ground in Edinburgh, a number of the inhabitants of the city now sent a message to the queen regent, in answer to a gentle remonstrance she had made, in which they asserted their resolution of maintaining the doctrines they had

* The following is the copy of an order for the demolition of the images and other ornaments of the cathedral church of Dunkeld.

"Traist Friends,

"After maist hartly commendation, we pray you fail not to pass incontinent to the kyrk of Dunkeld, and tak down the haill images thereof, and bring forth to the kyrk-yard, and byrn thaym oppinly; and sicklyk cast down the altairs, and purge the kyrk of all kynd of monuments of idolatrye: And this ye fail not to do, as ye will do us singular emplesur; and so comittis you to the protection of God.—From Edinbourygh the xii. of August 1560.

(Signed)

ARGYLE.

JAMES STEWART.
RUTHVEN."

"Fail not but ye tak heyd that neyther the dasks, windocks, nor durris, be ony ways hurt or broken, cyther glassin wark or iron wark."

This letter is addressed on the back:

"To our Trayst Fryndis, the Lairds of Arntuly and Kinwayd."

espoused, and asserted the "mess and the papis hail religioun to be without the word of God, altogether superstitious, damnable idolatrie, and of the devill."

The queen regent, in the mean time, resided at Dunbar, and prudently gave way to a torrent which she was not able to resist. The leaders of the Congregation, conceiving the work to be already done, and dazzled with the success which had attended their exertions, soon dismissed their followers. Mary, who only waited for such an opportunity, advanced unexpectedly by a sudden march in the night with all her forces, and, appearing before Edinburgh, filled the city with the utmost alarm. A considerable number of troops also arrived to her assistance from France. These she commanded immediately to fortify Leith; and, to bring that town entirely under their command, the French turned out a great part of the ancient inhabitants, and took possession of their houses. Edinburgh was also seized; and the church of St Giles being purified from the profane ministrations of the reformers, by a new and solemn consecration, the rites of the Romish church were re-established.

This conduct of the queen regent once more roused the Lords of the Congregation; they saw their error, and to repair it had again recourse to arms. It was but a small part of the French auxiliaries which had as yet arrived; and the fortifications of Leith, though begun, were far from being complete. Under these circumstances of disadvantage, they conceived it possible to surprise the queen's party, and by one decisive blow to prevent all future bloodshed and contention. Full of these expectations, they advanced rapidly towards Edinburgh with a numerous army; but the queen retired into Leith, determined to wait patiently the arrival of new reinforcements. The leaders of the Congregation immediately called a convention of the whole peers, barons, and representatives of burghs who adhered to their party, in which it was decided, that the queen should be deprived of the office of

regent, which she had exercised, in their opinion, so much to the detriment of the kingdom.

The leaders of the Congregation soon found, however, that their zeal had engaged them in an undertaking beyond their strength. In an attempt to assault Leith, the French troops beat them back, and, pursuing them to the gates of Edinburgh, were on the point of entering it along with them. On this occasion terror and alarm filled the city, and many of the inhabitants began to consult their safety by flight. The forces of the Congregation seemed also dismayed and irresolute, and the queen's partizans in the town began openly to insult them. A few of the nobles at length ventured to face the enemy, who, after plundering some houses in the suburbs, retired with their booty, and delivered the city from this dreadful alarm. This affair happened in October 1559.

A second skirmish, which happened a few days after, was not more fortunate; and, not thinking themselves secure within the walls of Edinburgh, the army of the Congregation departed at midnight, and marched without halting till they arrived at Stirling. In this situation they resolved to apply for assistance to England. Elizabeth had observed the growing power of the French faction with a jealous eye, and she was not averse to any measures that might tend to lessen it. A fleet of ships was sent to the assistance of the Congregation, and an army of six thousand foot and two thousand horse arrived to co-operate by land. The French army in Leith was soon forced to capitulate, and leave the kingdom, and the Protestant leaders became possessed of the whole sovereign authority.

A parliament was soon after held, in which sanction was given to a Confession of Faith presented to them by the reformed teachers; and, to keep pace with the parliament, the town-council of Edinburgh passed an act, in which they ordered, that all idolaters, (papists,) whoremongers, and harlots, should be banished the city; the former, after being exposed at the market-

cross for the space of six hours ; and the latter, after being carried in a cart, as a public spectacle, for the first offence, should be burnt on the cheek for the second, and suffer death for the third. The fortifications of Leith were at this time demolished, by an order of the council, to prevent foreign forces from again occupying them to the prejudice of the liberties of the kingdom.

In the month of August 1561, Mary Queen of Scots arrived at Leith from France, to take possession of the throne of her fathers, and was received by her subjects with every demonstration of welcome and regard. On the first of September she made her public entry into Edinburgh with great pomp. Nothing was neglected which could express the duty and affection of the citizens towards their sovereign. But, amidst these demonstrations of regard, the genius and sentiments of the nation discovered themselves in a circumstance, which, though inconsiderable of itself, ought not to be overlooked. As it was the mode of the times to exhibit many pageants at every public solemnity, most of these, on this occasion, were contrived to be representations of the vengeance which the Almighty, according to the Sacred Writings, inflicts upon idolaters. Even while they studied to amuse and to flatter the queen, her subjects could not refrain from testifying their abhorrence of the religion which she professed.

On the Sunday after her arrival a crowd of disorderly people assembled at the palace, and could hardly be restrained from interrupting the service, and taking vengeance on the priest who officiated. And to show still more clearly the state of public feeling, with regard to the religion of their sovereign, the magistrates of Edinburgh renewed a former edict, banishing all "idolaters and whoremongers" (for so they chose to class these offences) from the city within forty-eight hours from the date of the proclamation. Mary, hurt at the disrespect shown to the religion in which she was

educated, sent a letter to the town-council, complaining of their conduct ; but this had no other effect with the zealous citizens than to induce them to repeat their proclamation, commanding all such persons to depart from the city within twenty-four hours, on pain of being " carted, burnt on the cheek, and banished the city for ever." But on the 5th of October, the queen having sent a letter to the council and community of the town, requiring them to elect new office-bearers in place of those who had shown so little regard to her feelings, the fear of her resentment induced the pusillanimous authorities to lower their consequence, by offering to elect as magistrates " whomsoever she pleased."

That freedom, in the choice of a form of worship, however, which they claimed for themselves, the citizens of Edinburgh refused to grant to their queen. During her absence on a progress into the west, in 1563, mass continuing to be celebrated in the chapel at Holyroodhouse, the multitude of persons who openly resorted thither gave great offence to the inhabitants, who, being free from the restraint which the royal presence inspired, assembled in a riotous manner, interrupted the service, and filled those present with the utmost consternation. Two of the ring-leaders engaged in this tumult were however seized, and a day appointed for their trial.

John Knox, who esteemed the conduct of these persons meritorious, considered them as sufferers in a good cause ; and, in order to screen them from danger, issued circular letters, requiring all who professed the true religion, or were concerned for the preservation of it, to assemble at Edinburgh on the day of trial, and by their presence to comfort and assist their distressed brethren. One of these letters fell accidentally into the queen's hands. To assemble the subjects without the authority of the sovereign was construed to be high treason ; and a resolution was taken to prosecute Knox for that crime before the

privy-council. Happily for him, his judges were zealous Protestants; and, after a long hearing, he was unanimously acquitted.

The town-council of Edinburgh, about this time, caused the picture of St Giles to be cut out of the town's standard, and the Thistle to be inserted in its stead; and ordained, that no person should be chosen into any office in the city but such as were of the reformed religion. They likewise enacted, that all persons convicted of the crime of fornication should be ducked in a certain place of the North Loch, where there was a pillar erected for that purpose.

The feelings of the populace seem to have accorded with the views of their rulers. One Carvet, a priest, having been discovered in the Cowgate reading mass, was arrayed in his sacerdotal vestments, tied to the market-cross, and severely handled by a riotous mob; and the magistrates, so far from checking this disorderly proceeding, next day, on the fact of his so reading mass contrary to act of Parliament being legally proven, sentenced him to a repetition of the punishment. These proceedings were highly resented by the queen, who threatened to punish the citizens in an exemplary manner; but the magistrates having sent a deputation to the court at Stirling, the matter terminated in an admonitory letter, dated 24th April 1565.

The zeal of the magistracy for the reformed doctrines was powerfully seconded by the eloquence of Knox. Soon after the queen's marriage to Darnley, this nobleman was induced, for the purpose of allaying the clamour occasioned by his attachment to popery, to attend divine worship in the church of St Giles, (August 19, 1563.) Upon this occasion, Knox, who was the preacher, expatiated upon the government of wicked princes; and with the most pointed reference to his royal auditor, said, that "God raises to the throne, for the offences and ingratitude of the people, boys and women." For this public attack he was summoned to appear before the council;—but

from Mary's lenity, or the fear of exasperating a party to whom her religion was so hateful, he was dismissed with only a prohibition from preaching for several weeks.

The murder of Rizzio, the favourite of Mary, took place in the palace of Holyroodhouse on the 9th of March 1566. On the 19th June of the same year the queen was safely delivered of a son, in whose person the rival crowns of Scotland and England were united. On the 10th February 1567, Darnley himself, having been lodged in a solitary house, in a place named Kirk of Field, near the site of the present university, was blown up with gunpowder; and Bothwell, who was not without cause suspected of being accessory to the murder, having divorced his wife, was married to the Scottish queen, in the palace of Holyroodhouse, on the 15th May 1567.

The nobles were roused to resistance by the exaltation of a man who was believed to be the murderer of the king; and a considerable body of the most powerful barons, under an apprehension that this unprincipled nobleman wished to get the person of the young prince James into his power, entered into an association for the defence of his person. Mary published a proclamation on this occasion, requiring her subjects to take arms, and to join her husband by a day appointed. The confederate lords, in the meantime, raised an army, and advanced from Stirling to Edinburgh, while Bothwell and the queen retired to Dunbar. The Earl of Huntly endeavoured in vain to animate the inhabitants to defend the city against the army of the nobles; they entered without opposition, and were instantly joined by many of the citizens, whose zeal became the firmest support of their cause. Mary soon after surrendered herself to the nobles at Pinkey, near Musselburgh, and was conducted to Edinburgh, where the streets were crowded with multitudes, whom zeal or curiosity had drawn together to behold such an unusual scene. The queen,

worn out with fatigue, covered with dust, and bedewed with tears, was exposed as a spectacle to her own subjects, and led to the provost's house. " But the people beheld the deplorable situation of their sovereign with insensibility; and so strong was their persuasion of her guilt, that the sufferings of their queen did not in any degree mitigate their resentment, or procure her that sympathy, which is seldom denied to unfortunate princes."

Mary was afterwards confined as a prisoner in the castle of Lochleven, and forced to resign the crown of Scotland in favour of her infant son. On this occasion the town-council sent three of their number to Stirling, to represent the city at the coronation of James VI.

A considerable riot took place in Edinburgh in the year 1567, on account of the populace being prevented from making a play called *Robinhood*. The rioters seized on the city gates, and committed several outrages on the principal inhabitants. One of the ringleaders being committed to custody, was about to be punished for the offence; but a crowd assembling, broke open the prison, released the criminal, and assaulted the magistrates, who were assembled in the Tolbooth, their usual place of meeting. The magistrates, apprehensive of the danger to which they were exposed, and deprived of all means of procuring to themselves relief, were under the necessity of granting an obligation not to prosecute any person on account of this disturbance.

In the following year the plague seems again to have visited Edinburgh, as appears from several regulations issued by the council to prevent the progress of the contagion.

During the commotions which distracted the country after Mary's retreat into England, Edinburgh suffered much from the divided interests of the different factions, being sometimes in the possession of the one, and at other times under the power of the other. In

The year 1571, during the regency of Lennox, Kirkaldy of Grange, a brave officer, having in vain endeavoured to form a coalition among the contending parties, declared for the captive queen, and held the castle of Edinburgh, of which he was governor, in her name. He then issued a proclamation, declaring Lennox's authority to be unlawful and usurped, and commanded all who favoured his cause to leave the town within six hours; seized the arms belonging to the citizens; planted a battery on the steeple of St Giles; repaired the walls, and fortified the gates of the city; and, though the affections of the citizens leaned a different way, held out the metropolis against the regent. Huntly, Home, Herries, and other chiefs of that faction, repaired to Edinburgh with their followers; and, having received a small sum of money and some ammunition from France, formed no contemptible army within the walls. On the other side, Morton fortified Leith, and the regent joined him with a considerable body of men. The queen's party was not strong enough to induce them to take the field against the regent with the prospect of success, nor was his superiority so great as to enable him to undertake the siege of the castle or of the town.

A short time before Edinburgh fell into the hands of his enemies, the regent had summoned a parliament to meet in that place. In order to prevent any objection against the lawfulness of the meeting, the members obeyed the proclamation as exactly as possible, and assembled in a house at the head of the Canon-gate, which, though without the walls, lies within the liberties of the city. Kirkaldy exerted himself to the utmost to interrupt their meeting; but they were so strongly guarded that all his efforts were vain.

The kingdom, in the meantime, was desolated by all the miseries of civil war. Fellow citizens, friends, brothers, took different sides, and ranged themselves under the standards of the contending factions. *King's-men* and *Queen's-men* were names of distinction, which

the inhabitants of every county, and of almost every town and village, adopted. Political hatred dissolved in a great measure all the ties of nature, and extinguished that reciprocal good-will and confidence, which are the sweetest bonds of society. Religious zeal, too, mingled itself with these political distinctions, and contributed not a little to heighten and inflame them.*

For nearly two years was this kind of predatory war carried on, with all the virulence which religious and political hatred could inspire. Nor was it in the field alone, and during the heat of battle, that this implacable rage appeared; for both parties, at one time, hanged the prisoners they took, of whatever rank or quality, without mercy, and without a trial! At last a treaty was concluded between the leaders of the two factions; but Kirkaldy and several others refused to be comprehended in it. Morton, now regent, therefore solicited the assistance of the English queen, and Sir William Drury was sent into Scotland with fifteen hundred foot, and a considerable train of artillery. The castle of Edinburgh was besieged in form, and, after a desperate resistance, the garrison was forced to capitulate. Kirkaldy and his brave associates surrendered to the English commander upon promises of favourable treatment; but Elizabeth, without regarding the promises made in her name, gave them up to the regent, by whom Kirkaldy and his brother were hanged at the cross of Edinburgh.

* John Knox, whose exertions in the cause of reformation were so eminently successful, died on the 24th November 1572. His last public act was the admission of Mr James Lawson as a minister of Edinburgh, and his own successor, on the 9th of November. He was buried in the churchyard of St Giles, now the Parliament Square; and, although more than two centuries have elapsed, no monument has been erected in honour of this distinguished benefactor of his country.

The death of these men extinguished the remains of Mary's party in Scotland. James, a short time after, having arrived at the years of maturity, assumed the government into his own hands, and, on this occasion, ordered the town-council of Edinburgh to send one hundred of their choicest young citizens, to guard his person during the sitting of the parliament at Stirling. A parliament was afterwards appointed to be held at Edinburgh; and on the 17th of October 1579, James made his public entry into the city with great pomp. The citizens received him with the loudest acclamations of joy, and with many expensive pageants, according to the custom of the times. About two years after, the Earl of Morton, formerly regent, and one of the busiest actors in the transactions which happened during the minority of the king, having fallen into disgrace at court, was, by the influence of his enemies, brought to trial, and condemned for the supposed concern in the murder of Darnley. This veteran statesman suffered death with the intrepidity which became the name of Douglas.*

The spirit of fanaticism which succeeded the reformation not having yet subsided, violent commo-

* James seems afterwards to have become sensible of the injustice done to Morton, as appears from the following letter to the magistrates of Edinburgh, requiring them to remove the head of this nobleman, which, according to the barbarous custom of the times, had been affixed upon a conspicuous place of the old tolbooth.

“Provest and baillies of our burgh of Edinburgh, we greit zou weill.

“It is oure will, and we command zou, that incontinent after the sicht hereof, ze tak down the heid of James, sometime Earl of Mortoun, of the pairt quhair it now is placit upon the auld tolbooth, swa that the said heid may be bure-it; for the quhilk purpose this oure lettre sall be to zou sufficient warrand. Subscribit with oure hand at Halyruid-hous, the 9th day of December, and of oure regne the sextein zeir, 1582.”

tions continued to take place in Edinburgh. These disturbances chiefly took their rise from the application of the maxim, that the church is totally independent of the state. This exemption from civil jurisdiction was a privilege which the popish ecclesiastics, admirable judges of whatever contributed to increase the lustre or power of their body, had long struggled for, and had at last obtained, not for their church only, but for her officers as individuals. Their reforming brethren, however much they differed from them in other points, heartily concurred with them in this. James, jealous to excess of his prerogative, was alarmed at the daring encroachments of the clergy; and, to prevent the revival of such a dangerous crime, resolved to punish Melvil, one of the ministers, and the head of the party, for some seditious doctrine he had uttered in a sermon at St Andrews. Melvil, however, avoided his rage by flying into England; and the pulpits resounded with complaints, that the king had extinguished the light of learning in the kingdom, and deprived the church of the ablest and most faithful guardian of its liberties and discipline.

At a parliament held on the 22d of May 1584, the king, resolving still more to humble the church, procured such laws to be passed as tended totally to overturn its constitution and discipline. The refusing to acknowledge the jurisdiction of the privy-council; the pretending an exemption from the authority of the civil courts, were declared to be high treason. The holding of assemblies, whether civil or ecclesiastical, without the king's permission or appointment; the uttering, either privately or publicly, in sermons or declamations, any false and scandalous reports against the king, his ancestors or ministers, were pronounced capital crimes.

When these laws were published at the cross of Edinburgh, according to the ancient custom, Mr Robert Pont, minister of St Cuthbert's, and one of the lords of session, solemnly protested against them, be-

cause they had been passed without the knowledge or consent of the church. All the ministers of Edinburgh forsook their charges, and fled into England; and the most eminent clergymen throughout the kingdom imitated their example. The people bewailed the loss of pastors whom they esteemed; and, full of consternation at an event so unexpected, openly expressed their rage against Arran, the king's favourite, and began to suspect the king himself to be an enemy to the reformed religion. But James, disregarding these complaints, enjoined all ministers, readers, and professors in the colleges, within forty days to subscribe a paper, testifying their approbation of the laws concerning the church enacted in the last parliament. Many of these, overawed or corrupted by the court, yielded obedience to the mandate; others fled the kingdom, and the judicatories of the church were almost entirely suppressed.

James, at the same time that he was thus endeavouring to subdue the seditious spirit of the ecclesiastics, likewise directed his attention to compose the personal quarrels and family feuds among the nobles which had long distracted the country. After many preparatory negotiations, he invited the contending barons to a royal entertainment in the palace of Holyroodhouse, and there obtained their promise for ever to bury their dissensions in oblivion. From thence he conducted them in procession through the streets of Edinburgh, each hand in hand with his new made friend. A collation of wines and sweatmeats was prepared at the public cross, and there they drank to each other in token of reciprocal forgiveness and future friendship. The populace, who were present at a transaction so unusual, conceived the most sanguine hopes of seeing concord and tranquillity established in every part of the kingdom, and testified their satisfaction by loud and repeated acclamations.

In the year 1588, when the kingdom was alarmed by the approach of the *Spanish Armada*, the people

entered into a bond for the maintenance of true religion, and the defence of the king's person. This bond or religious confederacy, which is known in history by the name of the *Covenant*, was renewed at different times during the reign of James; and the town-council of Edinburgh, on this occasion, ordered three hundred men to be raised for the defence of the city.

In December 1591, the citizens of Edinburgh had the merit of defeating an attempt of the Earl of Bothwell's to seize the person of the king. That nobleman had been admitted under cloud of night into the court of the palace of Holyroodhouse. He advanced directly to the royal apartment; but happily, before he entered, the alarm was taken, and the doors shut. While he attempted to force open some of them, and to set fire to others, the citizens of Edinburgh had time to run to their arms, and he escaped with the utmost difficulty, owing his safety to the darkness of the night, and the precipitancy with which he fled. Bothwell retired to the north; and the king having unadvisedly given a commission to the Earl of Huntly to pursue him with fire and sword, he, under colour of executing that commission, gratified his private revenge, by the murder of the Earl of Murray. The assassination of a young nobleman of such promising virtues, and the heir of the regent Murray, the darling of the people, excited universal indignation. The inhabitants of Edinburgh rose in a tumultuous manner; and though they were restrained, by the care of the magistrates, from any act of violence, they threw aside all respect for the king and his ministers, and openly insulted and threatened both. James, upon this, thought it prudent to withdraw from the city, and fixed his residence for some time at Glasgow.

Presbyterian church government, for the support of which, in the subsequent reigns, Scotland suffered so much, was established by a solemn act of the legislature, in the year 1592. But though James had been induced to grant this boon to his subjects, mutual dis-

trust prevailed between him and the clergy, which, in the sequel, led to consequences nearly fatal to the supremacy of the Scottish capital.

In 1594 Bothwell, whose restless spirit did not long allow him to be at peace, appeared suddenly within a mile of Edinburgh, at the head of four hundred horse. James was totally unprovided at this time for his own defence, being accompanied only with a few horsemen of Lord Home's train. In this extremity he implored the aid of the citizens of Edinburgh. Animated by their ministers, they ran cheerfully to arms, and advanced with the king at their head against Bothwell; but he, notwithstanding his success in putting to flight Lord Home, who had rashly charged him with a far inferior number of cavalry, retired to Dalkeith, without daring to attack the king, and his followers, discouraged by this retreat, soon after abandoned him.

In 1596, Edinburgh was distracted by a serious commotion, occasioned by the differences between the clergy and the king. One Black a minister had been banished for what the court-party considered as seditious doctrine. The clergy espoused his cause as the common cause of the order; and the citizens of Edinburgh distinguished themselves in support of their ministers. James, in order to put a stop to this insult on his government, issued a proclamation, commanding twenty-four of the principal citizens to leave the town within six hours. A fictitious letter had been sent to the ministers, (by some person who wished to widen the breach between them and the king,) informing them that one of the popish lords had been admitted to an interview with the king, and had been the author of the severe proclamation against the citizens of Edinburgh. The letter came to their hands, just as one of their number was going to mount the pulpit. They resolved that he should acquaint the people of their danger; and he accordingly painted it in all the glowing colours which men naturally employ in describing any dreadful and instant calamity.

When the sermon was over, he desired the nobles and gentlemen to assemble in the *Little Church*. The whole multitude, terrified at what they had heard, crowded thither; they promised and vowed to stand by the church; and they drew up a petition to the king, craving the redress of those grievances of which the clergy complained, and beseeching him to remove such of his counsellors as were known to be enemies of the Protestant religion. Two peers, two gentlemen, two burgesses, and two ministers, were appointed to present it. The king happened to be in the great hall of the tolbooth, where the Court of Session was then sitting. The manner in which the petition was presented, as well as its contents, offended him. He gave a haughty reply; the petitioners insisted with warmth; and a promiscuous multitude pressing into the room, James retired abruptly into another apartment, and commanded the doors to be shut behind him. The deputies returned to the multitude, who were still assembled, and to whom a minister had been reading, in their absence, the story of *Haman*. When they reported that the king had refused to listen to their petition, the church was filled in a moment with noise, threatenings, execrations, and all the outrage and confusion of a popular tumult. Some called for their arms; some to bring out the wicked Haman; others cried, "The sword of the Lord and of Gideon;" and, rushing out with the most furious impetuosity, surrounded the tolbooth, threatening the king himself, and demanding some of his counsellors, whom they named, that they might tear them in pieces. The magistrates of the city, partly by authority, partly by force, endeavoured to quell the alarming tumult; the king attempted to sooth the malecontents, by promising to receive their petition when presented in a regular manner; the ministers, sensible of their own rashness in kindling such a flame, seconded both; and the rage of the populace, subsiding as suddenly as it had arisen, they all dispersed, and the king returned to the palace.

As soon as he retired, the leaders of the malecontents assembled in order to prepare their petition in a regular manner. The punishment of the popish lords; the removal of those counsellors who were suspected of favouring their persons or opinions; and the repeal of all the late acts of council, subversive of the authority of the church, were the chief of their demands. But the king's indignation was still so high, that the deputies chosen for the purpose durst not venture that night to present their requests. Before next morning, James, with all his attendants, withdrew to Linlithgow; the session and other courts of justice were required to leave a city, where it was no longer consistent either with their safety or their dignity to remain; and the noblemen and barons were commanded to return to their own houses, and not to reassemble without the king's permission. The vigour with which the king acted struck a damp upon the spirits of his adversaries. The citizens, sensible how much they would suffer by his absence, and the removal of the courts of justice, repented already of their conduct. The ministers alone resolved to maintain the contest; they endeavoured to prevent the nobles from dispersing; they inflamed the people by violent invectives against the king; they laboured to procure subscriptions to an association for their mutual defence; and, conscious what lustre the junction of some of the greater nobles would add to their cause, the ministers of Edinburgh wrote to Lord Hamilton to induce him to become their leader. Lord Hamilton, instead of complying with their desire, carried the letter directly to the king, whom this new insult irritated to such a degree, that he commanded the magistrates of the city instantly to seize their ministers, as manifest incendiaries and encouragers of rebellion. The magistrates, in order to regain the king's favour, were preparing to obey; and the ministers, who saw no other hope of safety, fled towards England.

As the clergy had hitherto derived their chief credit

and strength from the favour and zeal of the citizens of Edinburgh, James's first care was to humble them. Though the magistrates submitted to him in the most abject terms; though they vindicated themselves and their fellow citizens from the most distant intention of violating the royal person or authority; neither acknowledgments nor intercessions were of the least avail. The king continued inexorable, the city was declared to have forfeited its privileges as a corporation, and to be liable to all the penalties of treason. The capital of the kingdom, deprived of its magistrates, deserted by its ministers, abandoned by the courts of justice, and proscribed by the king, remained in desolation and despair. The courtiers even threatened to raze the city to the foundation, and to erect a pillar where it stood, as an everlasting monument of the king's vengeance, and of the treasons of its inhabitants. At last, in compliance with the wishes of Elizabeth, who interposed in their favour, and moved by the solicitations of his nobles, James absolved the citizens from the penalties of the law, but at the same time he stripped them of their most important privileges; they were neither allowed to elect their own magistrates, nor their own ministers; many new burdens were imposed on them; and a great sum of money was exacted by way of a peace-offering.

On the Sunday previous to the departure of James to take possession of the English throne, in 1603, he repaired to the church of St Giles in Edinburgh to take a formal leave of his northern subjects. After the service was over, the king rose up, and, addressing himself to the people, made many professions of unalterable regard towards them; promised frequently to visit Scotland; and assured them, that his Scottish subjects, notwithstanding his necessary absence, should feel that he was their native prince, no less than when he resided among them. His words were often interrupted by the tears of the audience, who,

though they exulted at the king's prosperity, were melted into tenderness by these declarations.

In 1609, the differences between the king and the citizens of Edinburgh seem to have been entirely buried in oblivion; as in that year he conferred a mark of his favour on the town, by allowing the provost to have a sword of state carried before him, and the magistrates to wear gowns on public occasions.* In 1618, James paid his last visit to the city, on which occasion he was entertained with the greatest pomp and magnificence.

A perfect harmony seems to have subsisted between the court and the city of Edinburgh in the beginning of the reign of Charles I.; for in 1627 that prince presented the city with a new sword and gown, to be worn by the provost at the times appointed by his father James VI. In the following year Charles paid a visit to this metropolis, and was received by the citizens with every demonstration of loyalty and respect. But this good understanding did not long continue. The establishment of episcopacy in Scotland was a favourite object with Charles, in the prosecution of which began those troubles which so long desolated the country, and at last ended in the death of that unfortunate monarch. Edinburgh was at this time appointed the episcopal seat of a diocese, in which the three Lothians and part of Berwickshire were included: the church of St Giles in Edinburgh was also appointed the cathedral, and a liturgy having been prepared, was appointed to be read there on the 23d of July 1637. On that occasion a considerable tumult happened in the cathedral; the offi-

* King James, with that attention to little matters which formed a striking feature in his character, had the condescension to send from London patterns of the gowns which he thus authorized the magistrates to wear; and if those now in use be of the same form, he is entitled to much credit for his taste in civic costume.

ciating priest was interrupted in the service ; and Dr Lindsay, bishop of Edinburgh, was exposed to the utmost danger of losing his life.

Presbyterianism was now so deeply rooted in Scotland, that all the attempts of its enemies to supplant it failed of success. The inhabitants of the country, alarmed at these innovations, crowded to Edinburgh, to concert measures for the common defence of their rights. The privy-council, in order to stop the progress of these associations, thought proper to publish two acts, by one of which the people were commanded, under a severe penalty, to leave the town in twenty-four hours, and by the other the Court of Session was removed to Linlithgow. This last act so much enraged the populace, that Lord Traquair and some of the bishops were assaulted, and narrowly escaped with their lives.

The combinations among the people were, however, still carried on ; the solemn league and covenant made in King James's time against popery was renewed, and many new articles added ; each of the towns in Scotland had a copy ; and that which belonged to Edinburgh, the original of which is still preserved in the archives of the city, is loaded with no fewer than five thousand subscriptions.

Notwithstanding these differences between the king and his subjects on the score of religion, Charles, when he visited Scotland in 1641, was sumptuously entertained by the magistrates of the city. This entertainment cost the town the sum of L. 12,000 Scottish money, or about L.942 Sterling.

The transactions in which the city of Edinburgh was engaged during the remainder of the reign of Charles I., the Commonwealth, or the reign of Charles II., are not such as to merit very particular notice.

Charles II. on his accession, had assured the presbytery of Edinburgh of his determination to support the church government as by law established. He

had bound himself by his coronation oath to preserve it; and yet one of the first acts of the parliament, which met in January 1661, was to rescind the whole acts passed since 1633, those in favour of presbytery being among the number. The attempt to establish episcopacy was again made, and attendance on its rites was enforced by high pecuniary penalties; the privy-council assumed the power of banishing to the West Indies persons who had rendered themselves obnoxious; half the clergy of Scotland were deposed for not conforming to rites which their conscience disapproved of; and enormous fines were imposed on those who were accused of non-attendance on the established worship. Irritated by those manifold oppressions, the western counties rose in arms, and combinations were formed over all the country to resist the measures of the court; and though the nobility and parliament, with the exception of the Earl of Argyll, bowed their heads submissively to the yoke, yet the great mass of the people showed the firmest determination to support their civil and religious liberties. A ruinous civil war was the consequence; and proscription, imprisonment, and all the evils attendant on intestine commotion, disgraced the annals of Charles's reign.

In 1680, the Duke of York, with his duchess, the princess Anne, and the whole court of Scotland, were entertained in the parliament house by the magistrates, at the expence of nearly L. 15,000 Scots. At this time, it is said, the plan for building a bridge across the North Loch was first projected by the Duke of York.

During the time of the civil war in 1645, the city was again desolated by the plague, which is the last time, fortunately, that this dreadful distemper has made its appearance in this country. The mortality at this time was such, that the city was almost depopulated; the alarm was so great, that the prisoners confined for debt were discharged; and Dr John Politius, a foreign empiric, received a salary of L. 80

Scots per month, for visiting those who were infected with the disease.

The barbarous and unfeeling treatment which the gallant Marquis of Montrose met with after he was taken prisoner, in 1650, fixes an indelible stain on the civil authorities of Edinburgh at that time. He was met without the city by the magistrates and town-guard, and by them conducted in a kind of gloomy procession through the streets, bare-headed, in an elevated cart made for the purpose; and other prisoners walking two and two before him. At the place of his execution he was attended by one of the city ministers, who, according to his own account, did not choose to return "*till he had seen him casten over the ladder.*"

In the year 1686, a disturbance happened on account of the public attendance upon mass of the chief officers of state. The populace insulted the chancellor's lady and other persons of distinction when returning from their chapel. A journeyman baker being ordered by the privy-council to be whipped through the Canongate for being concerned in the riot, the mob rescued him from the punishment, and beat the executioner. The king's foot guards and the military in the castle were brought to assist the common guard in the town in quelling this disturbance. They fired among the rioters, and two men and a woman were killed. Several others were seized, and next day whipped for the offence.

Upon the accession of William, a serious commotion was excited in Edinburgh. No sooner was it known that he was landed in England, than the Presbyterians and other friends to the revolution crowded to the capital from all quarters; and the adherents of James having retired from the city, the government fell entirely into the hands of the popular party. A tumult took place on this occasion; the drums beat to arms; and the rioters proceeded to demolish the chapel-royal of Holyroodhouse. They were opposed by a party of about one hundred men, who were

stationed in the abbey, and who adhered to the interests of James. The mob pressing forward, were fired upon by this party. About twelve were killed, and a considerable number wounded. This warm and unexpected reception made them instantly retreat; but they soon returned with a warrant from some of the lords of the privy-council. They were now headed by the magistrates, town-guard, trained bands, and heralds at arms. Wallace, the captain of the party, was required to surrender; and, upon his refusal, another skirmish ensued, in which James's party were defeated, some were killed, and the rest were made prisoners. The populace then proceeded to demolish the royal chapel, which they despoiled of its ornaments, and many of the houses of the Roman Catholics were plundered. The Earl of Perth's cellars did not escape their fury; and the wine they found there served the more to inflame their zeal against popery.

The magistrates of the city, accommodating themselves to the times, hastened to pay their respects to the Prince of Orange; and those men who had so lately declared to James "that they would stand by his sacred person on all occasions," and who "prayed the continuance of his princely goodness and care," were now the first in offering their services to William, "complaining of the hellish attempts of Romish incendiaries, and of the just grievances to all men, relating to conscience, liberty, and property."

A company for trading to Africa and the Indies was established in Scotland, and favoured with an act of parliament, in 1695. The company being thus formed, L. 400,000 Sterling were subscribed by gentlemen, natives of Scotland. Six ships of considerable size and force, laden with various commodities, sailed from the Frith of Forth in 1696. News of their arrival and settlement on the isthmus of Darien were received at Edinburgh on the 25th of March 1699, and this event was celebrated by the most extravagant rejoicing. But the English were jealous that this

company would rival their trade, and King William used all his influence to crush it both at home and abroad. In consequence of this, the Dutch and Spaniards, under the patronage of the English themselves, soon suppressed the Scottish colony. Many families were ruined by this event, and the nation in general were excited to a ferment, which had nearly terminated in very dangerous consequences. Soon after this, a ship belonging to the Scottish African Company was seized in the Thames. Solicitations to the English for restitution were disregarded; but the Scottish government allowed the company to seize, by way of reprisal, a vessel belonging to the East India company, which had put into the Frith of Forth. Accidental circumstances led to the discovery of a piracy and murder committed by this vessel on the master and crew of a Scottish vessel in the East Indies. Several persons were tried and condemned for the crime on the 16th of March 1705. But the evidence being by many thought inconclusive, intercessions for royal clemency were made in their behalf. The populace, however, on the day appointed for their execution, to prevent the suspension of what they conceived to be but retributive justice, assembled round the prison, and in the Parliament Square, where the magistrates and the Scottish privy-council sat deliberating whether or not the sentence should be executed. The magistrates, on being informed of this, assured them, that three of the criminals were ordered for instant execution. The Lord Chancellor, passing from the privy-council in his coach, some one called out, "that the magistrates had cheated them, and reprieved the criminals." The fury of the crowd assembled was roused by this assertion; the Chancellor's coach was stopped at the Tron Church, and himself dragged out of it; but he was rescued from this perilous situation by some friends. The criminals were therefore immediately executed to appease the enraged multitude.

The union of the two kingdoms in 1707, which has

been attended with so many benefits to Scotland, occasioned several disturbances in Edinburgh. During the time the act was passing in the Scottish parliament, it was found necessary, so unpopular was the measure at the time, that, besides the regular guards, four regiments of foot should be introduced, to preserve the peace of the city. On this occasion, the disturbances were not a little heightened by the disagreement of the two members of parliament for the city; and, notwithstanding the victory gained at that time by the court-party, Sir Patrick Johnston the provost, who voted for the union, was afterwards obliged to leave the country.

During the rebellion in the year 1715, the city of Edinburgh remained faithful to the cause of the house of Hanover, and proper measures were taken by the magistrates for its defence. A committee of safety was appointed, the city-guard increased, and four hundred men were raised at the expence of the town. The fortifications were repaired, trenches were dug, and the sluice of the North Loch was shut to raise the water. Provisions were also laid in, and the trained-bands were called out, one hundred of whom mounted guard on the walls every night. These precautions prevented the rebels from attempting the city. They, however, under Brigadier Mackintosh, made themselves masters of Leith; but, fearing an attack from the Duke of Argyll, who was on his march from Stirling to meet them, they retreated during the night. Their attempt upon the castle of Edinburgh likewise failed. The rebels had induced a serjeant of the garrison to place their scaling ladders, and some of them had even got up to the top of the walls before any alarm was given; but the plot being discovered by the serjeant's wife, her husband was hanged over the place where he had attempted to introduce the enemy. The expence of the preparations to defend the capital at this time amounted to about L. 1700, which was repaid by government in the year 1721.

The loyalty of Edinburgh was still farther distinguished in the year 1725. At this period, when disturbances were excited in almost every part of the kingdom, particularly in the city of Glasgow, concerning the excise-bill, all remained quiet in Edinburgh; and so remarkable was the tranquillity in the metropolis, that the magistrates afterwards received the thanks of the government for their behaviour on this occasion.

In the year 1736, an occurrence happened in Edinburgh, which, perhaps, can scarcely find a parallel in the history of any other city. This was the execution by the populace of one Porteous, a captain of the city-guard. This singular transaction had its origin in the following circumstances:—Two smugglers of the names of Wilson and Robertson had been convicted of robbing the collector of excise at Pittenweem, and, although the money was recovered to a trifle, they were both condemned to suffer death. The crime was looked upon as trivial, and a general murmur prevailed among the people, which was much heightened by an accident which happened. It had been customary, at that time, for persons condemned to die to be carried each Sunday to the church, called from that circumstance the *Talbooth Church*. The two prisoners just mentioned were conducted in the usual way, guarded by four soldiers, to prevent them from making their escape; but having once got thither a little before the congregation met, Wilson seized one of the guards in each hand, and the other in his teeth, calling out to his companion to run for his life, which he did, and effected his escape. The person who had thus saved the life of his companion without regard to his own, became an object of general commiseration; and in the morning of the execution, the magistrates, apprehending, from the state of public feeling, that an attempt might be made to rescue the prisoner, furnished the city-guard, under the command of Captain Porteous, with ball-cartridges. A detachment of the

king's troops, then quartered in the Canongate, were also posted in the Lawnmarket, in case of the ordinary city-guard being deforced. The convict was accordingly hanged at the usual place of execution in the Grassmarket; but the crowd, at the close of it, having expressed their feelings by pelting the executioner and guard with stones, by which some of them were slightly wounded, Captain Porteous unwarrantably gave orders to his men to fire, and urged their compliance by his own example. About twenty were killed and wounded.

For this fatal stretch of power, which seemed uncalled for in the circumstances of the case, Porteous was put on his trial, was unanimously brought in guilty of murder by a respectable jury of his countrymen, and was sentenced to be executed on the 8th of September 1736. At that time the king was absent at Hanover, having left the regency in the hands of the queen. The case of the unfortunate Porteous having been represented to her majesty, she was pleased to grant him a respite for six weeks; but such was the inveteracy of the people against him, that they determined not to allow him to profit by the royal clemency. About nine o'clock of the night previous to the day which had been appointed for his execution, therefore, a number of people quietly assembled, shut the gates of the city, seized and disarmed the city-guard, and proceeded to burst open the door of the prison. This accomplished, the unfortunate Porteous was dragged down stairs from the apartment where he was confined, and hurried along the streets to the common place of execution; for, with a kind of retributive justice, it was conceived proper to execute him on the same spot where the people had been killed by the fire of the soldiers under his command. The magistrates, upon learning what was going forward, attempted to reach the prison, but found the street so well guarded, and were met by such a shower of stones, that they judged it prudent to retire, without any further effort for the prisoner's safety.

When he arrived at the place where the gibbet was usually placed, one of the spectators interceded with the mob to give him time to pray; but was answered by them, that he did not give them he had killed time to pray, and he was hung up on a dyer's sign-post with several circumstances of cruelty. As they had not brought a rope along with them, they broke open a shop where they knew they were to be had; and, having taken what they wanted, left the money for it on the table. The persons concerned then retired, without committing any other disorder, about twelve o'clock, after nailing the rope by which he was suspended to the post. And so paralysed were the proper authorities on this occasion, that his body was allowed to hang till seven o'clock next morning, without any attempt to discover the perpetrators, or to rescue the unfortunate individual.

Such an atrocious insult on government could not fail to be highly resented. A royal proclamation was accordingly issued, offering a pardon to any accomplice, and a reward of L. 200 to any person who would discover one of those concerned in the riot. The proclamation was likewise ordered to be read from every pulpit in Scotland, the first Sunday of every month for one year; but so divided were the people in their opinions about this affair, that many of the clergy hesitated exceedingly about complying with the royal mandate. Those who refused to do so were in danger of being turned out of their livings; while those who complied became so unpopular, that their situation was rendered still worse than the others.

All the efforts of government, however, were insufficient to produce any detection of the authors of this outrage; and no discovery was ever made. It had been concerted with a secrecy, and carried on with a prudence, not common in popular commotions. Disappointed in their endeavours to discover the perpetrators, the court determined to punish the magistrates, and the city at large. Alexander Wilson, who

was provost at the time, was committed to prison, and confined three weeks before he was admitted to bail; after which, he and the four bailies, with the lords of justiciary, were ordered to attend the House of Peers at London. On their arrival there, a debate ensued, whether the lords should attend in their robes or not?—but at last it was agreed that they should attend in their robes at the bar. This, however, was refused by their lordships, who insisted that they should be examined within the bar; upon which the affair of their examination was dropped altogether.*

A bill at last passed both Houses, by which it was enacted, that the city of Edinburgh should be fined in the sum of L. 2000 for the benefit of Porteous's widow, (though she was prevailed upon to accept of L. 1500 for the whole;) and the provost was declared incapable of ever serving government in any capacity whatever. To prevent such catastrophes in future, the town-council also enacted, that, on the first appearance of an insurrection, the chief officers in the different societies and incorporations should repair to the council, to receive the orders of the magistrates for the quelling of the tumult, under the penalty of L. 100 Scots for each omission.

In the year 1745, upon the landing of the Pretender's eldest son in the north-west parts of Scotland, the city of Edinburgh was much alarmed. On this occasion, the town-council, sincerely attached to the government, used all their efforts to put the capital in the best possible state of defence. The city walls were repaired, a trench dug from the northern side of the castle to the North Loch, the town's company of guards augmented, and arms given out to the inhabit-

* The circumstances which took place at Porteous's execution have furnished the author of *Waverley* and *Guy Mannerling* with the chief facts in the tale entitled "The Heart of Mid-Lothian."

ants of Leith. For the better defence of the city, a regiment was also raised of one thousand men; and subscriptions were opened for volunteers, in the lists of which many of the chief citizens enrolled themselves. These were supplied with arms from the castle of Edinburgh.

On the 13th of September, news were received that the Pretender's army had crossed the Forth above Stirling, and was advancing into the southern parts of the kingdom. The trained bands of the city were immediately called out, and ordered to mount guard in the Parliament House; the volunteers, consisting of six companies, in the Exchequer Chambers; and the Edinburgh regiment in the Justiciary Hall. Besides these, there were three volunteer companies of dissenters from the established church, the town's company of fuzileers, consisting of about one hundred and twenty men, and about two hundred men from the country parts, who volunteered in defence of the capital. The money in the public banks was now removed to the castle for the greater security, together with the most valuable effects of the private citizens.

On the 15th, advices were received that the van of the rebel army was advanced to Linlithgow, and detachments of it within a few miles of Edinburgh. Upon this, all the forces which were not on necessary duty in the town, together with a regiment of dragoons from Leith, marched out to reinforce Colonel Gardiner's regiment at Corstorphine, a place about three miles to the westward of the city. When, however, the advanced guard of the enemy came within sight, the two regiments of dragoons marched off with the greatest precipitation. This retreat of the military threw the citizens into the greatest consternation. A meeting of the principal inhabitants was immediately called, to deliberate on the measures to be taken in this critical state of affairs, at which it was resolved, that, as it was impossible to defend the city,

commissioners should be appointed to treat with the Pretender, and to obtain the best terms they could. In the midst of their deliberations, a letter was produced in council, addressed to the lord provost and magistrates, which being ordered to be read, it began as follows: "Whereas we are now to enter the beloved metropolis of our ancient kingdom of Scotland."—Here the reader was stopped, and asked by whom the letter was signed. Having told that it was superscribed *Charles, Prince of Wales, &c.* it was immediately refused to be heard.

All thoughts of defending the town being now laid aside, the volunteers and city regiment returned their arms to the castle; but the trained-bands and the company of fuzileers mounted guard the following night.

The commissioners appointed to treat for the city met with some of the Highland chiefs at Gray's Mill for this purpose; but what was concluded at this meeting was never known. However, the next morning, about four o'clock, a party of the rebels had got before the eastern gate of the city, called the Netherbow; and this gate being opened, at this time of danger, to let out a coach, the Highlanders entered, secured the gates, possessed themselves of the guard-house, disarmed the guard, and seized the artillery, arms, and ammunition belonging to the city.

General Guest, governor of the castle, was no sooner apprised of the rebels having possessed themselves of the city than he displayed the flag, and fired several cannon, as a warning for the inhabitants not to approach the Castle Hill.

The party of the Highlanders which had entered the city in the morning, having secured the heralds, pursuivants, &c. repaired about noon to the Cross of Edinburgh, and, by sound of trumpet, read the Pretender's declaration and commission of regency given to his son; and a manifesto was published, containing a general pardon for all treasons committed before its publication, and ample promises to secure the people

in the exercise of their religion, and in the full enjoyment of all their rights and privileges.

On the 17th of September, the main body of the Highland army arrived in the King's Park at Edinburgh, led by the young Pretender in a Highland dress. He immediately took up his lodgings in the apartments of Holyroodhouse; and, on the 18th, published a proclamation, requiring all the inhabitants of the city, and neighbouring districts, immediately to give up all the arms and ammunition in their possession, at the palace of Holyroodhouse, and declaring such as should not comply with this order rebels to the government.

On the 19th of September, an order was sent to Edinburgh, demanding, on pain of military execution, one thousand tents, two thousand targets, six thousand pairs of shoes, and a proportionable number of water-cantines, to be furnished for the use of the army before the 23d of the same month, and promising to pay for the same as soon as the present troubles were over. There being no room for hesitation or delay, the inhabitants ordered these articles to be instantly provided; and, to defray the expence, laid on a tax of two shillings and sixpence Sterling in the pound, on all lands and tenements within the liberties of the city. A proclamation was also published soon after by the Pretender, prohibiting the soldiers of the army from pillaging or disturbing any of the houses of the citizens, under the pain of being tried by a court-martial, and punished for the offence.

On the 20th of the same month, the Highlanders marched from their camp at Duddingstone to meet General Cope, who was advancing with his army for the relief of Edinburgh. General Cope's army consisted of about three thousand infantry and dragoons, well supported by artillery. The rebel forces were nearly of the same number; but consisted of undisciplined, half-armed Highlanders, without cavalry or artillery. Both armies lay on their arms all night;

and, early next morning, the rebels attacked General Cope near Prestonpans, a village about nine miles from the metropolis, and, after a short engagement, entirely defeated the king's army, and got possession of all their artillery and baggage. Next day the Pretender, with his army, returned to their camp at Duddingstone; and a message was immediately sent to the ministers of Edinburgh, desiring them to continue public worship as usual, but without mentioning names when they prayed for the king or royal family. But the pastors of the city had deserted their churches, in order to provide for their personal safety. Only the two ministers of St Cuthbert's Church remained; and they, notwithstanding of the enemy's presence, continued to pray for the king by name, and exhorted their people, by their instructions and example, to stem the torrent of popery and of arbitrary power.

From the time of the Highlanders taking possession of Edinburgh, they had as yet received no disturbance from the troops garrisoned in the castle. But on the 25th of September, the garrison being alarmed from some unknown cause, a number of cannon were discharged at the guard which the rebels had placed at the West-port, or gate of the town. This act of hostility occasioned the Pretender to order a guard to be placed at the Weigh-house, (an old building near the termination of the street which leads to the castle,) to prevent all intercourse between the city and garrison. The soldiers posted there being by this means prevented from getting a supply of provisions, General Guest, the governor, acquainted the lord provost by letter, that, if the communication were not quickly opened, he would, by his artillery, be obliged to dislodge the rebels from their posts on the Castle Hill. The citizens, to prevent the destruction that would befall the city by this measure, sent a deputation to the young Pretender, to lay before him the general's letter, but received no satisfactory answer. In this emergency they applied to General Guest to grant them a

respite from hostilities, till they should endeavour by some means to renew their intercourse with the castle.

The communication with the garrison seems to have been opened soon after, as several persons who were carrying in provisions were, on the 1st of October, fired at by the Highland guard. This so enraged the military in the fort, that they fired upon the guard, and several houses in the city were much damaged, and some people wounded. The young Pretender now determined to cut off all communication between the castle and the city; and for this purpose guards were placed in the church of St Cuthbert's and in Livingstone's Yards. A sally from the castle being made, one of the guard-houses was set on fire, a few of the rebels were killed, and some taken prisoners.

These unimportant skirmishes, however, had not the effect of raising the blockade. The governor, therefore, determined to proceed to further extremities; and, on the 4th of October, gave warning to the inhabitants to remove from the northern side of James's Court, as some of the shot might happen to fall in that quarter. A cannonading was then commenced against the rebel posts; and in the following night a party from the castle burnt some houses on the eastern side of the Castle Hill, where the rebels used to shelter themselves. This scene of destruction threw the citizens into the greatest alarm; those most exposed to the fire of the castle left their houses, and many of the people began to retire from the city. The Pretender raised the blockade of the castle on the 5th of October; and on the 31st of the same month left Edinburgh on his march to England. On the day following he was followed by the last division of his little army, now amounting to 6000 men; and thus the city was finally relieved from its apprehensions, as, on their return from England, the Highlanders retreated in a different direction.

The young Pretender besieged Carlisle in the beginning of November, which city in three days surrendered to his arms. He afterwards took his route for Manchester, where he was joined by about 200 men, and penetrated to Derby. Here he paused, and not finding that support in England which was anticipated, and being surrounded by hostile armies, it was resolved, in a council of war, to retreat immediately to Scotland.

Charles accordingly abandoned Derby, and retired before a superior force, and through a hostile country, with his little band of Highlanders, in a manner which reflects the highest credit on his military talents. He defeated the king's forces, commanded by General Hawley, at Falkirk, and proceeded to besiege the castle of Stirling; but, the country through which they passed being exhausted, and the royal army, under the Duke of Cumberland, in pursuit, they relinquished the attempt, and hastily retired to the north.

The battle of Culloden, which sunk for ever the hopes of the Stuart family, was fought on the 16th of April 1746. The king's army, infinitely superior in numbers and appointments, gained an easy victory, which they sullied by their subsequent cruelties. Two thousand of the rebels fell in the field of battle, and the northern counties were delivered up to all the horrors of a conquered country. Their unfortunate leader, after a series of surprising escapes, at length got safe to the continent; and many of his friends paid the forfeit of their attachment to his cause on the scaffold. The Duke of Cumberland, with a little-ness unworthy of the cause which he supported, and still more unworthy of a great general, caused fourteen of the rebel standards which he had taken to be burnt at the public cross of Edinburgh. The Pretender's standard was carried by the common executioner, the others by chimney-sweepers, and the heralds, in almost burlesque pomp, proclaimed the names

of the commanders to whom they had belonged, as they were thrown into the fire.

Soon after matters were settled, the provost of Edinburgh was brought to trial, first at London, and then at Edinburgh, for not defending the city against the rebels. From the situation and extent of the walls of the town such resistance would have been unavailing; and the retreat of the regular army exculpated the chief magistrate from any share of blame on this occasion. The trial, however, at the time excited considerable interest; and in the course of it a circumstance happened, which attracted some attention. The jury on the trial having sat two days, insisted that they could sit no longer, and prayed for a short respite. As the urgency of the case was apparent, and both parties agreed as to the necessity of the measure, the court, after long reasoning, adjourned till the day following, taking the jury bound under a penalty of L. 500 each, when the court continued sitting two days longer, and the jury were one day inclosed. The event was, that the provost was unanimously acquitted.

At this time the city felt a temporary inconvenience from the election of their magistrates not having taken place at the usual time, on account of the presence of the rebels. It became therefore necessary to apply to his majesty for a power to the citizens to enable them to choose their magistrates as formerly. This was readily granted; and the burgesses accordingly returned a new set of magistrates, all of whom were known friends to the Hanoverian succession. The new council, on their entrance into office, in gratitude for the signal services done to the country by the Duke of Cumberland, presented him the freedom of the city in a gold box, with a suitable inscription.

This transaction was the last which happened in Edinburgh of any general importance, or which requires any very minute detail. Of the occurrences which have happened since that period, the improve-

ments in the city, and the extension of its boundaries, form a principal and striking part.

Several tumults of inferior importance have, however, at times agitated the city. In 1740, on account of a temporary scarcity of provisions, Bell's Mills, near Edinburgh, were attacked by the populace, and afterwards Leith Mills. On that occasion the military were called in for the preservation of the public peace, and, being obliged to proceed to extremities, fired upon the rioters, of whom three were severely wounded.

In 1742 another tumult took place, occasioned by the practice of raising corpses from the church-yards in the city for the purpose of anatomical demonstrations. The populace beat to arms, surrounded the houses of the surgeons who were suspected of being concerned in this practice; and, in spite of the efforts of the magistrates, demolished the house of the beadle at St Cuthbert's.

The impressment of men for the war, which was then commencing, occasioned a riot in 1756, which was speedily checked by the appearance of a military force. In 1760 a tumult happened in the theatre occasioned by the performance of Garrick's "*High Life Below Stairs.*" This the footmen, who at that time were permitted to attend their masters to the play, and had a gallery allotted for their accommodation, considered as an intolerable satire on their order, and resolved to interrupt the performance. The consequence of this resolution was, that they were turned out from the theatre with disgrace, and this privilege was from that time withdrawn.

In the years 1763 and 1765, the tumults on account of the price of provisions were renewed, and many of the dealers in corn and meal had their houses broken open and their shops destroyed. The magistrates were under the necessity of calling in the military to quell the disturbance; but, at the same time, to put an effectual stop, as far as in their power, to such pro-

ceedings in future, they gave security, that people who brought grain or provisions into the market, should be secured in their property. In 1784, a riot on the same account happened, and the distillery at Canon-mills was attacked, on a supposition that the distillers enhanced the price of meal by using unmalted grain. The attack was repelled by the servants of the distillery; but the mob were not dispersed until the sheriff called the soldiers quartered in the castle to his assistance. The same night a party set out for Ford, a place ten miles to the southward of Edinburgh, where there was likewise a large distillery, which, as they met with no opposition, they soon destroyed. One man was killed in the riot at Edinburgh, by the fire of a servant of the distillery, and several of the rioters were secured and afterwards punished.

In the years 1778 and 1779, two very alarming disturbances happened, which threatened a great deal of bloodshed, though happily they were terminated without any. The first was a mutiny of the Earl of Seaforth's Highland regiment, who were at this time quartered in the castle. Their services being required in India, it was intended to send them thither without consulting their inclinations; but when the soldiers understood that this was to be the case, they did not seem inclined to yield obedience. Certain arrears were at this time due to them; and these circumstances occasioned their concerting measures for their common safety, which at last terminated in mutiny. One morning, as the regiment was at drill in Leith Links, a clamour arose among the ranks on the subject of their going abroad, and the payment of their arrears. In an instant, as perhaps had been before concerted, the whole battalion shouldered their arms, set off at a quick march, and took possession of the hill in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh called Arthur's Seat, on the summit of which they fixed their quarters. Their commanders endeavoured to win them with promises; but to these they paid no regard, knowing how for-

mer ones had been broken. Threats were next used ; but these they disregarded, because, in their situation, foot soldiers would not dare to attack them, and cavalry could not approach them on this elevated ground. It was represented to them, that the castle would fire upon and dislodge them ; but they knew that this attempt would be also vain, for they might retire behind the hills out of its reach. An accommodation was at last, as the only resource, proposed to them. The late Lords Dunmore and Macdonald, on whose honour the Highlanders could depend, were deputed to enter into a negociation with the mutineers, which was happily successful, and matters were finally settled. They then returned to their allegiance, and soon after embarked on foreign service.

The other disturbance alluded to happened on account of the attempt to repeal the penal laws against the papists. The same cause gave rise to the riots in London in 1780 ; and both were the consequence of that intolerant spirit which, raised by designing individuals, demonstrates its zeal for truth by the violation of the most sacred rights. On the 2d of February 1779, a mob assembled in the evening, burnt one popish chapel, and plundered another. Next day they renewed their depredations, destroying and carrying off the books, furniture, &c. of several Catholic priests, and others of that persuasion. The riot continued all that day, though the assistance of the military was called in to preserve the peace ; but force was not resorted to, and no lives were lost. The city was afterwards obliged to make good the damage sustained by the Catholics on this occasion, which was estimated at L. 1500.

In April of the same year, a mutiny, which ended in a very disagreeable manner, happened at Leith, the sea port town of Edinburgh. A party of about fifty Highland recruits, on account of some misrepresentation as to the place of their destination, refused to embark. Two hundred of the South Fencibles, then

quartered in the castle, accompanied by proper officers, were immediately ordered to Leith, to enforce obedience, or make the refractory party prisoners. The Highlanders resisted; a good many shots were fired by both parties; but the Highlanders were at last obliged to submit, and were carried prisoners to the castle of Edinburgh. About twelve of the mutineers were killed in this affair; and of the fencibles a captain and two privates fell. Several were wounded on both sides.

The well-known Paul Jones, in this year, made his appearance in the Frith of Forth with some armed vessels; but departed without attempting any thing against the harbour or shipping. The alarm excited, however, occasioned a small fortification to be afterwards erected, a little to the westward of the town of Leith, which now serves as a station for artillery.

The revolutionary and equalizing principles inspired by the French Revolution, occasioned in Edinburgh, as well as in other parts of the kingdom, several disturbances, and were the cause of the trial and condemnation of some designing individuals, who at that time swayed, with too much success, the popular opinions. But ideal notions of liberty have long since given way to that real freedom, of which the British Constitution is the guardian; and in the late protracted warfare, the loyalty of the citizens of Edinburgh, and their zeal in behalf of the laws handed down to them by their ancestors, have been gallantly demonstrated, by the voluntary arming of all ranks for their preservation.

During the war, the partial failure of a crop occasioned several tumults in Edinburgh, on account of the high price of provisions; but these disturbances were speedily checked, and the timely importation of foreign grain removed all apprehensions of absolute scarcity.

The murder of one Begbie, a porter to the British Linen Company Bank, on the 13th November 1806,

almost in open day, within a few paces of a centinel, and adjoining a crowded street, by a single blow of a knife, and robbing him of the bank notes which he carried, created a considerable sensation in Edinburgh. The greater part of the money was afterwards found, but no trace of the murderer was ever discovered.

Previous to this, street murder had been a crime almost unknown in Edinburgh. On the 31st of December 1811, however, an outrage took place as unexpected as alarming, and for which the authorities of the city had not been prepared. The new year is always introduced in Edinburgh, as in most parts of Scotland, with mutual congratulations, and little family parties; and among the working classes it had been an immemorial practice to visit one another, at as early an hour on the commencement of the new year as possible, as *first foot*,—a lucky or unlucky first visitor being generally looked upon as in some measure the cause of the good or bad fortune of the next year. On these occasions, a *het-pint*, as it is called, formed by the mixture of ale, ardent spirits, eggs, and sugar, boiled together, was carried by the persons visiting, of which they drank to the prosperity of the coming year. This practice, which had not been found hitherto to be attended with any bad consequences, necessarily filled the streets with people as the hour of twelve approached. Numberless supper parties returning home increased the crowd; and all in the public streets at this time, and for several hours, was noise and rude merriment. Every person was expected to shake hands, and return the salutation, echoed from a thousand voices, of *I wish you a gude new year*; and all the women who had the hardihood to be out of doors at this time were subjected to the penalty of a salute in no very ceremonious manner. It was among the actors in a scene of this kind and its spectators that the outrage alluded to took place. On the 31st of December 1811, a band of young men, most of them under majority, but in numbers sufficient to set the regular guard of the city

at defiance, having armed themselves with bludgeons, made their appearance upon the streets thus crowded about eleven o'clock, and proceeded to knock down and rob every person of decent appearance they met with. Their numbers prevented resistance from those whom they attacked; the regular police of the city was insufficient to stop the mischief; and the gang kept possession of the streets till two o'clock next morning. One watchman was killed, a considerable number of the inhabitants were robbed, and many of them dangerously hurt. The activity of the police soon traced out the leaders of this outrage. Several of the rioters were seized on the spot, and the principal ring-leaders were soon after taken into custody. Four were tried and convicted; and three of these were executed on a temporary gibbet, erected on the middle of the High Street, on the 22d of April 1812. None of them were above eighteen years of age.

THE improvements of Edinburgh began in the year 1753. At this time the city occupied the same space of ground which it had done for centuries before. But since that period a new city has arisen; the town has been enlarged to more than thrice its former extent; and farther enlargements are still in contemplation, which will go far to render Edinburgh, in point of external elegance and picturesque beauty, the first city in Europe.

The public attention was first called to the state of the city in September 1751, by the circumstance of a side wall of a building, six stories high, having fallen down, by which one person was killed. This occasioned a general survey to be made, the result of which was, that many houses were found insufficient, and were ordered to be pulled down. It was now that the idea of occupying the place of these old houses in the principal streets by public buildings was first conceived;

and a scheme for this purpose was laid before the Convention of Royal Burghs which met on 8th July 1752. The representatives of the burghs approved of the design as a national one, and subscription papers were ordered to be lodged with the magistrates of the county towns. The public building first projected was to contain a hall for the Convention of Royal Burghs—a Council Chamber for the Magistrates—a Robing-room for the Judges of the Supreme Court—a Library for the Faculty of Advocates—a Hall for the Society of Writers to the Signet, and other apartments for the registers of public writings. For carrying the improvements into execution, committees were appointed by the Magistrates, Lords of Session, Barons of Exchequer, Faculty of Advocates, and Writers to the Signet, who, improving on the former plan, resolved to commence the projected improvements by the erection of an Exchange on the site of the ruinous buildings on the north side of the High Street. Accommodation for the courts, registers, and advocates' library, was to occupy the place of the ruinous houses in the Parliament Square; and it was resolved to apply for an act for the purpose of extending the royalty, as it is called, or the power of levying taxes for the support of the city, over the grounds to the north, the expence to be defrayed by a national contribution.

The foundation stone of the Royal Exchange was accordingly laid, on the 15th of September 1753, by that patriotic magistrate George Drummond, Esq., and the building was commenced on the 13th of June in the following year.

The next object to which the magistrates of Edinburgh and the trustees appointed by parliament for the improvement of the city turned their attention, was the erection of a bridge over the North Loch, to communicate with the fields in that direction, over which they proposed to have the royalty of the city extended. A draught of a bill was accordingly prepared in 1759 for this purpose, but which was not at that

time brought forward, in consequence of the threatened opposition of certain landholders of the county. The scheme, however, was not on this account relinquished; and the trustees having made over to the magistrates a balance of L. 3000, which remained in their hands after the erection of the Exchange, they proceeded in 1763 to drain the North Loch, and remove the mud, preparatory to the intended erection. The foundation stone of the North Bridge was laid by the same public spirited individual who presided at the foundation of the Exchange, on the 21st of October 1763, although the building was not begun for two years afterwards, and, from some unaccountable error in the construction, was not rendered passable till the year 1772.

Though repulsed in their first endeavours to procure an extension of the royalty, the magistrates did not relinquish the attempt; and the gentlemen of the county having dropped their opposition, an act was passed in 1767 extending the royalty over the fields to the north. Competition plans were at the same time advertised for, and every measure taken to secure the uniformity of the buildings in the new town which was now projected.

Among the plans in consequence given in, that of Mr James Craig, architect, was approved of, and finally adopted. The New Town was immediately commenced, and the building proceeded so rapidly, that, in 1778, St Andrew's Square and the streets connected with it were nearly completed. The dimensions of this square are 510 by 520 feet, and it was the first of that denomination of any extent laid out in Edinburgh.

The plan of 1767, terminating on the north by Queen Street, on the south by Prince's Street, has been long since completed. The buildings of Charlotte Square, its western boundary, were designed by the celebrated architect, Mr Robert Adam; and the house now occupied as the Excise Office, its eastern

termination, was built from a design of Sir William Chambers.

The unfortunate disputes between the magistrates and their New Town feuars, which took place about this time, had the effect of exciting speculation in another direction. Twenty-six acres of ground to the south, which the city might have purchased for L. 1200, were bought by a private individual, and laid out for the erection of new buildings. George's Square was accordingly begun in 1766, and in twelve years three sides of it were completed. The dimensions of this square are 670 by 500 feet, the ground sloping gently to the south.

The erection of the buildings in this quarter soon suggested the necessity of a proper communication between them and the Old Town; and in 1775 a proposal was made for erecting a bridge over the Cowgate, similar to that which had been erected over the valley to the north. But this project being violently opposed by the corporations and others, the plan was at this time abandoned.

At last, however, an act of parliament was passed, which included this improvement. The foundation stone of the South Bridge was laid on the 1st of August 1785, and opened for carriages in March 1788.

The Earthen Mound was commenced in 1783, and while it furnished a ready communication with the buildings erecting to the westward of the North Bridge, it served, at the same time, as a central place of deposit for the earth dug from their foundations.

The Register Office, a building intended for the preservation of the public records of the kingdom, was founded on the 17th of June 1774, but not finished for many years afterwards.

The next great public undertaking was the erection of the University. The buildings of the old college having become very inconvenient, and nowise suitable to the celebrity of the teachers, or the number of students who attended this seminary, the erection of an

edifice, on a more extended scale, on their site, had been proposed as early as 1768. But nothing was done in the matter till, in the year 1785, the subject being again brought before the public, the magistrates set on foot a subscription for erecting a new structure, and, considerable sums being obtained, the foundation stone of the new college was laid on the 16th November 1789. This undertaking, which eventually turned out to be on a scale beyond the means possessed for carrying it into execution, stood for many years unfinished; till, in 1815, on the report of a committee, the House of Commons granted L. 10,000 for its completion, and recommended the same sum to be given annually for seven years. The commissioners for managing this grant having met on the 4th December 1816, to receive plans for the completion of the building, that by Mr W. H. Playfair was adopted. By this plan the exterior of the building, as designed by Adam, is still to be retained, but the internal arrangements are to be followed out according to the design prepared by that ingenious architect.

The improvement of the buildings for the supreme courts was the next of the suggested improvements which was undertaken. A plan for these improvements was accordingly made out by Mr Robert Reid, architect, and the alterations on the old Parliament House began by the erection of a court room and apartments for the Barons of Exchequer, and an open arcade in front of the old building. This plan also included the erection of an additional court room for the Second Division of the Court,—a library room for the Advocates and Society of Writers to the Signet,—and a County Hall, all of which are now erected.

A new Prison, from a design by the same architect, was founded a little to the westward of the Parliament House, and in the lane called Forrester's Wynd, on the 8th September 1808; but the situation was afterwards found to be inexpedient, and a smaller building for the temporary confinement of criminals only was

erected. In 1814, after various suggestions about the place most proper for an erection of this nature, the Calton Hill was fixed upon as the most eligible in many respects; and an act of parliament was passed in that year, appointing commissioners for that and other proposed improvements.

The most important of these improvements was the erection of a Bridge over the low lane and ground which divided Prince's Street from the Calton Hill, and carrying a road along the brow of that picturesque eminence which should join the great London road in a less circuitous and more level line than the one formerly in use. By this means, not only was the access to the hill, on which two public buildings were already erected, rendered easy, but an entrance to the city procured of unequalled grandeur. The public spirit of the then chief magistrate, Sir John Marjoribanks, and the then sheriff, Sir William Rae, powerfully aided the views of the citizens, in procuring the act to be passed which sanctioned these improvements. The act for the erection of a jail, which had been passed in 1808, was, on the petition of the magistrates and commissioners appointed by that act, referred to a committee in 1814; a new and amended one procured; and the foundation stones of the Regent Bridge and New Jail were laid in the following year.

The survey of the road was made under the direction of Mr Stevenson, civil engineer; and on the 7th December 1815, a full meeting of the parliamentary commissioners for executing this splendid access to the city took place, for the purpose of deciding on the comparative merits of three plans and elevations for the projected bridge and adjacent buildings, prepared under their direction by three eminent architects. Of these designs, that of Mr Archibald Elliot of London was finally adopted. In the Herculean task of cutting through the hill, the expence of gunpowder alone for blasting cost upwards of L. 1000 Sterling; and more than 100,000 cubic yards of rock were

removed, to bring the road to a proper level. On the south, the road requiring a strong retaining wall, it was built of the stones quarried out in making this communication, and a bridge of one arch was erected at the Abbeyhill, across the Eastern road to Leith.

The foundation stone of the Regent Bridge (so named in honour of the Prince Regent) was laid on the 19th September 1815; the building was begun in August 1816, and completed in March 1819. The New Prison stands at its eastern termination, and on the opposite side a handsome Hall for the meetings of the Incorporated Trades of Calton has been erected. On the south side of this bridge are apartments for the Stamp Office and Post Office, and immediately opposite this last is a very handsome and extensive building, named the Waterloo Tavern and Hotel. In the progress of the work, the Calton burying ground, which the new line of road intersected, required to be cut through to a considerable depth, and the bodies removed; but the bank is faced up in a very elegant manner, and of corresponding architecture to the buildings and to the bridge.

In the act of parliament which sanctioned these improvements, was a clause authorizing the magistrates to remove a narrow lane on the west side of the North Bridge, opposite to Prince's Street, and known by the name of St Ann's Street, and to bring forward the buildings in connection with the bridge. The houses of St Ann's Street were accordingly pulled down, and the new building considerably advanced, when it was discovered that this erection would injure the view of the Register Office, and totally destroy that from Prince's Street, which commanded a prospect of the road and new buildings on the Calton Hill. A meeting of the inhabitants was accordingly called, for the purpose of taking measures to stop the further erection of this line of buildings, on the 2d December 1817. The result of this meeting, which was numerously attended, was

a subscription to enable the feuars of Prince's Street, to whose property the erection in question was extremely hurtful, to try the question before the Supreme Court. Various measures were accordingly taken with this view, and after some inefficacious procedure, and the buildings being finished, the magistrates consented to an arrangement by which they should be reduced to one storey in height above the bridge. This arrangement, which necessarily included the purchase of a great part of the property, put a stop to all further procedure in the business; and the funds of the association having been already spent in the law proceedings, the buildings of course remain as originally erected. It might, perhaps, have been desirable that the fine view of Prince's Street, from the new road, should have been preserved; but it is not very evident that any thing else than the removal of the whole houses to the south of Queen Street, including Canal Street, according to the original plan, and laying the ground out in gardens, would materially improve this quarter of the city.

Previous to the idea being taken up of erecting a bridge over the Low Calton, it was in contemplation to carry a road round the north base of the hill, which should join the London road near Jock's Lodge, about a mile from the city; and several plans were made out by eminent architects for laying out the grounds into streets and squares along the intended road, and building on the Calton Hill. This scheme, though a preferable and more direct line has been made over the hill, is still to be carried into effect. The road is now formed, and plans for laying out the adjacent grounds have been prepared by Mr Playfair, architect, and submitted to public inspection in the City Chambers; the former draughts having been put into his hands, that he might avail himself of the excellencies of each.

According to this plan, the ground to the northward of the Calton Hill is to be laid out in handsome

streets. A large crescent is to be built fronting the hill, from which three main streets are to diverge; public buildings are proposed at the termination of these streets; and the base of the hill is (as suggested, we believe, by the late Mr William Stark, architect) to be planted with trees. Above these buildings, and rising among the trees, a row of handsome houses is proposed, which shall overlook the buildings below, and have an extensive prospect of the surrounding country. This terrace is to sweep round the hill, by an easy curve, into a long line of houses, which it is proposed to erect along the road on the opposite side of the hill, the space between the road and the houses to be converted into gardens. The ground along the road to Leith is laid out in the plan with the same attention to general effect, into handsome streets and squares; and in addition to these improvements, it is proposed to widen what is called the Eastern road to Leith, and to plant rows of trees along its whole length. But the nature of these improvements, which may take many years to finish, will be best seen from the map prefixed to this volume.

A new road leading from Hanover Street has also been formed to connect the grounds on the north of the Water of Leith with the extended buildings of the New Town, at the termination of which several neat streets have been built. A bridge over the mill-lead, and another of three arches over the river, are intended to facilitate this communication, the previous road to these streets being by the village of Canon-mills.

At the village of Stockbridge, now almost joined to the city by continuous buildings, many new streets have also been built; and farther to the north-west, on the line of the road to the Queensferry, the ground is laid out for the erection of houses which may combine the advantages of town and country.

Among the improvements connected with Edinburgh, that of a Canal between this city and Glas-

gow requires to be particularly noticed. The idea of a water communication between these two cities had long been entertained, and various lines were surveyed for the purpose of carrying this desirable measure into effect, so long ago as the year 1793. These surveys were in 1795 submitted by the magistracy of the city to Mr Rennie of London for his opinion; and that eminent engineer, conceiving all of them to be more or less objectionable, suggested a new line, which he ascertained the practicability of executing on one level, from Burntsfield Links, Edinburgh, to Hillhead, within two miles of Glasgow. An unfortunate collision of separate interests, however, and the circumstances of the country, prevented any thing further being done with regard to its completion at this time.

In the year 1813, several proprietors of the Forth and Clyde Canal set on foot a subscription for a collateral cut from that canal to the city of Edinburgh, on a line surveyed by Mr Hugh Baird, civil engineer. This line having been examined by Mr Henry Telford, he, in 1815, made such a report on the subject, as to induce the subscribers to bring in a bill to parliament in the same year, for carrying it into effect. This bill being opposed by the magistrates of Edinburgh, on the ground of its being of less general utility to the city than the line recommended by Mr Rennie, was lost.

Mr Rennie was now again consulted, and the canal recommended by him at this time to the magistrates, as being the one most likely to be generally useful, was to have its eastern termination at the wet docks at Leith; and instead of carrying it forward, as originally proposed, to Hillhead, near Glasgow, he suggested a junction with the Monkland Canal, near Drumpellier. The estimated expence of this canal was L. 470,000; but leaving the extension to Leith to be done at some future time, the expence would be L. 330,000. The expence of the Union Canal was estimated at L. 250,000,

and the revenue was calculated to afford no less than twenty per cent. on that capital.

Among the proposed lines for a canal between Edinburgh and Glasgow, that of Mr Robert Stevenson deserves to be particularly mentioned; and, though any water communication is better than none, it is, perhaps, to be regretted, that any line, which did not include the port of Leith as its termination, should have been hastily adopted. The line surveyed by this eminent engineer, at the request of the magistrates, in 1814, proposed to carry the canal upon one level, from a basin on the west side of the North Bridge, Edinburgh, to Port Dundas, in the immediate vicinity of Glasgow.

This canal was to pass through the centre of the valley which separates the New from the Old Town, under the central arch of the North Bridge; and was proposed to join the harbour of Leith, opposite to the entrance of the new docks. Another line, a little different, suggested by Mr Stevenson, was proposed to set off from the west end of Maitland Street, and to lock down by Canonmills to the wet docks, having a wharf at Canonmills. The number of locks required from the North Bridge to Leith harbour was fourteen; and the total expence of the canal was estimated at L. 492,000, including a tunnel of three miles through the high lands from the neighbourhood of Broxburn to the neighbourhood of Pardovan, and the lockage to Leith. The cost of this line is very little different from that of Mr Rennie; and there can be no doubt, that, from the practical knowledge of these gentlemen, had not the expence so materially exceeded the Union track, the more extensive plan would have proved ultimately the most advantageous to the public.

A meeting, called by public advertisement, of those gentlemen who were disposed to promote a canal on the line proposed by Rennie, was held in Edinburgh on the 26th of July 1815, and various resolutions regarding this measure were adopted by the meeting.

But after various communications between the supporters of the different lines, and a second report by Mr Telford, civil engineer, in 1817, it was finally agreed to adopt that proposed by Mr Baird, and an act of parliament was accordingly procured in June of that year for the purpose of carrying it into execution. The other arrangements having been made, the committee of management superintended the commencement of the work at the west end of Gilmour Street, the spot fixed for the terminating basin, on the 3d of March 1818.

This canal, which is to be five feet deep, and at the surface 37 feet wide, contracting to 22 feet at the bottom, begins at the Lothian Road, on the west of Edinburgh, and, crossing the Water of Leith at Slateford, passes the villages of Ratho, Broxburn, and Winchburgh, and the towns of Linlithgow and Falkirk, and joins the Forth and Clyde Canal at Lock No. 16, near the village of Camelon, after a course of 30 miles. The principal aqueducts are, one over the Water of Leith, at Slateford, 500 feet long and 50 feet high; and another of twelve arches of 50 feet span, over the river Avon, two miles above Linlithgow Bridge, 835 feet long, and 90 feet in height above the bed of the river. Both of these are to be lined with an iron trough instead of puddle. About $28\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Edinburgh, as the line passes Falkirk, there is to be a tunnel through Prospect Hill, a third of a mile in length. There will be nine locks in all on this canal, close together, about a mile west of Falkirk; and to Glasgow, from the point of junction, there are four locks more, on the Forth and Clyde Canal: but it is proposed to carry a branch from the Union up to the summit level of the other canal, by which four of the Union locks and the four of the Forth and Clyde, will be saved to vessels going directly from Edinburgh to Glasgow, leaving only five locks on that passage. The estimate for the Union Canal was L. 240,500, which has been raised in shares of L. 50 each; and it is not

expected that the expence will exceed that sum. In one year after its commencement 14 miles of the 30 were nearly excavated ; and the whole, it is conjectured, will be finished by September 1821. It has been found, on survey, that it may be continued on the same level through East Lothian, by Dalkeith, Haddington, &c. A lockage of 250 feet would carry it down to Leith. One great object of this work is to facilitate the conveyance of coals to the city from the coal-fields near Falkirk ; and a survey has also been made for the purpose of laying down railways from the great coal works to the south, which will ensure a plentiful supply of this indispensable article at a moderate price.

Besides these leading improvements on the city and its approaches, others of considerable importance have at same time been carrying on. St George's Church, Charlotte Square, was finished in 1814 ; a neat chapel for those of the Roman Catholic persuasion was built in 1813 ; two elegant Gothic places of worship, for the members of the Episcopal Church, were consecrated in 1818 ; a new Merchant Maiden Hospital was finished in 1818 ; a Lunatic Asylum was founded in 1808 ; a chapel for the Methodists in Nicholson Square in 1815 ; the new Observatory was founded in 1818 ; and a new Antiburgher meeting-house, for Dr Jamieson's congregation, was begun in 1819.

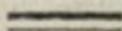
Towards the end of the year 1816, when, from the failure of the crop and other circumstances, so many people were in want of employment, large sums were raised in Edinburgh, as in the other cities of the empire, for the relief of the labouring poor. But the money thus raised, in place of being doled out in charities to the idle or the worthless, was employed, with much judgment, under the superintendence of a respectable committee, in setting all those who were out of employment, and able for labour, to assist in works of public utility. The fine walks round the Calton

Hill,—the levelling and improvements of Burntsfield Links,—and other useful undertakings, were in this way chiefly executed.

The Old Town has likewise been much improved by the final removal of the remains of the range of old houses which encumbered the middle of the High Street. The old Tolbooth and Creech's Land, the two extremities of this range, and the last of these buildings, were removed in 1817; and the Weigh House, it is hoped, will soon share the same fate. In this part of the city, too, a very material improvement has taken place by the laying of pavement for foot-passengers along the narrow lanes and streets. This undertaking was carried into effect, while Mr Robert Johnston, as Dean of Guild, had the superintendence of this department of city business; and to the same respectable magistrate the community is indebted, among many other useful undertakings which have been benefited by his active exertions, for the improvement of the Meadows, the walks of which were formed anew under his inspection.

The progress of Edinburgh in literature and science has kept pace with its external improvements. An account of that progress will be found in another part of this volume. Since the commencement of the present century the establishment of the Edinburgh Review in 1803,—the Wernerian Natural History Society in 1808,—the Caledonian Horticultural Society in 1809,—the Astronomical Institution in 1812,—the Institution for Sacred Music in the year 1815,—and of an annual Exhibition of Paintings by the ancient masters in 1819, have opened up new objects to Scottish industry and genius; and since that period, in addition to the great charitable establishments formerly in existence, numerous societies have been formed by the benevolent for ameliorating the condition of the poor, and for affording relief to almost every species of wretchedness.

DESCRIPTION.



EDINBURGH is situated in $55^{\circ} 57'$ north latitude, and in $3^{\circ} 14'$ west longitude from London. It stands in the northern part of the county of Mid-Lothian, about two miles south from the estuary of the Frith of Forth.

The situation of the city is elevated, and it may be said, without much impropriety, to stand on three hills. These run in a direction from east to west; and the central hill, upon which the most ancient part of the city stands, is terminated on the west by an inaccessible rock, on which is placed the Castle.

Edinburgh is surrounded on all sides, except to the northward, where the ground declines gently to the Frith of Forth, by lofty hills. Arthur's Seat, Salisbury Craigs, and the Calton Hill, bound it on the east; the Hills of Braid, and the extensive ridge of the Pentland Hills, rise on the south; and the beautiful eminence of Corstorphine Hill rears its summit on the west. These hills form a magnificent amphitheatre, in which upon elevated, though on ground of less altitude, stands the Scottish metropolis.

The old part of the city, as already mentioned, stands on the central ridge of the three eminences on which the city is built; the New Town occupies an elevated plain on the north; and the southern district is situated on a rising ground in the opposite direction. The hill on which the Old Town is placed is separated from the other districts by two vallies, one of which, on the northern side, was formerly occupied by a lake. In the course, however, of the improvement and extension of the city, that lake has been drained, and streets and bridges afford a ready communication between every part of the capital.

The Old Town has often attracted notice from the peculiarity of its situation. The principal street, which occupies the flat surface of the central hill, extends nearly in a straight line from the Castle, on the western extremity, to the Palace of Holyroodhouse on the east. This street, not improperly named the High Street, measures in length, from the Castle gate to the Palace gate, about 5570 feet, and is about 90 feet in breadth. The upper part of this street is elevated about 140 feet above the level of the drained morass on the north side called the North Loch, and, on account of the ground which it occupies gently declining to the east, is about 180 feet above the Palace of Holyroodhouse. The height of the houses in this quarter has always rendered it an interesting object to strangers visiting Edinburgh; and, perhaps, the High Street of this city is not equalled in grandeur by any street in Europe.

Parallel to the High Street, in the valley on the south, runs a street called the Cowgate, from 10 to 20 feet in breadth. The buildings in this street, though lofty, are less elevated than those of the High Street. The valley on the north, except a part of it to the eastward, where it joins the Calton Hill, is laid out in grass and sloping walks.

From the High Street descend, in regular rows, numerous narrow lanes, here called *closes*, on both sides of the hill. Many of these lanes, from the abrupt descent of the ground, are extremely steep, and difficult of passage; and this inconvenience is not much remedied by their width, which is rarely more than six feet. Those of larger extent, and which admit of a carriage, are called by the distinctive name of *wynd*s, to distinguish them from *closes*, or those which only admit of foot-passengers.

The High Street has at different times received various denominations. It was anciently called Market Street, from the public markets of the city being held on it. At present it receives various appellations.

That part of it which is situated next the Castle is called the Castle Hill; farther down it receives the name of the Lawnmarket, from this division of it being the place where that kind of merchandise was sold. Below this it assumes the name of Luckenbooths; and a little farther on, where the street is widest, takes the name of the High Street. The remainder of the street, down to the Palace of Holyroodhouse, takes the name of Canongate, from its formerly being the property of the canons regular of the abbey church of Holyroodhouse.

The most conspicuous object in the Old Town is the Castle, which is separated from the buildings of the city by a vacant space of about 350 feet in length, and 300 in breadth. At the eastern end of this space begin the buildings of the city. The principal reservoir for supplying Edinburgh with water stands on the top of the north side of this street, and, from its elevated situation, enables the water to rise through pipes to the upper floors of most of the houses.

At a small distance, eastward, a narrow lane winds down the steep hill to the south, and terminates in a spacious street or square of an oblong form, called the Grassmarket. The lane receives the name of the West Bow, either from the direction which it assumes, being of the figure of a bow, or more probably from an arched gate in the town wall which formerly crossed it in the middle; *bow*, in the Scottish dialect, being the word generally used for an *arch*. In the Grassmarket the city markets for the sale of corns, and also for horses and black-cattle, are generally held.

Beyond the Grassmarket, a narrow street extends to the westward called Portsburgh, or West Port, from one of the gates or ports of the city having formerly bounded it on its western extremity; and beyond this the town is terminated in this quarter, by rows of houses along the roads which diverge from its western extremity.

In the middle of the principal street, at the top of

the West Bow, stands the town Weigh House, an old building, of no very superior architecture. It is, however, fast hastening to decay, and its removal will add much to the beauty of this division of the city. Here the street, which receives the name of the Lawnmarket, expands to a noble width, and the buildings rise to a great height. On the north side of this street is the entrance to the great Earthen Mound, which stretches across the North Loch, and forms a communication with the western part of the New Town, situated on the opposite hill; and at the head of the Mound, at a little distance from the principal street, stands an elegant building, the Bank of Scotland.

The *Earthen Mound* is 760 feet in length, its average breadth is 160 feet, and its perpendicular height 78 feet. It was begun in 1783, in the morass which divides the old from the new part of the city. It was formed chiefly from the rubbish and earth dug from the foundations of the houses in the New Town; and for a long time an average of eighteen hundred cart-loads of earth were laid upon it every day. While the mound was forming, its surface sunk considerably at different times on the west side. This mound is calculated to contain 500,500 cubic yards of earth, not including that part of it which has sunk; and as a cubical yard is equal to three cart-loads, the number of these contained in the mound will amount to 1,501,500 cart-loads of earth in all. Had the work been performed at the moderate rate of sixpence *per* cart, digging, filling and carrying, it would have amounted to the sum of L. 37,537 Sterling. But it cost the city nothing but the expence of spreading the earth.

The idea of this useful undertaking is said to have originated in the following manner. One George Boyd, a shopkeeper in the Lawnmarket, was extremely fond of visiting the New Town, and of marking the progress of its buildings. Finding it rather inconve-

nient to go so far round as by the North Bridge, he prevailed upon some of his neighbours to join with him in contributing money to defray the expence of placing stepping-stones across the North Loch at this place, which, though drained, was still swampy. He next prevailed upon some of the builders who were erecting houses in the New Town to convey some of the earth dug from their foundations to the spot. A tolerable foot-path was soon formed by these means, which for some time received the appellation of *Geordy Boyd's Brig*. The utility of a communication of this kind was soon perceived, and its advantages to the public duly appreciated. The magistrates immediately granted permission to the builders to lay down their earth and rubbish on the spot, and the authority of parliament was obtained for removing houses in the Lawnmarket, to open a proper entrance to the mound. Mr Boyd, the projector of the undertaking, had at the same time the mortification to see his own shop pulled down for this purpose.

Without detracting from the merit of Mr Boyd, it may be noticed, that the idea of a mound of earth being laid across the North Loch was formed many years before. Maitland, in his *History of Edinburgh*, (p. 206,) has the following remark: "There has of late been much talk about erecting a bridge across the Nord Loch, for a communication with the country on the northern side; which, or something better, may easily be accomplished at little expence to the town, by obliging all builders and others to shoot their rubbish, made at the building and repairing of houses, into a part of the said loch, as shall be agreed on; whereby, in a few years, a ridge or earthen bank might be raised to the required height, which would answer divers other good ends beside that of a bridge."—But, though the merit of the original idea belongs not to Mr Boyd, yet perhaps the utility of the undertaking was first intruded on the public notice, from his having given it "a local habitation and a name."

A little below the entrance to the Mound, in the middle of the street, stood the Tolbooth, a mean-looking inconvenient building. Here a range of old houses formerly extended a considerable way along the middle of the street. These, however, were removed about fifteen years ago, and the Tolbooth, which formed the western extremity of this range, was pulled down in 1817.

In this part of the High Street stands the ancient cathedral church of St Giles, a large and irregular Gothic building. The appearance of this edifice was formerly hurt by a set of paltry shops, of more modern date, and wretched architecture, which were heaped against its walls, but these have been recently removed, and a plan is in contemplation for improving the appearance of the whole building, according to a design of Mr Elliot. The cathedral forms the north side of a small area called the Parliament Close, formed by a recess on the south side of the High Street. This place received its name from the buildings in which the Scottish Parliament met being situated in it. These form the south-west corner of the square, and are at present used for the accommodation of the Courts of Session, Justiciary, Exchequer, Jury, and Consistorial Courts. In the middle of the square stands a beautiful equestrian statue of King Charles II. It was placed here by the magistrates, after the Restoration, in honour of that event, instead of one of Oliver Cromwell, which had been intended to be erected.* The buildings of this square are the loftiest in Edinburgh: and though their front elevation does not appear much higher than the neighbouring buildings, yet upon the other side, on account

* The statue of Oliver was actually blocked out, and was lately to be seen in its unfinished state in the pleasure grounds of Deanhaugh, at Stockbridge, where it was placed by the late Mr Walter Ross.

of the sudden declivity of the ground, some of them contain not less than twelve floors or *stories*.

Not far from the Parliament Square, in the middle of the High Street, formerly stood the Market-cross of the city, which was removed in 1753. A radiated pavement marks the place where it stood, and all public proclamations are still made at this spot.

Nearly opposite this, on the north side of the street, stands the Exchange, an elegant building, of a square form, with a court in the centre, the principal part of which is now occupied as the City Chambers. Here the merchants and farmers might enjoy shelter; but though frequent attempts have been made to induce them to meet in the Exchange, inveterate practice still induces them to crowd the High Street on market-days, and to expose themselves there to all the varieties of weather.

Farther down the High Street, the central hill is crossed by the North and South Bridges, the two great lines of communication between these divisions of the city. The Tron Church, an ancient building, but now much modernized in appearance, occupies the upper angle formed by the junction of the South Bridge and High Street, having a considerable area behind it, which is called Hunter's Square.

The *North Bridge* was founded, and the first stone of the building laid by that patriotic magistrate Provost Drummond, on the 21st of October 1763. In that year, the North Loch, which separates the New from the Old Town, was drained, and the mud removed. But, though the erection of this great work was resolved upon at this time, the contract for building the bridge was not signed till the 21st of August 1765. The parties to this contract were the town-council of Edinburgh, and Mr William Mylne, architect, brother to the gentleman who built Blackfriars Bridge. The sum agreed for was L.10,140 Sterling; the work was to be completed before Martinmas 1769, and Mr Mylne

was to uphold it for ten years. A difficulty, however, occurred in the course of the work, which had neither been foreseen nor provided against. As the north side of the hill on which the old part of the city stands is extremely steep, it had been found convenient, in early times, to throw the earth dug from the foundations of houses down this declivity, towards the North Loch. On this account, the whole mass, to a considerable depth, consisted entirely of what is called *travelled earth*. Mr Mylne and his workmen do not seem to have been aware of this; for, in digging the foundation, they had stopped short where there were no less than eight feet of this travelled earth between them and the natural solid soil, which in that quarter is generally clay. Another error seems to have been committed by Mr Mylne in not raising the piers of the bridge to a sufficient height. To remedy this defect, he raised from six to eight feet of earth upon the vaults and arches, in order to give the street a regular slope. The result was, that, on the 3d of August 1769, when the work was nearly completed, this part of the bridge gave way. The great mass of earth having been swelled by the rain, burst the side walls and abutments on the south end of the bridge. The vaults also yielded to the pressure; five people, who happened to be upon the spot, were buried in the ruins; and eleven others considerably hurt. Had the accident happened a quarter of an hour sooner, it would have occasioned the loss of many more lives; for at that time great numbers of people were returning along the bridge from the Orphan Hospital park, where a Methodist preacher had been haranguing. The bridge was repaired by pulling down the side walls in some parts, and rebuilding them with chain bars; removing the vast mass of earth, and supplying its place with hollow arches, thrown between the sides of the great arches; by raising the walls that went across the bridge to an additional height, so that the vaults springing from them might bring the road

to a proper elevation, without much covering of earth ; by throwing an arch of relief over the great south arch, which was much shattered : and, as there were some rents in the walls, or at least as they had departed from the line at both ends of the bridge, the whole was supported by very strong buttresses and counterforts at the south end, on each side of the bridge. Upon these houses are erected, which form a street a considerable way along the bridge. At the north end there is only one counterfort, on the east side. The expence of completing the whole amounted to about L. 18,000 Sterling.

The North Bridge consists of three great central arches, with several smaller ones at each end, of the following dimensions : width of the three great arches, 72 feet each ; breadth or thickness of the piers, $13\frac{1}{2}$ each ; width of the small arches 20 feet each. The total length of the piers and arches is 310 feet ; and the whole length of the bridge, from the High Street to Prince's Street, is 1125 feet. The height of the great arches, from the top of the parapet to the base, is 68 feet ; the breadth of the bridge within the wall over the arches is 40 feet ; and the breadth at each end 50 feet. On the western side of the bridge, and at the northern termination of the buildings, stands the General Post-Office for Scotland ; but a new office for this establishment is now building on the south side of the Regent Bridge.

The *South Bridge*, thrown over the street named the Cowgate, which lies in the valley on the southern side of the central hill, is in the same line with the North Bridge. The Cowgate not being so low as the North Loch, this bridge is on that account less elevated. To a stranger, the existence of the bridge is not very apparent ; and, were it not that an opening is left at the central arch over the Cowgate, where that street is seen at a distance below, it would present nothing but the appearance of a handsome street.

To form this bridge, which is now the principal line of communication across the city from north to south, the lanes called Niddry's Wynd, Merlin's, and Peebles Wynds, were pulled down; and, among others, one of the oldest stone buildings in Edinburgh was at this time removed. This was the house in which Queen Mary lodged the night after the battle of Carberry-hill. It was then the house of Sir Simon Preston of Craigmillar, Lord Provost of Edinburgh.

The foundation-stone of this bridge was laid on the 1st of August 1785. The bridge, consisting of twenty-two arches, was built; the old houses were removed, elegant new houses on both sides were finished; the shops occupied; and the street opened for carriages in March 1788; an operation of astonishing celerity, when either the magnitude of the undertaking, or the elegance of its execution, is considered.

In digging the foundation of the central pier of the bridge, which was no less than 22 feet deep, many coins of Edward I. II. and III. were found. The old buildings which were taken away to make room for this public work were purchased at a trifling cost, their value being fixed upon by verdicts of juries, while the areas on which they stood were sold by the city to erect new buildings on each side of the bridge for L. 30,000. It has been remarked, that, on this occasion, the ground sold higher in Edinburgh than perhaps ever was known in any city, even in Rome, during its most flourishing times. Some of the areas sold at the rate of L. 96,000 *per* statute acre; others at L. 109,000 *per* ditto; and some even as high as L. 150,000 *per* acre.

At some distance to the eastward of the entrances to the North and South Bridges, the High Street is suddenly contracted to nearly one half of its breadth. This division of it takes the name of Netherbow, from the city wall having formerly had an arched gate or *bow* at this place.

Here the central hill is again crossed by two streets,

the one sloping to the south being named St Mary's Wynd, the other going down the hill to the northward, Leith Wynd. Before the erection of the bridges, these lanes formed the principal communication between the city and the North and South districts; and that of Leith Wynd formed the entrance to the suburb of the Calton.

The main street from these lanes, down to the Palace of Holyroodhouse, assumes the name of Canongate. The buildings in this quarter are inferior to those of the upper part of the High Street; but there are two handsome modern streets, which cross it at right angles; the one called St John's Street, running towards the south; the other, named New Street, towards the north.

Nearly in the middle of the Canongate, on the north side, stands the town-house and prison of this suburb; and a little farther down, on the same side, stands the church, an ancient Gothic building, in the form of a cross. The Palace of Holyroodhouse, and the ruins of the adjacent chapel, form the termination of the city in this direction. In this division of the town there formerly stood two crosses, in the middle of the street; the one called St John's Cross; the other the Girth Cross, so named from its being the boundary of the Sanctuary of Holyroodhouse. It was at the last of these that the gallant Marquis of Montrose met his fate. Both crosses have been long removed, but their site is marked by a stellated arrangement of the causeway stones.

The *Southern District* of the city occupies the rising ground on the opposite side of the central ridge. The buildings in this quarter contain a mixture of the ancient and modern styles of building. The suburbs called Potterrow and Pleasance are of the former description; the fine squares called George's Square, Brown's Square, and Argyle Square, are of the latter.

George's Square is by far the most extensive in this quarter, being 570 by 500 feet. It is neatly laid out

in shrubbery and flower borders, and is bounded on the west and partly on the south by the public walk called the Meadows. Buccleugh Place, a street of recent erection, divides a part of the square from the Meadows on the south.

To the west of George's Square, and separated from it by the central walk of the Meadows, stands Watson's Hospital, and a little to the north-west of this last is Heriot's Hospital, a very elegant Gothic building. Westwards from Watson's Hospital was lately erected the Merchant Maiden Hospital; and still farther on, on rising ground west from Burntsfield Links, stands Gillespie's Hospital. A new street of neat little houses, with small gardens attached, called Gilmore Street, runs to the west from the Links till it nearly joins the basin of the Union Canal; and handsome villas border the road which bounds this public property, till near the ancient castle of Merchiston.

At the southern extremity of the South Bridge, in a street which extends to the eastward, are situated the commodious edifices of the Royal Infirmary and High School; and opposite to this street, on the north side of the College, is the lane which leads to Argyle and Brown's Squares. The new University stands at the southern extremity of South Bridge Street, on the west; and gives name to the streets, which, unfortunately for the appearance of this building, are crowded around it.

Beyond this building the line takes the name of Nicholson's Street, on both sides of which are several small squares and streets, and the city on the east is terminated by the ancient suburb called the Pleasance, and some lately erected streets running eastward from it towards Salisbury Craigs. On the west side of Nicholson's Street, and near its termination, stands a handsome Gothic building, the meeting-house of Dr Jamieson's congregation.

Continued in the same line is St Patrick's Square; and still farther south a road has been formed through the grounds of Newington to join the London road by

Carlisle, which, meeting other roads, forms the principal entrance to the city in this direction. On both sides of this road, and within a few years, elegant streets have been formed, which, from the little gardens and flower plots attached to the houses, combine the advantages of town and country residences.

Though the houses in this division of the city are less elegant than those in the northern quarter, and not built with such a regard to uniformity; yet in cities where stone buildings are less common than in Edinburgh, the edifices in this quarter would make a figure not a little conspicuous.

The *Northern District* of the city, generally called the *New Town*, was first projected in 1752; but the magistrates at that time being unable to procure an extension of the royalty, the execution of the design was suspended until the year 1767. In that year an act of parliament was obtained, by which the royalty was extended over the fields to the northward of the city; and the plan of the present buildings was designed by Mr James Craig, architect, and adopted by the magistrates.

According to this plan, a canal was to be made through the North Loch, and the northern bank of it was to be laid out in terraces. A considerable number of gentlemen, on the faith of this plan with regard to the proposed canal, accordingly erected elegant houses on the spot fronting the projected undertaking. The magistrates, in the mean time, had thought proper to alter this design, and feued out the spot intended for the canal and terraces, and a number of mean irregular buildings, and work-houses for tradesmen, were built. This deviation was immediately complained of by the proprietors of the houses in the *New Town*; but as the magistrates showed no inclination to grant any redress, a law suit was commenced against them before the Court of Session. In that court the cause was given against the pursuers, who thereupon appealed to the House of

Lords. Here the decision of the Court of Session was reversed, and the cause remitted to the consideration of their Lordships. At length, after an expensive contest, matters were accommodated between the parties. The principal basis of this accommodation was, that some part of the ground was to be laid out in terraces and a canal; but the time of disposing of it in that manner was reserved to the Lord President of the Court of Session, and the Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer.

The New Town may be regarded as consisting of two parts: the one, the New Town which was designed in 1767, and which is now completed; the other, the additional buildings erected or erecting to the east, west, and north of the former.

The first of these divisions, which stands upon the horizontal ridge on the north side of the Old Town, is laid out in the form of a parallelogram, whose sides measure 3900 feet by 1090. The principal longitudinal streets are three; George's Street, Prince's Street, and Queen's Street. George's Street extends along the centre of the New Town, and divides it into two equal parts. This street, which is 115 feet broad, has no rival in Europe, or perhaps in the world, for the grandeur of its appearance, the elegance of its architecture, or its exact uniformity. It is terminated on the east end by a beautiful square, called St Andrew's Square; and on the west by another, of most superb buildings, called Charlotte Square. On the east side of St Andrew's Square, in a recess from the other buildings, stands an elegant edifice, occupied as an office for the Excise, and opposite to it, at the western termination of the street, St George's Church, a heavy building, with a miniature dome in imitation of St Paul's. On the north side of George's Street is an elegant church, with a handsome spire; and immediately opposite is the Hall of the Royal College of Physicians. Farther westward, on the south side, stand the Assembly Rooms, which have been lately

decorated by a posthumous portico extending over the foot pavement.

Parallel to George's Street, forming the sides of the parallelogram, are Queen's Street and Prince's Street; the former a terrace overlooking the descending grounds on the north; the latter the North Loch, and having a view of the back part of the lofty buildings of the Old Town.

St John's Chapel, a light Gothic building of elegant design, stands near the western termination of Prince's Street; and the eastern continuation of Queen's Street has been lately ornamented by St Paul's Chapel, a very handsome Gothic structure. Both of these places of worship were erected by subscription, by members of the Scottish Episcopal Church.

There are also two other longitudinal streets, named Thistle Street and Rose Street, the first running between Queen's Street and George's Street, the second between Prince's Street and George's Street. These are built in a style of less elegance, for the accommodation of shopkeepers and others. Seven streets intersect the parallelogram at right angles, from Prince's Street on the south to Queen's Street on the north.

At the eastern end of Prince's Street stands the Register Office, a most superb edifice; and opposite to it is the Theatre, a small mean building, which, however neatly fitted up within, is externally unworthy of the Scottish metropolis.

From this point, and in a line with Prince's Street, the new approach to the city by the *Regent's Bridge* commences. The act of parliament authorizing the erection of this bridge, and the formation of the road, the most splendid of the recent improvements of Edinburgh, was passed in 1814. The foundation-stones of the Bridge and new Jail were laid on 19th September 1815, by Sir John Marjoribanks; the work was begun in August 1816, and finished in March 1819. It is executed, as well as the connected buildings, in the

Grecian style of architecture. The arch over the Low Calton is semicircular, and 50 feet in width. At the north front it is 45 feet in height, and at the south front 54 feet 2 inches, the difference of height being occasioned by the ground declining to the south. The height at the north side of the arch from the Low Calton to the street on the top of the bridge is 50 feet 9 inches, and at the south side 59 feet; the depth of the arch from north to south 82 feet 6 inches. The roadway of the bridge is formed by a number of reverse arches on each side, which support the rocky materials with which the space was filled up, and of which the road is formed. The great arch is ornamented on the south and north by two open arches supported by elegant columns of the Corinthian order, that on the north having this inscription:—“*The Regent's Bridge, commenced in the ever memorable year 1815. Sir John Marjoribanks of Lees, Baronet, M. P. Lord Provost of the City. Archibald Elliot, Architect.*”

The street along the bridge is named Waterloo Place; and the houses extend on the north side about 442 feet, and on the south side about 349 feet, and 53 feet deep on both sides. The width of the street is 75 feet. The height of the buildings for the street is 55 feet, from the bottom of the arch on the south 114, and on the north 105 feet.

The purchase of the old property to open up this communication was L. 52,000, and the building areas sold for the immense sum of L. 35,000.

On the north side of the Regent's Bridge, to the east of the arch, is the Waterloo Tavern and Hotel, the funds for building which were raised by subscription, and are held in shares, bearing interest. This tavern contains a coffeeroom 80 feet by 40; a large room for public dinners 80 feet by 40, and 34 feet high, besides numerous other apartments. The estimated expence of this building is about L. 30,000.

In the centre of the pile of buildings, to the west of the arch, on the south side of the bridge, is the *Stamp*

Office. The new *Post Office* is immediately to the east of the arch on the same side, and is estimated to cost in erection L. 15,000.

At the extremity of the north side of the bridge, and nearly opposite to the jail, the incorporations of Calton have erected a handsome hall for their public meetings, the dimensions of which are 60 feet by 25, and lighted from the top. It was founded in October 1818, and finished in May 1819, and is of the same height as the wall of the burying-ground, to which it forms an appropriate termination.

The New Prison, a neat pile of building in the Saxon style of architecture, stands nearly opposite this hall; and on the high ground to the northward, and within the walls, is the governor's house, a picturesque building in the Gothic style. A little farther to the east stands Bridewell, from which the new road winds along the brow of the hill, overlooking the Old Town, and having a view of the Castle and part of the New Town, till it crosses the low ground by a bridge at Abbey Hill, and joins the London road near the village of Jock's Lodge.

To the east of Bridewell, a Jail for Debtors is intended to be erected, of which the massive Gothic gate and surrounding wall are already built.

The New Town was begun to be built at its eastern extremity. The houses in this quarter are inferior to those in the parts more recently erected. As the streets proceed westward, however, the elegance of the houses improves, and many of these are finished in the best style of modern architecture.

In addition to the New Town, a farther plan has been formed of extending the city on the northward to the Water of Leith, and eastward towards the town and port of Leith. Part of this plan is already executed, and the remainder is rapidly going forward. The streets of this part of the town are built on the descending ground north of Queen's Street, from which

they are separated by a large open space, which, at the extremities, is laid out in gardens. The direction of these streets is similar to those of the first erected streets; that is to say, they run from east to west, and are intersected from north to south by cross streets corresponding to those which run in that direction in the former streets. The very elegant street called Heriot Row, and its continuation, Abercromby Place, front Queen's Street; and Northumberland Street and Great King Street are beautiful streets still farther to the north. In the plan of this part of the city, it is proposed to build a Circus at the west end of King Street, the Custom House forming the termination on the east; and, to vary the appearance, a curved or crescent form has been adopted in laying out the principal streets.

Northward from these, and in a line with Hanover and Dundas Streets, bridges over the mill-lead and Water of Leith are intended to connect the New Town with the streets built on the grounds of Warriston. Farther west, the grounds in the neighbourhood of the village of Stockbridge have been laid out into handsome streets; and the sides of the great road to Queensferry have been ornamented to a considerable distance by neat villas, having all the advantages of country residences. The situation of these, as well as the contemplated extension, will be best understood by a reference to the map prefixed to this volume.

Towards the east of the parallelogram, the ground rises gently, after which it descends rapidly towards the Calton Hill on the south, and York Place, part of the extended New Town, on the north. On the top of this rising ground stands James's Square, the houses of which, not being brought within the compass of the plan which regulated the other buildings, rise to a considerable height.

At the north base of the high ground upon which James's Square is built stands the Circus, now named the Pantheon, and immediately adjacent to it the new

Roman Catholic Chapel. From this point Broughton Street runs to the northward, and several elegant streets, the principal longitudinal direction of which is from east to west, as in the former part of the New Town, have been erected in this quarter. Picardy Place, a continuation of York Place, is an elegant row of buildings, so named from being built on the site of a manufactory which was long carried on by a colony of weavers from the province of that name in France.

At this extremity of the town, the great road to the port of Leith winds to the eastward; and for a considerable way on both sides, it is bounded by elegant rows of buildings. About the middle of this road, and on the west side, a street has been formed through the lands of Pilrig, which leads to the fishing village of Newhaven, a station for passage-boats, and where a neat harbour has been lately built.

The extent of Edinburgh from east to west is about two English miles, and from north to south nearly the same. The circumference of the whole is nearly eight miles.



ANTIQUITIES.

UNDER this title it is purposed to give an account of such objects of ancient erection as do not come under the other general heads of arrangement.

City Wall.

Edinburgh, for a long series of ages, was open and defenceless. Exposed so much to the attacks of enemies from the northern parts of the neighbouring kingdom, it is rather remarkable that it was not ear-

lier fortified. But the Scottish princes, in these ages, when enemies advanced into the country whom they could not repel, retired to the districts of the kingdom beyond the Forth, and sought their safety among rocks and mountains, the insurmountable barriers of nature.

It was not until the reign of James II. that the design of fortifying Edinburgh was first determined on. That prince granted the citizens a charter, dated the 30th April 1450, which runs in the following terms: "Foralsmykle as we ar informit be oure well beloved the provost and communitie of Edynburgh, yat yai dreid the evil and skeith of oure ennemies of England, we have in favour of yame, and for the zele and affectione that we have to the provest and communitie of oure said burgh, and for the comoune proffit, grauntit to thaim full licence and leiff to fosse, bulwark, wall, toure, turate, and uther wais to strength oure forsaid burgh, in quhat maner of wise or degree that beis sene maste spedefull to thaim." James also, at the same time, to enable the magistrates to carry the above design into execution, empowered them to lay a tax upon the valued rents of all property within the city and suburbs.

In consequence of these grants a wall was erected for the security and defence of the metropolis. It began at the north-east part of the rock on which the Castle is situated. At this place a strong tower was erected, denominated the Well-house Tower, (popularly corrupted into Wallace's Tower,) from its vicinity to a well. This building, the ruins of which still remain, was entered on the inside of the wall by two doors, which led to the first and second floors. It was of a circular figure; and, towards the west and north-west, was perforated with narrow lights and loop-holes for defence. From this tower the wall extended eastward along the south side of the North Loch, till it came nearly opposite to the place where the reservoir for water now stands. Here it winded

up the hill, at the top of which it was intersected by a gate, forming a communication between the town and the castle. In going down the opposite side of the hill, the wall went in an oblique direction to the first angle in the West Bow, where there was a gate named the Upper Bow Port, to distinguish it from the Nether Bow, or eastern gate of the city.

From the Upper Bow Port the wall took an eastern direction, on the south side of the town, on the brow of the hill, till it came to the lane called Gray's Close. At this place was likewise a port or gate. It then proceeded in a north-east direction, and joined itself to the buildings on the north side of the High Street. Another gate, which formed the principal entrance to the town on the east, was erected at this place, called the Nether Bow Port. From this port to the foot of Leith Wynd, the city was defended by a range of houses; and on the north side by the morass called the North Loch, except the space from the foot of Leith Wynd to the bottom of Halkerston's Wynd, where the loch terminated. How the city was defended in this quarter at this period does not appear.

Soon after the erection of this wall, a new street seems to have been formed in the valley on its southern side, named the Cowgate. In the sixteenth century this street was inhabited by the nobility, the senators of the College of Justice, and other persons of the first distinction.

The extension of the city, by the addition of this street, soon rendered an enlargement of the fortifications necessary. After the battle of Flowden, accordingly, in 1513, the town-council being alarmed for the safety of the city, and in particular that part of it of late erection which lay without the wall, raised money to erect a rampart on the south side of the new buildings.

This wall begins at the south-east part of the rock on which the Castle stands. From thence it descends obliquely to the West Port; then ascends part of the

hill on the opposite side called the High Riggs; after which it runs eastward, with but little variation in its course, to the Bristo and Potterrow Ports, and from thence to the Pleasance. Here it takes a northerly direction to the Cowgate Port, situated at the eastern extremity of that street; and, ascending the lane called St Mary's Wynd, joins the old town wall a little to the south of the Nether Bow Port. This wall included within its circuit the ground on which the present buildings of the University, the Infirmary, and the High School, are erected, and parts of it may be still seen in their neighbourhood.

In 1560, the common council agreed with one Murdoch Walker, a mason, to build the town wall from Leith Wynd to the eastern end of the North Loch, with a house at the western end for the keeper, which finished the defences of the town in this quarter.

In the year 1620, the common council having purchased the lands called the High Riggs, extending to ten acres, resolved to inclose them likewise within the town wall; in consequence of this, a new rampart was built, which extends from the West Port to the Society or Bristo Port, including the grounds on which Heriot's Hospital and the Charity Work House now stand. This wall, in the part of it which runs up the hill southward from the West Port, and in the vicinity of the Charity Work House, is still pretty entire.

The ports or gates in the original and first erected wall of Edinburgh were four in number. That on the Castle Hill was pulled down on the extension of the wall which included the Cowgate; the one in the West Bow stood for a much longer time, and was only removed about the beginning of the last century. The two other ports were the Nether Bow Port, and that in Gray's Close, the latter of which seems never to have been of much importance.

In the last extended wall, the gates were nine in number. Of the most conspicuous only of these we shall take particular notice.

The *West Port* or gate, which received its name from its situation at the western extremity of the city, stood at the lower end of the Grass Market, in the valley between the Castle Hill on the north, and that of the High Riggs on the south. It was erected about the year 1514, and still retains its ancient name. Though the gate itself is now removed, yet the wall on both sides may be seen. Through this entrance lie the roads to the southern, western, and northern parts of the kingdom. Without the wall, in this quarter, is a large suburb called Portsburgh, of which the magistrates of Edinburgh are superiors.

Bristo Port.—To the south-east of the West Port stands that of Bristo, so denominated from the present suburb of this name. At its first erection in 1515, it was from its vicinity to the monastery of Greyfriars called the Greyfriars' Port; afterwards, at the erection of the Society of Brewers in its neighbourhood, it received the name of the Society Port; and at last the name which it now holds. The suburb of Bristo anciently went by the name of Gallowgate, but at what period, or on what account its name was changed, is not now known.

The *Potterrow Port* is situated a little to the eastward of the Bristo Port. It was at first known by the name of Kirk of Field Port, from its vicinity to the Collegiate Church of St Mary in the Field. Afterwards it went by the name of St Mary's Port from the said church; and it received its present name from a pottery, or manufacture of earthenware, being established in its neighbourhood.

The *Cowgate Port* stood a considerable way to the north-east of the Potterrow Port, at the foot of the street called the Cowgate. It was erected about the year 1516, and still retains its first name.

At a short distance northward from the Cowgate Port, on the top of the hill, stood the Nether Bow Port, so called from its situation at the eastern and lower end of the city. The first port or gate of this

name stood at the bottom of the High Street, at the place where it begins to contract in width. This original port, standing so far in an area within the wall, not being convenient for defence, was pulled down, and a new one built, by the adherents of Queen Mary, in the year 1571. This second gate was also removed, and in 1606 a building was erected a little to the east of the former.

In the proceedings which followed the execution of Captain Porteous by the populace in 1736, this port was, by a bill passed in the House of Lords, ordered to be demolished, and the city laid open on that side. But representations being made in the House of Commons against the bill, the Nether Bow Port at this time escaped demolition. It was removed, however, by order of the magistrates, in 1764, being found to encumber the street. This port was the most ornamented of any of the city gates. It consisted of two floors, and was surmounted with a handsome spire. Though the architecture was of an inferior kind to what the metropolis can now boast of, yet this port formed, from its situation, a considerable ornament to a city almost destitute of spires.

Through this gate lay the roads to the eastern and northern parts of the kingdom.

The other ports or gates of Edinburgh were of smaller size, and not so much frequented as those just mentioned. At the foot of Leith Wynd was a gate known by the name of the *Leith Wynd Port*, and adjacent to it was a wicket, giving access to the Trinity Church and Hospital, which still remains. At the foot of the lane called Halkerston's Wynd was another, which, as well as the former, was built about the year 1560. Both of these were pulled down some years ago; the others noticed above were removed in 1785.

A small arched gate, at the bottom of the Canongate, and which gave entrance to that suburb, is still standing. It is known by the name of the *Water Gate*,

Cross of Edinburgh.

Edinburgh Cross was an ancient structure of an octagonal form. It was composed of Gothic and Grecian architecture, and measured sixteen feet in diameter, and fifteen in height, exclusive of a column which rose from the middle. A small Ionic pillar ornamented each corner from the base, on the top of which projected a kind of circular bastions, with modern arches between them. The city arms were placed over the top of the arch which faced the east; and over the other there were as many heads, cut in the form of medallions, as was the town arms; but the heads appeared to be of much older workmanship than any other part of the fabric. It cannot now be discovered whom these heads were designed to represent; but the Gothic barbarity with which they were executed bears the appearance of the lower empire. The entry to the building was by a door facing the east, from which a stair led up to the platform on the top. From the centre of the platform rose a column of a single stone, twenty-one feet high, and eighteen inches diameter, curiously spangled with thistles, and ornamented on the top with a Corinthian capital; above this there was a unicorn, very well executed in stone.

This building was pulled down in the year 1756, on account of its incommoding the street. The middle pillar is still preserved in the pleasure grounds at Drum, four miles east from Edinburgh, on the road leading to Dalkeith; and four of the heads are in the tower built by the late Mr Walter Ross, at Deanhaugh, Stockbridge. One of them has a casque; another is crowned with a wreath resembling a turban; the third has its hair turned upwards, with the ends standing out like points from the back part, and has over the shoulder a twisted staff, as if intended for a sceptre. The fourth resembles the head of a woman, with folds of linen artlessly wrapt round it.

At this cross formerly all public proclamations were issued, and rejoicings held. It was the place where titled criminals suffered the punishment due to their crimes. Here also merchants and others met on the market-days to transact their business; and, though a more commodious place has been since erected by the magistrates of the city for this purpose, (the Exchange,) yet, either through the force of habit or attachment to the place, the merchants still continue to meet on the radiated pavement which marks the site of the ancient Cross.

In the suburb of the Canongate, there formerly stood two crosses, both of which have been long since removed. One of these, however, consisting of a small column on a base of a few circular steps, is erected against the wall of the Canongate Town House, and serves the purpose of a pillory for that district.

Among the antiquities of Edinburgh may be mentioned the house of the great Scottish reformer John Knox. It stands on the north side of the foot of the High Street, and, projecting into the street, reduces it nearly one half of its width. On the front to the west is a figure in *alto relievo*, pointing up with its finger to a radiated stone, on which is sculptured the name of the Divinity in three languages:

ΘΕΟΣ
DEUS
GOD

The edifice itself is one of the oldest stone houses in Edinburgh. But it is said that it is to be speedily removed, for the purpose of erecting a new church, and opening a view of the picturesque buildings on the Calton Hill.

Roman Sculpture.

Immediately opposite to the house of the Reformer, on the south side of the street, and in the front wall of a house, are two heads in *alto relievo*, supposed by

antiquaries to be of Roman sculpture. Between the heads, on a square tablet, is engraved the following inscription :

In . sudore
vult⁹ tui . ve
ceris . pane
ano . 6 3

“ *In sudore vultus tui vesceris pane. Anno—*”
From this inscription many have been led to suppose, that these figures were intended to represent the first pair;* but this is now generally believed to be a mistake, the middle stone tablet, on which is the inscription, being discovered to have been inserted at a period long subsequent to that in which the figures are supposed to have been formed. These heads were formerly in the wall of a house on the north side of the street, (according to Maitland,) over the door of a baker's shop. From whence they came before that period is not known. But the honest baker, whose reading in history extended not perhaps much farther than the Sacred Volume, and probably supposing them to be representations of Adam and Eve, might have added this inscription in allusion to his trade. The sculpture of these figures is uncommonly fine; and they are conjectured by antiquaries to be likenesses of the Roman emperor Severus, and his consort Julia, from their resemblance to the heads on the coins of that prince.

The Hare Stone,

From which the standard of James IV. was displayed at the muster of his army before he marched to the battle of Flowden, may still be seen built into the wall

* Gen. iii. 19.—*In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread.*

on the left hand of the high road to Boroughmoorhead, not far from Burntsfield Links. This remnant of antiquity has acquired an additional interest since the publication of "Marmion" by Walter Scott, Esq.

Highest, and midmost, was descried
 The royal banner floating wide,
 The staff, a pine-tree strong and straight,
 Pitched deeply in a massive stone,
 Which still in memory is shown,
 Yet bent beneath the standard's weight,
 Whene'er the western wind unrolled,
 With toil, the huge and cumbrous fold,
 And gave to view the dazzling field,
 Where in proud Scotland's royal shield
 The ruddy lion ramped in gold.

The Wryte's House

Was a large building which stood nearly where Gillespie's Hospital now stands. A great deal of sculpture was lavished on this house, which, it is to be regretted, was not preserved when the building was taken down. The western part of it bore the date 1376,—the wing at the eastern side was built in the reign of Robert III.—and the centre building, connecting the wings, in the reign of James VI. Arnot says it was built for a mistress of James IV. Over the top windows of this central part, and fronting the north, were two rude figures, one with a distaff and spindle, and another with a spade, and the best edition of the following distich we have seen, viz.

Quhan Adam delvit and Evah span,
 Quhar war a' the gentles than ?

A few hundred yards to the west stands *Merchiston Castle*, rendered famous as having been the residence of Baron Napier, the celebrated inventor of the logarithms.

A house, said to have been that of the Regent Murray, may still be seen in a narrow lane called Croft-

angrie, near the Palace of Holyroodhouse. There is nothing very remarkable in its appearance.

St Margaret's Well is an ancient Gothic structure of beautiful workmanship, a little to the south of the village of Restalrig. It is of a circular form, and supported in the centre by a handsome pillar. Another well, which was once in great repute for the cures which its waters were said to have accomplished, may still be seen at the house of St Catherine's, three miles from Edinburgh.

Religious Houses.

Of the religious houses in Edinburgh at the period of the Reformation, it will not be necessary, as few remains of them now exist, to give a very minute account. The most considerable of these was the *Monastery of Black Friars*, which occupied the area where the High School at present stands. This monastery was founded by Alexander II. in 1230, and was anciently denominated *Mansio Regis*, from having at one time been the residence of that monarch. The buildings connected with the monastery, church, and the attached gardens, extended, on the south side of the Cowgate, from the Potterrow to the Pleasance. The lane called Blackfriars Wynd belonged to this body; and the remains of the episcopal house of the Archbishop of St Andrews may still be seen at its south-east corner. A part of another building, connected with this religious establishment, still exists in the College Wynd, with the following inscription in Saxon characters over the entrance, *Ave Maria, gratia plena, Dominus tecum.*

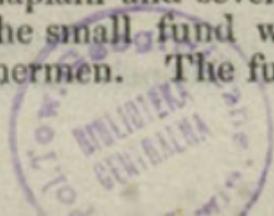
This monastery was burnt down in 1528; and was scarcely rebuilt, when the Reformation occasioned the separation of its proprietors. The provost of the college sold his interest in the lands to the magistrates; and they afterwards obtained from Queen Mary a gift of all the religious houses and chapels in the city,

with their lands and revenues, for the purpose of building an hospital and supporting their poor. But James VI. dispensed with this erection, and authorized them to apply those funds to other purposes.

The Church of St Mary in the Field, connected with the monastery of Black Friars, stood near the site of the present university. It was a large and handsome building, in which a provost and ten prebendaries officiated. In the provost's house was perpetrated the murder of Darnley. This church was celebrated as being the place where the meeting of Scots ecclesiastics was held, convened by Cardinal Bagimont, the papal nuncio, for ascertaining the amount of the church benefices. This valuation, afterwards called Bagimont's roll, was the standard by which the court of Rome taxed the Scottish church.

The Monastery of Grey Friars was situated on the south side of the Grass Market, nearly opposite to the West Bow. It was founded by James I. for the reception of monks of the Franciscan order, who, at his request, had come from Cologne, to tenant it. Cornelius of Zurich, a man of some reputation for learning, was the head of the order; and it formed the chief school for divinity and philosophy in the metropolis, till the demolition of the ancient convent at the Reformation. The gardens belonging to this order have been long occupied as a public cemetery.

Eastward from this convent stood an hospital called *Maison Dieu*; which, about the beginning of the sixteenth century, had become ruinous, as on its site a chapel and hospital, dedicated to St Mary Magdalen, was at that time erected by a citizen of Edinburgh, of the name of Macqueen. This foundation was designed to support a chaplain and seven poor men, and the management of the small fund was left to the Incorporation of Hammermen. The funds of this hospital



are now, it is believed, applied towards the support of the poor of that body; and the chapel, to which a new entrance has been lately built, is used as the hall of that incorporation. It stands in the Cowgate, nearly opposite to the lane called Libberton's Wynd.

On the north side of the street called Castle Hill, and in the lane called Blyth's Close, are the remains of a private oratory and house of Mary of Lorraine, Queen Dowager of Scotland. Over the door, in Saxon characters, is inscribed, "Laus et honor Deo," and the cypher of Maria Regina. In several of the adjacent closes were similar oratories or buildings set apart for religious purposes, which may still be recognized by their vacant niches and inscriptions.

The Chapel of Holyrood stood in the lower part of the old churchyard of St Giles, now occupied by what is called the Back Stairs. It was erected in commemoration of Christ crucified, and was demolished in the end of the sixteenth century. At the head of Bell's Wynd was also a chapel and hospital, known by the name of *Maison Dieu*, now occupied by a building called the *Clam Shell Turnpike*.

St Mary's Chapel, founded by Elizabeth Countess of Ross in 1505, stood near the middle of Niddry's Wynd, and was taken down at the building of the South Bridge. Niddry Street still retains the name and nearly the situation of the old *wynd*. The Incorporation of Wrights and Masons having acquired the property of this chapel in 1618 for a hall, were, from this circumstance, known by the name of the United Incorporations of Mary's Chapel; but their new hall, which still goes by the ancient name, is situated in Burnet's Close, High Street.

Farther down the street, upon the west side of St Mary's Wynd, stood a chapel and convent of Cister-

tian nuns, and an hospital dedicated to the Virgin Mary, of which little further is known, but the circumstance of having given the name to the lane in which it stood, and which was then one of the principal entries to the city from the south.

The Hospital of our Lady, founded in 1479, by Thomas Spens, Bishop of Aberdeen, for the reception of twelve poor men, was situated in Leith Wynd. It became the property of the town-council of Edinburgh at the Reformation, who, in 1619, converted this hospital into a work-house for the manufacture, by its inmates, of coarse woollen stuffs. It still retains the name of Paul's Work.

North from this hospital was a chapel dedicated to St Ninian. When it was founded is unknown; but a part of the building was in existence in 1778, at which time the baptismal font was removed for preservation, by Mr Walter Ross, to Deanhaugh, Stockbridge, where he erected a tower, still to be seen, chiefly formed of the ornamented stones of ancient buildings.

St Thomas's Hospital, founded in the reign of James V. by George Creighton, Bishop of Dunkeld, stood at the foot of the Canongate, immediately to the west of the Watergate. The patronage of this hospital was vested by the founder in a certain series of heirs named by him. In 1617 the chaplains and beidsmen, with consent of the patron, sold their right to the bailies of Canongate, who rebuilt the hospital, now become ruinous, for the use of the poor of the district. In 1634, the magistrates sold the patronage to the kirk-session of the parish; but its revenues having been dilapidated, the building was in 1747 converted into coach-houses, and was finally pulled down in 1778.

A chapel, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, was situat-

ed at the foot of a lane in the suburb, named Portsburgh, called Lady Wynd; but no remains of it are now to be traced.

The Chapel of St Roque (of which a representation is preserved in Grose's Antiquities of Scotland, and in Arnot's History of Edinburgh) stood in the lands of Canaan, formerly the Boroughmoor, about a mile to the south of the city. Around it was a public cemetery, where those who had died of the plague were interred. About the year 1748, the proprietor of the ground employed workmen to remove this chapel; but the scaffolding having given way, by which some of them were killed, the attempt was looked upon as sacrilege, and the building remained till the year 1803, when less scrupulous workmen finally removed it. On the ground where it stood, and the adjacent lands, neat villas have been erected. To the east of the chapel of St Roque was a chapel dedicated to St John the Baptist, long since removed, and of which nothing is recorded.

The Monastery of St Catharine of Sienna, founded by Lady St Clair of Roslin, and dedicated to St Catherine of Sienna, stood a little to the south of the east end of the Meadows. A fragment of the wall still remains. At the Reformation, the magistrates seized upon the revenue of this convent, and it was with some difficulty that they were compelled to allow the unprotected inmates some part of their own funds for their future maintenance. The narrow lane which led to this religious establishment still retains the name of *Sciennes, or Sheens*.

Opposite to the convent of Sienna, on the east side of Newington, was a chapel, erected on a little eminence, called the Holy Mount, or *Mount Hooly*, belonging to the Knights Templars. In afterwards digging the ground, several bodies were found buried cross-legged, with swords by their sides.

St Leonard's Chapel and Hospital were situated on the east side of the road to Dalkeith. The lands belonging to this chapel were granted to the magistrates of Canongate, by James VI., for the support of *St Thomas's Hospital*; and were lost in the wreck of the funds of that charitable establishment. The ground in the neighbourhood still bears the name of *St Leonard's Hill*.

Still nearer to the city, a little distance from the town wall, and on the west side of the street called *Pleasance*, was a convent dedicated to *St Mary of Placentia*, from which the street seems to have taken its name; but no vestige of this house now remains.

The ruins of the *Chapel and Hermitage of St Anthony* are situated on the north side of *Arthur's Seat*, in view of the road called the *Duke's Walk*. The chapel was 43 feet long, 18 in breadth and the same in height. At its west end was a tower 19 feet square, and upwards of 40 in height. But this has long since fallen down, and the remainder of the building is hastening to decay. The cell of the hermitage still remains, a few yards to the west of the chapel. It is 16 feet long, and about 12 broad. At the foot of the rock, and at a little distance, is the spring, celebrated in an old Scottish ballad by the name of *St Anton's Well*. The monastery of *St Anthony*, to which this chapel was an appendage, stood a little to the north-west of the present church of *South Leith*, upon the west side of the lane still denominated *St Anthony's Wynd*. The seal of the monastery is preserved in the *Advocates' Library*.

A *Monastery of Carmelite Friars* was founded by the magistrates of *Edinburgh* in 1526, at *Greenside*, and dedicated to the *Holy Cross*. But these establishments being suppressed at the *Reformation*, the building was converted into an hospital for persons affected

with leprosy, and which had been endowed by John Robertson, a merchant in Edinburgh, in 1591. No trace of the hospital now remains.

The ruins of the *Church of Restalrig* stand about a mile east from Edinburgh. It was founded by James III. in honour of the Trinity and the Virgin Mary, and was endowed by the two next succeeding monarchs. James V. placed there a dean, nine prebendaries, and two singing boys. It was ordered by the General Assembly to be demolished as a monument of idolatry at the commencement of the Reformation. The great eastern window is still pretty entire. In the cemetery is a vaulted mausoleum, surmounted with yew trees, originally the burying place of the Logans of Restalrig.

POLITICAL AND CIVIL ESTABLISHMENTS.

Edinburgh Castle.

The Castle of Edinburgh is situated on the western and rugged extremity of the central hill on which the ancient part of the city is built. As before observed, it is separated from the buildings of the city by a space of about 350 feet in length and 300 in breadth. A parapet wall and railing were erected on the north side of this terrace in 1817. The area of the rock on which the Castle stands measures about seven English acres. It is elevated 383 feet above the level of the sea, and is accessible only on the eastern side, all the others being nearly perpendicular.

At the western termination of the Castle Hill is the outer barrier of the Castle, formed of strong pallisadoes. Beyond this is a dry ditch, with a draw-bridge and gate, which is defended on the flanks by two small

batteries. Within the gate is a guard-room, and a reservoir to supply the garrison with water. Beyond these on a road winding upwards, towards the north, are two gateways, the first of which is very strong, and has two portcullises. A little from the gateway, to the right, is a battery, called Argyle's Battery, near which there are store-houses for gun-carriages, and other implements of artillery. On the north is a grand store-room and arsenal, which, together with the other magazines in the fort, are capable of containing upwards of 30,000 stand of arms. A little farther on stands the governor's house, from which the road ascends to the chapel of the garrison, which was rebuilt in 1818. Near the chapel is the main guard-room, and beyond it on the east a large semicircular platform, called the Half-moon, mounted with twelve, eighteen, and twenty-four pounders. On the top of this rampart is erected the flag-staff; and near it is the ancient well of the garrison, cut through the solid rock to a great depth. In addition to the battery mentioned there are several others at different parts of the circumference of the rampart or wall by which the brow of the rock is encircled. But the fortifications of the Castle correspond with none of the rules of art, being built according to the irregular form of the precipice on which they stand.

The highest part of the Castle, which is towards the south-east, consists of a number of houses in the form of a square. This square is nearly 100 feet in diameter, and is used for mustering and exercising the soldiers. The houses are chiefly laid out in barracks for the accommodation of the officers. The buildings on the east side of the square were formerly used as the royal apartments. These apartments are of considerable antiquity; and, from the date 1556 appearing in the front wall, seem to have been either built or repaired at that period. In a small room on the ground floor in the south-east corner of the edifice was Mary Queen of Scots delivered, June 19, 1566, of her only son, James

VI., afterwards James I. of England, a prince whose birth was fortunate for the whole island, as in his person the crowns of two nations, opposed to each other from the earliest ages, were at last united. The roof is divided into four compartments, with a thistle at each corner, and an imperial crown in the centre, with the initials M. R.

The Scottish Regalia.

In an apartment in this quarter called the Crown-room, immediately under the square tower, are deposited the Scottish Regalia. These, consisting of the crown, sceptre, and sword of state, were placed here on the 26th of March 1707.

It was long doubted, however, whether these ensigns of Scottish royalty had not been removed; for, on a search in this apartment in the year 1794, the commissioners appointed by the royal warrant, in doubt of their powers, did not cause the chest in which they were said to be deposited to be opened, and the general belief was, that they were not to be found. Other commissioners, however, were appointed by the Prince Regent with the necessary powers; and on the 5th February 1818, the large oaken chest in the Crown-room was forced open, and the relics of the Scottish monarchy were discovered. These were found to consist of a crown, sceptre, and sword of state, of elegant workmanship, and in perfect preservation. There was also a silver rod of office, said to be that of the Lord-Treasurer. A Keeper of the Regalia has been appointed, and the public can now be gratified with the sight of these venerable and valued relics.

The *Crown* is of pure gold, and is composed of a broad fillet which goes round the head, adorned with twenty-two precious stones; and between each of these stones is a large oriental pearl. Above the great circle is another smaller one, fronted with twenty points, with diamonds and imitation sapphires alternately. The points are topped with pearls. The upper cir-

cle is elevated or heightened into ten crosses-floree, each having in the centre a large diamond between four pearls, placed in cross saltire; and these crosses-floree are interchanged with other ten high fleurs-de-lis, which top the points of the second small circle. From the upper circle rise four arches, adorned with enamelled figures, which meet and close at the top, surmounted with a globe and cross-patee. In the centre of the cross-patee is an amethyst, which points the front of the crown; and behind, on the other side, is a large pearl. Below this last are the initials J. R. V. The crown is nine inches in diameter, and in height, from the under circle to the top of the cross, six inches. It is turned up with ermine, and the cap, which was formerly of purple velvet, was changed to crimson in 1685. The precious stones in the crown are diamonds, jacinths, oriental garnets, chrysoprises, and amethysts. The emeralds are doublets, and the sapphires are imitated in enamel.

The *Sceptre* is of silver, double gilt; the stalk of it is two feet long, of a hexagonal form, and divided by three buttons or knobs. Between the first and second button is the handle; from the second to the capital three sides are engraved, the other three are plain. Upon the top of the stalk is an antique capital of embossed leaves, upon the abacus of which are several figures of Saints. Under these figures are the letters J. R. V. The sceptre is surmounted by a crystal globe $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter, and topped with a large oriental pearl. The whole length of the sceptre is thirty-four inches.

The *Sword of State* is five feet long, and of elegant workmanship. The handle and pommel are silver gilt, and fifteen inches in length; the traverse or cross seventeen inches and a half. On the blade is indented in gold letters JULIUS II. P. and it was a present from that pope to James IV. The scabbard is of crimson velvet, and richly ornamented.

The *Lord-Treasurer's Rod of Office*, though not in

the inventory, was found in the chest along with the regalia. It is of silver gilt, and seems of elegant workmanship. The large oak chest itself, in which the whole were contained for so many years, is worthy of observation.

The Crown-room is neatly fitted up for the exhibition of these relics of Scottish royalty. They are placed on a table in the centre of an oval space, inclosed by an iron railing, and the crown is placed on the original square cushion of crimson velvet found along with it. The room is lighted by four lamps, and hung with crimson.

Two persons in the dress of the wardens of the Tower attend to show the Regalia.

There was formerly a room for the meeting of the Scottish parliament in the great square on the top of the Castle; and the royal gardens were situated in the marsh afterwards called the North Loch. The king's stables were on the south side, where the houses still retain the name, and the place to the south-west, where the barns were established, is known by the name of Castlebarns.

The Castle of Edinburgh being a place of little strength, is principally used as a station for soldiers. But the old barracks not being sufficiently large to accommodate the number thought necessary to be stationed in this part of the kingdom, a large range of new barracks was begun to be built on the south-west side in 1796, sufficient to quarter about twelve hundred men. This new building is 120 feet in length, by 50 in breadth, and contains five floors or stories. A spire and clock was also erected on one of the old buildings in 1795; which has since been repaired and altered; and a new chapel for the accommodation of the garrison has been lately built. Though the new barracks are perhaps constructed on the best plan for the accommodation of the soldiers, yet the picturesque effect of the ancient buildings of the Castle, when seen from the west, is much hurt by the contrast of the plain

and ponderous new buildings, with the turreted remains of the ancient fortifications. The view from the ramparts is very extensive, and is much admired.

Edinburgh Castle has a governor, generally a Scottish nobleman, a deputy-governor who resides in the garrison, a fort-major, a store-keeper, master-gunner, and chaplain. With its present extended buildings it can accommodate upwards of 2000 men.

The antiquity of the Castle is at least equal to that of the city, and perhaps the security derived from the protection of the one, might have been the chief cause which gave rise to the other. A situation like this must have been occupied as a strong-hold from the earliest times.

In the first account given of this fortress, the rock is by Hector Boece called the *Hill of Agnes*, whence some have inferred, that the town did not at that time exist, or was not then of sufficient consequence to give name to the spot. It is also supposed, that the Agnes here mentioned was a saint of that name, and, therefore, that this account does not carry the antiquity farther back than the Christian era. But the many fables of Boece prevent much reliance being placed on his authority. Long after this, according to Fordoun, this castle was called *Castrum Puellarum*, from the daughters of the Pictish kings and chiefs being kept and educated there, as being a place of security in these barbarous times. From its height it was also styled the *Winged Castle*.

But without claiming an antiquity for this fortress, which strains credibility, its origin may be referred to the same source as that which gave rise to the city, of which the Castle was perhaps the beginning, and first bore the name.

The first historical fact concerning this Castle is found in Fordoun, who relates, that, in 1093, Queen Margaret, the widow of Malcolm Canmore, died here a few days after her husband was slain; and that in the same year it was besieged by Donald Bane, bro-

ther to King Malcolm, assisted by the Norwegian monarch.

In the year 1174, King William I. of Scotland, surnamed the Lion, being taken prisoner by the English in the neighbourhood of Alnwick, his subjects purchased his freedom by surrendering the independency of his kingdom. Many hostages, and some of the chief garrisons, among the latter this castle, were delivered to King Henry II. as pledges for the performance of the treaty; but on the marriage of William with Ermengarde, cousin to the King of England, Edinburgh Castle was given back as a dower to that queen.

In 1239 Alexander III. was betrothed to the daughter of King Henry III. of England, and the young queen had this castle assigned for her residence.

During the contest for the crown between Bruce and Baliol, the castle was, in 1296, besieged and taken by the English, and it remained in their possession near twenty years; but it was, in 1313, recovered by Sir Thomas Randolph, Earl of Murray, when King Robert Bruce caused it, and the other fortresses recovered from the English, to be demolished, that they might not again be occupied by them in any future incursions. It was in ruins in 1336, when it served for the retreat of part of the Count of Namur's forces, defeated by the Earl of Murray, who held it but one day.

King Edward III., on his way from Perth in his return to England, visited Edinburgh Castle, and gave orders for its being rebuilt, and for placing a strong garrison in it. It was nevertheless, in 1341, surprised by William Douglas, who, for that purpose, made use of the following stratagem. Douglas, with three other gentlemen, waited on the governor. One of them, pretending to be an English merchant, informed him that he had for sale, on board of a vessel then just arrived in the Forth, a cargo of wine, strong-beer, and biscuit, exquisitely spiced; at the same time pro-

ducing, as a sample, a bottle of wine and another of beer. The governor, tasting and approving of them, agreed for the purchase of the whole, which the feigned captain requested he might deliver very early next day, in order to avoid interruption from the Scots. He came accordingly at the time appointed, attended by a dozen of armed followers, disguised in the habits of sailors; and the gates being opened for their reception, they contrived, just in the entrance, to overturn a carriage, in which the provisions were supposed to be loaded, thereby preventing the gates from being suddenly shut. They then killed the porter and guards, and, blowing a horn as a signal, Douglas, who, with a band of armed men, had lain concealed near the Castle, rushed in and joined his companions. A sharp conflict ensued, in which most of the garrison being slain, the Castle was recovered for the Scots, who, about the same time, had also driven the English entirely out of Scotland.

During the reign of John Earl of Carrick, who assumed the name and title of Robert III., from a superstitious notion that the name of John was unfortunate for monarchs, the burgesses of Edinburgh had the singular privilege conferred on them of building houses for themselves within the Castle, and of free access to them without paying any fees to the constable, subject to no other limitation than that they should be persons of good fame.

The Castle of Edinburgh has, at different times, served not only as the residence of the kings of Scotland, but also for their prison. The Scottish barons, under the feudal system, almost equalled their kings in riches and in power; and sometimes possessed themselves of the royal person to sanction their ambitious designs. Thus James II. in the year 1438, was held here in a sort of honourable durance, by Sir William Crichton the chancellor; till, by a stratagem contrived by his mother, he was conveyed from hence one morning early in a trunk. But he did not long enjoy

his enlargement; for he was taken by a band of armed men while hunting in the woods of Stirling, and conveyed to this castle. It was here also that William the sixth Earl of Douglas, with his two friends, were basely murdered by the command of Crichton, who envied his riches and dreaded his power.

James III. was also confined here by his subjects for the space of nine months, till released, in the year 1482, by the Duke of Albany, assisted by the citizens of Edinburgh, who surprised the castle.

In the year 1573, during the troubles which agitated the kingdom in the reign of Queen Mary, this fortress was defended for the queen, at that time a prisoner in England, by Kirkaldy of Grange. When all the rest of Scotland had submitted to the regent's authority, Kirkaldy alone, with a few brave associates, still continued faithful to the cause of his unfortunate mistress. Morton, the regent, unable to reduce the garrison with his own forces, applied to Elizabeth for assistance, who sent Sir William Drury to his aid with fifteen thousand foot, and a considerable train of artillery. Trenches were now opened, and approaches regularly carried on against the Castle. Five batteries, consisting of thirty-one guns, were erected against it. But Kirkaldy defended himself with the utmost courage, fostered by despair. For three and thirty days did he resist all the efforts of the Scots and English; nor did he demand a parley till the fortifications were battered down, the spur or block-house on the east taken by assault, the well dried up, and every other supply of water cut off. Even then his spirit was unsubdued, and he determined rather gloriously to fall behind the last intrenchment than to yield to his inveterate enemies. But his garrison were not animated with the same heroic and desperate resolution, and, rising into a mutiny, they forced him to capitulate. He accordingly surrendered himself to Sir William Drury, on the 29th of May 1573. The English general, in the name of his mistress, promised that he

should be honourably treated; but Elizabeth, without regarding her own honour, or that of Drury, delivered him up to the vengeance of the regent, who caused him to be hanged, on the 3d of August 1573.

In the year 1577, though Morton had found it necessary to resign the government into the hands of the young king, he still held the Castle of Edinburgh in his hands. But a supply of provisions being intercepted by the inhabitants of the city, he was forced to give up this important fortress without resistance.

In 1650 the Castle sustained a siege of above two months against the parliamentary army commanded by Cromwell, and at last surrendered on honourable terms. At the Revolution it was long held for King James by the Duke of Gordon, with a weak and ill provided garrison. In the rebellion of 1715, an unsuccessful attempt was made by the rebels to surprise this fortress; and in 1745, notwithstanding that the Highlanders were masters of the town of Edinburgh, they did not venture to attack the Castle, nor did they even succeed in entirely cutting off the communication between it and the city.

Since that time the history of this fortress consists only of a series of internal improvements, for the accommodation of the soldiers stationed in this part of the country. During the period of the late war, a number of French prisoners were confined in it; but it is to be hoped, that the inhabitants of the city will no more be alarmed at the desolation made by its cannon, and that, for the purposes of destruction, their thunder is hushed for ever.

Palace of Holyroodhouse.

The Palace of Holyroodhouse stands at the eastern extremity of the city of Edinburgh, and at the bottom of that part of the High Street named the Canongate. It is a beautiful building, of a quadrangular form, with an open court in the centre, 94 feet square. The western front consists of two large castellated square

towers, four stories in height, which are joined by a lower building or gallery of two stories, with a flat roof and double ballustrade. The towers have each three circular turrets at their exterior angles, rising from the ground to the battlements, the fourth angle of each great tower being concealed by the buildings which surround the inner court. In the middle of the low gallery is the entrance, ornamented by four Doric columns, which support a cupola in the form of an imperial crown. Underneath the cupola is a clock; and over the gateway are the royal arms of Scotland. The front to the east is of equal elegance. Round the area in the inside is a handsome arcade, faced with pilasters of the Doric order. On the entablature of these are cut the ensigns of Scottish royalty; the thistle and the crown, the sword and the sceptre. Between the windows of the second floor are a range of Ionic pilasters; and above these an equal number of the Corinthian order. On a pediment in this area, fronting the west, are the royal arms. At the south-west angle of the piazza is the large staircase, which leads to the royal apartments; and on the north side of the building is the great gallery, which is 150 feet long, 24 in breadth, and nearly 20 in height. This gallery is hung with the fanciful portraits of one hundred and eleven monarchs of Scotland, painted by De Witt. Here are held the elections of the Scottish peers. Adjoining to the gallery is a drawing and state bed-chamber, wainscotted with oak. The festoons of flowers over the doors and mantle-pieces in this apartment are executed with a considerable degree of elegance, but the stucco ornaments of the roof are rather heavy. Near to this, in what are called Lord Dunmore's lodgings, is a celebrated painting of Charles I. and his queen, going a hunting, painted by Mytons. A horse for his majesty, and a palfrey for the queen, are introduced, and the celebrated dwarf, Jeffrey Hudson, holding a spaniel in a string, and the whole is executed in very

good style. Here also are full length portraits of George III. and his Queen by Ramsay.

Strangers visiting the palace are usually led to Queen Mary's apartments, in the second floor of which her own bed still remains. It is of crimson damask, bordered with green silk fringes and tassels, but is now almost in tatters. The cornice of the bed is of open figured work. Close to the floor in this room is a small opening in the wall, which leads to a passage and a trap-stair, communicating with the apartments below. Through this passage Darnley and his accomplices rushed in to murder the unhappy Rizzio, on the 9th of March 1566. The queen, when this outrage took place, was at supper, in a closet adjoining to her bedchamber, with the Countess of Argyle, Rizzio, and a few domestics. Rizzio, on perceiving the conspirators enter, headed by Lord Ruthven in complete armour, instantly supposed he was the victim, and took refuge behind the queen. But, in spite of her tears and entreaties, he was torn from her presence, and, before he could be dragged through the next apartment, the rage of his enemies put an end to his life, piercing his body with fifty-six wounds. The closet in which Mary was at supper when this tragical scene was acted is about twelve feet square.

The more ancient parts of the present palace, consisting of the north-west towers, were built by James V. about the year 1528, as a royal residence, though for ages before the Scottish kings seem to have occasionally resided at this place. Below a niche in one of these towers his name is still to be seen, JAC. REX V. SCOTORUM. During the minority of Queen Mary, the Palace of Holyroodhouse was burnt along with the city, by the English forces under the Earl of Hertford. Soon after this period, however, it was repaired and enlarged beyond its present size. At that time it is said to have consisted of no fewer than five courts, the most westerly of which was the largest.

It was bounded on the east by the front of the palace, which occupied the same space as it does at present; but the building extended itself farther towards the south. At the north-west corner was a strong gate, (the gate of the ancient adjoining abbey,) with Gothic pillars, arches, and towers, which was taken down in 1755.

Great part of the Palace of Holyroodhouse was burnt by the soldiers of Cromwell. At the Restoration, however, it was again repaired, and altered into its present form by King Charles II. These alterations and reparations were designed by Sir William Bruce, a celebrated architect, and the work was executed by Robert Mylne, whose name appears on a pillar in the north-west angle of the inside of the square. FVN. BE RO. MYLNE M. M. IVL. 1671.

The paintings of the monarchs of Scotland in the gallery were much defaced by the English soldiers quartered there in the year 1745. They seem to have thought that, by destroying the inanimate effigies of the House of Stuart, they eminently displayed their loyalty to the House of Hanover. Prince Charles Stuart, (the young Pretender,) in that year also, took up his residence for some time in this mansion of his fathers; and thither the inhabitants of Edinburgh repaired to him, to pay the assessment laid on the city.

Of this palace, which is now almost the only entire regal residence which remains in Scotland, the Duke of Hamilton is heritable keeper. He has a lodging within it, as have also several others of the Scottish nobility, in which are a number of portraits, some of them of considerable merit. Notwithstanding of this, a great part of the building remained uninhabited, and was hastening to decay, till, in 1793, apartments were fitted up for the residence of the Count D'Artois, brother of the present King of France, the Dukes D'Angouleme and Berri, and others of the French exiled nobility.

Abbey of Holyroodhouse, and Royal Chapel.

Adjacent to the Palace stand the ruins of the Church of the Abbey of Holyroodhouse. This Abbey was founded by David I. in 1128. The traditional accounts which occasioned its erection are thus related:—King David I., its founder, being on a hunting match in the forest of Drumselch, near Edinburgh, on rood-day, was attacked by a large hart, and his life was in the utmost danger. While he was endeavouring to defend himself against the furious assaults of the animal, a miraculous cross from Heaven slipped into his hand, which so frightened the stag, that he retreated immediately. This wonderful circumstance having, of course, put an end to the chace, David repaired to the castle of Edinburgh, where, in a dream, he was instructed to erect an abbey or house for canons regular, on the place where the celestial cross was put into his hand. In obedience to this visionary command, the king erected an abbey for the said canons, dedicated it to the honour of the Holy Cross, and deposited the same therein, where it is said to have remained till the reign of David II. That prince, whom the cross seems not to have protected as it did his predecessor, was taken prisoner by the English at the battle of Durham, and with him the cross fell into the hands of the enemy. It remained in that city for several ages, where it is said to have been held in great veneration.

Such is the fabulous account given of the circumstance which occasioned the erection of this abbey. It is a miracle near a-kin to many of those which popery has often since imposed on the credulity of mankind. David I., who was a pious prince, seems to have been much under the guidance of his spiritual instructors, (*a sair sanct to the crown*, as James VI. termed him for his liberality to the religious orders;) and it is not to be wondered at, when their interest was so nearly concerned, that they should procure the sanction of a

miracle to a work of such a nature as the endowment of an abbey.

However this may be, the abbey was founded by a charter in the year 1128, the original of which is in the archives of the city. It was bestowed on the canons regular of St Augustine, who were brought thither from the priory of St Andrews in the county of Fife. They had granted to them the church of Edinburgh Castle, with those of St Cuthbert's, Corstorphine, and Libberton, in the county of Mid-Lothian, and of Airth in Stirlingshire; the priories of St Mary's Isle in Galloway, of Blantyre in Clydesdale; of Rowadill in Ross, and three others in the Western Isles. To them David also granted the privilege of erecting a burgh between the town of Edinburgh and the church of Holyroodhouse. From these canons the street which they erected had the name of *Canongate*, which it still retains. In this new burgh they had a right to hold markets. They had also portions of land assigned them in different parts, with a most extensive jurisdiction, and right of trial by duel, and fire and water ordeal. They had also certain revenues payable out of the Exchequer and other funds, with fishings, and the privilege of erecting mills on the Water of Leith, which still retain the name of *Canonmills*. The arms of the *Canongate* are a hart's head surmounted by a cross, in remembrance of the miracle which procured the erection of the abbey.

Other grants and privileges were bestowed upon this monastery by succeeding sovereigns, so that it was deemed the richest religious foundation in Scotland. At the Reformation, its annual revenues were 442 bolls of wheat, 640 bolls of bear, 560 bolls of oats, 500 capons, 24 hens, as many salmon, twelve loads of salt, besides a great number of swine, and about L.250 Sterling in money.

In 1177 a national council was held in this abbey, on the arrival of a legate to take cognizance of a dispute between the English and Scottish clergy, as to the

submission of the latter to the church of England. In August 1332 the army of Edward III. plundered it, carrying off the church plate; and was burnt in 1385 by the forces of Richard II. In April 1544, during the irruption of the Earl of Hertford, this abbey was nearly reduced to ashes. The choir and transept of the church were then destroyed, and nothing left standing but the nave, of which the ruins now remain. A large brazen font was carried away at this time by Sir Richard Lea, captain of the English pioneers, who presented it to the church of St Alban's in Hertfordshire, after he had caused the following inscription to be engraven on it:—“*Cum Læthia, oppidum apud Scotos non incelebre, et Edinburgus, primaria apud eos civitas, incendio conflagrent, Ricardus Leus, eques auratus, me flammis ereptum, ad Anglos perduxit. Hujus ego tanti beneficii memor, non nisi regum liberos lavare solitus, nunc meam operam etiam in fines Anglorum libenter condixi. Leus victor sic voluit. Vale. Anno Domini M,D,XLIII, et anno Henrici Octavi xxxvi.*” This font, during the civil war in the reign of Charles I., was melted and converted into money.

Along with the other religious houses, the buildings of the Abbey suffered much at the Reformation; the ornaments were despoiled by the populace, and nothing was left but the walls. At this time, and down to the reign of James VII., the church was occupied as the parish church of Canongate; but, on the accession of that prince, it was repaired in a very elegant manner as a royal chapel. A throne for the sovereign, and stalls for the knights companions of the order of the Thistle, were erected; the floor was paved with marble of different colours, and a fine organ was put up. But at the Revolution, which soon after took place, the populace, whose hatred of popery, and antipathy to episcopacy, often carried them to extremes in their resentment, once more despoiled this ancient edifice, tore down its ornaments, and even carried off many of the mar-

ble stones of the pavement, which had been so lately laid.

In this situation it long stood neglected, till the Duke of Hamilton, the hereditary keeper of the palace, represented its situation to the Barons of Exchequer, and craved that the roof, which was now become ruinous, might be repaired. The Barons ordered a plan and estimate for the work to be given in, which was accordingly done, and the plan being approved of, L. 1003 was granted by them for this purpose, on the 7th August 1758. The architect and mason who were employed to repair the roof injudiciously covered it with large flag-stones. But the walls being insufficient to bear this weight, or the timbers which supported the stones being too slender, it was soon observed that, were the stones not removed, the building must unavoidably fall to ruin. A representation of its state was again made to the Barons by another architect in 1766, which does not seem to have been regarded, and the roof fell in on the 2d of December 1768. In 1773 the rubbish occasioned by the roof giving way was sold, and a house in the lane called Baxter's Close was built with the figured stones, after defacing the carvings and cornices.

The Royal Chapel is built of freestone, and is of an oblong form, about 148 feet from west to east, and 66 feet from north to south. This was the nave of the original church, which, when entire, consisted of a centre and two side aisles, communicating by a double range of equilateral pointed arches, springing from clustered columns, with ornamented capitals. Above each of these rows a second range of smaller pointed arches, double in number, formed the front of a gallery over the stone vaulting of the side aisles; and on the top of these second rows was a third range of small arches, forming a gallery or passage in the thickness of the wall. In the outside of this upper gallery, which was a story higher than the side aisles, were a number of long narrow windows, which conveyed light into the

upper part of the middle aisles ; and this part of the building was vaulted with intersecting stone ribs, similar to the roofs of St Giles and Trinity College Church.

The flying buttresses, of which the under range of the south side still remains, were added by Abbot Crawford in 1483. A range of upright buttresses, with canopied niches and pinnacles of a more recent date, may be seen on the north wall. The principal entrance to this church was by a large arched door at the western extremity, now built up. In the north wall is another door, ornamented with niches, &c. Two doors also entered from the cloister ; at the west end is a door opening into a stair leading to the rood-loft, and another now shut up ; and in this quarter, in the south wall, is the communication with the palace by which strangers are usually conducted into the chapel.

The great east window occupies the western and only remaining one of the four large arches on which the central tower of the church had rested. This window is of modern execution, and probably was first formed in the reign of James VI. or Charles I., by the latter of whom the church, as appears from the inscription over the west door, seems to have been repaired. The mullions of this splendid window fell in the severe winter of 1795. But the Barons of Exchequer, in 1816, caused the window to be again put up in its original form,—the base of the walls to be cleared out,—the windows and northern arched door, which had been built up, to be re-opened, and the ground inclosed.

The north-west tower of the Conventual Church is in good preservation, and was covered in with lead in 1816. In this place is the monument and recumbent statue of Robert Viscount Belhaven, who died in 1639. It is of elegant workmanship, and the whole is of Parian marble. The height of this tower is 52 feet. It was latterly used as a vestry. Of the bells

which belonged to it, one is said to be hung in the steeple of the Tron Church, another in St Cuthbert's Chapel of Ease, and a third in one of the towers of St Paul's Chapel, York Place, having been formerly given to the congregation of that chapel when their former place of worship in the Cowgate was erected.

In the south-east corner of the chapel is the royal vault, in which were deposited the remains of David II., James II., Prince Arthur, third son of James IV., James V., Magdalen, Queen of James V., Arthur Duke of Albany, second son of James V., and Henry Lord Darnley. This repository of the royal dead did not escape the fury of the mob at the Revolution. Part of the leaden coffins were at that time carried away, and the remainder at clearing out the rubbish after the roof fell in 1768. A few bones, among which were some of large size, said to be those of Darnley, were long exhibited, but are now locked up in the royal vault. The area of the church is used as a cemetery.

The precincts of the Abbey of Holyroodhouse, including an extensive park inclosed by James V., are a sanctuary for insolvent debtors. That part of the park through which the road passes, and which is now called the Duke's Walk, from its having been the favourite promenade of the Duke of York, was once covered with tall oaks, of which, however, no vestige remains. From this walk rises Arthur's Seat, to the height of 822 feet above the level of the sea; and on the west the hill is terminated by a precipitous front of rocks called Salisbury Craigs. St Anthony's Chapel stands on an eminence overlooking the road.

A full and well drawn up account of the Abbey, Palace, and environs, may be had of the person who shows the chapel and royal apartments.

The Scottish Mint.

In the lane called Gray's Close stands the little court of buildings, formerly occupied by the Mint of

Scotland. They were erected in 1574; but no money has been struck here since the union of the kingdoms. The officers are, however, still kept up. This place was formerly, as the Abbey of Holyroodhouse now is, an asylum for insolvent debtors.

There seems to have been no mint or coins struck in Scotland before the time of Alexander I., who commenced his reign in 1107, although Boece and Leslie, without proper authority, state the origin of the Scottish Mint some ages earlier. The first coins were, as in England, thin silver pieces called pennies, of the weight of 24 grains, divided by a double cross, and for a long period this was the only circulating medium of native manufacture in both countries. The *groat*, (from the French *gros*, or German *grosche*,) a coin of four pennies in value, was first coined in Scotland by Robert Bruce, or by his son David II., and this was the silver coin in use till the reign of Queen Mary, who, after her marriage with Darnley, introduced *reals*, or *royals*, afterwards called *crowns*.

The oldest *gold* coins found in Scotland bear the name of Robert; but whether the first king of that name is not, it is believed, fully ascertained. Before the reign of James I. of Scotland, however, there is nothing found in the public acts regarding gold money. But, in 1424, when that prince returned from his captivity in England, it was enacted in parliament, that both the gold and silver coin should be similar to that of England in fineness and weight. The Scottish gold coins were at first, as in England, struck of a broad and large surface, but very thin. James V. was the first sovereign who contracted their figure by increasing their thickness; and the *bonnet pieces* of that prince are said, by Ruddiman, to equal the best Roman coins in elegance of workmanship. The general name for gold coin in Scotland was *florins*, or *nobles*, and *lions*; and in England *rose-nobles*, *angels*, *reals*, and *sovereigns*, often according to the device adopted.

When *copper money* was first coined in Scotland is uncertain. James III., however, in his first parliament, 1466, procured an act, ordaining, "that for sustention of the king's lieges, and almous-deeds to be done to the pure folk, there be cuinzieit copper money, four to the penny, havand on the tae part the croce of St Andrew, and the crown on the other part, with the subscription of Edinburgh, and an R., with James, on the other part." The same monarch also issued a depreciated silver coin, containing a very large alloy of copper, which was called *black money*; and the same example was afterwards followed during the regency of Morton, the coins at which time, from the name of the master of the mint, were known by the name of *Aitchisons*. The very small copper coins called *pennies*, worth 1-12th of an English penny, with the inscription, "*Nemo me impune lacesset*," were first coined in the reign of James VI.; and the copper coins of two pennies, called *two-penny pieces*, *boddles*, or *turners*, and also *babees*, containing six Scots pennies, and equal to an English halfpenny, began to be coined after the Restoration.

Of medals, or those coins of larger size not intended for circulation, the first are those of David II., struck in England during his captivity, 1330-1370. They are of gold, and are the earliest medals of modern Europe. Another Scottish gold medal occurs of James III. in 1478, weighing nearly two ounces. A third was struck in the reign of James IV., and others in the reign of Mary. The last Scottish medal, perhaps, struck in Scotland is the coronation one of Charles I., when he was crowned at Edinburgh in June 1633.

In Scotland the prince alone possessed the exclusive right of coining money. To him also all mines of gold and silver were acknowledged to belong. Nor was the manufacture of currency confined to the capital, for many coins bear the names of Aberdeen, Perth, Stirling, Dundee, Linlithgow, and Dumbarton.

The chief instruments used in coining, till no dis-

tant period, were a hammer, and steel dies upon which the device was engraved. The metal being previously prepared of the proper fineness and thickness, was cut into longitudinal slips, and a square piece being cut from the slip, it was afterwards rounded and adjusted to the weight of the money to be made. The blank pieces of metal were then placed between the two dies, and the upper one was struck with a hammer. This money was necessarily imperfect from the inequality of the force employed; and it was not till after the Restoration of Charles II. that the introduction of the mill and screw took place.

The Scottish currency, in circulation at the Union, being called in by an act of the Privy Council of Scotland, preparatory to making the coin of a uniform standard over the two kingdoms, the following sums were paid into the Bank of Scotland, in 1707, for the purpose of being recoined:

Of foreign silver money, (Sterling)	L.	132,080	17	0
Milled Scottish coins,	-	-	96,856	13 0
Coins struck by hammer,	-	-	142,180	0 0
English milled coins,	-	-	4000	0 0
			<hr/>	
	L.	411,117	10	0

And, as it appears from the acts of the Mint of Scotland, from 16th December 1602 to 19th July 1606, and from 20th September 1611 to 14th April 1613, that the proportion of gold coin issued was greater than that of the silver, it has been conjectured, that the total sum of money in circulation at the Union amounted to upwards of L. 900,000 Sterling.

Court of Session.

The Court of Session, the supreme civil judicature of Scotland, was established by King James V. in 1532, after the model of the ancient French parliaments. Before this period civil causes were tried by

an ambulatory committee of parliament, who assumed the title of Lords of Council and Session; but this mode of administering justice being found inconvenient, it was abolished, and regular judges appointed. At its establishment the Court of Session consisted of fourteen ordinary judges, seven of whom were clergymen and seven laymen; and an ecclesiastic, the Abbot of Cambuskenneth, was their first president. The king had also the power of adding to this number certain lords of his council, under the title of *Extraordinary Lords*; but these had no salary, nor were obliged to attend but at their own pleasure, or to gratify the wishes of the Court by their influence or their votes. This very objectionable part of the institution was, however, abrogated by 20th Geo. I. c. 19.

Before the Reformation the President of this Court was generally an ecclesiastic; but the clergy were finally excluded from a situation so foreign to their habits by an act of Parliament passed in the year 1584, which directed, that no parochial minister should ever afterwards bear an office in any court of justice. The last ecclesiastic who held the office of an ordinary Lord of Session was Robert Pont, minister of the parish of St Cuthbert's.

The College of Justice, of which the Court of Session forms the leading part, was erected into a body corporate by James V. This body consists, not only of the judges, but also of the Faculty of Advocates, the Writers to the Signet, Clerks of Session, and some others: The individuals composing this body enjoy many valuable privileges. They are not subject to the jurisdiction of any inferior judges,—are exempted from paying the taxes imposed upon the other inhabitants of Edinburgh, for ministers' stipend, and the impost on liquors, &c.—and are not liable to be called on for any services within the burgh. Nay, by several statutes, they are exempted from paying land-tax, and from all public taxes and contributions what-

ever; but this privilege has not been exercised since the Revolution.

The judges of the Court of Session, who sit both as judges and jury, are, as has already been observed, fifteen in number. These are generally appointed from the Faculty of Advocates, (the barristers of the Court;) but members of the Society of Writers to the Signet (the highest class of attorneys) may be chosen, under certain regulations, to this office. Prior to the year 1808, the whole fifteen judges sat as one court, with the exception of one of the fourteen ordinary judges, who, in an outer hall, under the title of the *Lord Ordinary*, forwarded, in weekly rotation, the cases through successive steps till they came in course to be ripe for the decision of the lords in the *Inner-house*. The increase of business, which, in the progress of commerce and manufactures, came before this court, however, pointed out obstacles to the speedy administration of justice, the natural consequences of a body so constituted; and accordingly various plans, by eminent individuals, were laid before the public, for the improvement of the Supreme Civil Court of Scotland. Among these, that which proposed dividing the Court into two or more chambers or divisions, seemed the most likely to meet the wishes of all parties.

A bill for this purpose was brought in by Lord Grenville to the House of Lords on the 18th of February 1807, the basis of which was, to divide the Court into three chambers of five judges each;—to have an intermediate Court of Review, consisting of the presidents of the three chambers, the Lord Chief Baron, and a presiding Lord, from which only appeals were to lie to the House of Lords,—and an establishment for the trial by jury of civil causes. The heads of this bill were approved of by the Faculty of Advocates and Writers to the Signet, but it was finally lost by the retiring of Lord Grenville from the administration in March 1807.

A new bill was, however, again brought in by Lord Chancellor Eldon, entitled, "An act concerning the administration of justice in Scotland, and concerning appeals to the House of Lords," which, after some modifications, was finally passed into a law in the year 1808. This act divided the judges into two chambers or divisions, of which the Lord President was to preside in the First Division of seven, and the Lord Justice Clerk in the Second of six ordinary lords. Each division was declared to have the same powers and privileges possessed by the whole Court,—four to be a quorum. In the event of an equality of votes the senior Lord Ordinary to be called in to give a casting vote. Commissioners were also appointed to inquire into the administration of justice in Scotland,—as to the form of process in the Court of Session,—and in what cases jury trial could be usefully established, and *viva voce* evidence more extensively introduced. The division of the Court was provided to take place at their meeting for the winter session on 12th November 1808.

The judges previously met on the 20th October 1808, and framed what is called an act of sederunt, regulating the division of the causes and distribution of office-bearers, and enacting regulations for the preparatory business under the management of the ordinaries, and appointing that one from each division attend in the outer hall weekly, for forwarding the causes through the necessary stages.

By subsequent acts and parliamentary regulations, there are now four permanent Lords Ordinary, two from each division, who do not judge in cases before the Inner Court unless specially called on for the purpose, but decide in all causes in the first instance in the Outer Court, and prepare cases for the Inner. The junior judge of the Court, other than the four last mentioned, takes charge of all the business in the Bill Chamber (which chiefly consists of summary appeals from inferior courts) during Session time, and judges in matters of teinds or tithes, and in special cases that

may be remitted to him by either division. On the death of any of the judges of the Inner Courts, the senior permanent Ordinary steps into his place, and the junior judge falls into the department of one of the permanent Lords Ordinary, while the new appointed judge takes the Bill-Chamber.

At the first meeting of the Court after the division into two chambers, the judges of the Second Division occupied the apartment above the lobby, now the Exchequer Court. But a new hall having been erected to the west of the Old Parliament Hall, or Outerhouse, the judges, as authorized by his Majesty's warrant, dated the 6th, proceeded to business there on the 14th November 1809.

In the Court of Session are tried, not only all actions of debt and trespass, and all causes in civil affairs, but all matters of equity, there being no Court of Chancery in Scotland. They also hear and decide appeals from all inferior courts; but the decisions of the Court of Session may be brought under the review of the House of Lords, the supreme judicatory of Britain. The judges of both divisions united likewise form another court, which supplies the place of a committee of the Scots Parliament, designated by the name of the *Commissioners for Plantation of Kirks and Valuation of Teinds*; and, in this capacity, judge concerning the livings of the clergy, tithes, and points connected with these.

This court holds two terms or sessions in the year; the first of two months, called the *Summer Session*, commencing on the 12th of May, and ending on the 11th of July; and the second, of four months, named the *Winter Session*, beginning on the 12th of November, and ending on the 11th of March, with the exception of three weeks of recess during the Christmas holidays. During the vacations between the terms, however, one of the judges, weekly by rotation, called the *Lord Ordinary on the Bills*, attends for the discussion of summary causes.

The business of the Court is chiefly carried on in

written pleadings, prepared by the advocates, first before one of the Lords Ordinary, and after his decision before one of the Inner Courts. When it is brought before the latter, a printed copy of the pleadings is furnished to every judge, and put into boxes appropriated for this purpose, (each individual judge having a box for his own papers,) several days before the cause is taken up. At the calling of the cause the advocates and attorneys likewise attend, and support the statements in the printed pleadings, by *viva voce* debates; and, in cases of weighty importance, these pleadings last for several days. After the first decision of a cause in the Inner Court, the party who thinks himself aggrieved may again bring the judgment before the Court, by what is termed a reclaiming petition; but this must be given in by a certain specified time, while the circumstances of the case are recent in the memory of the judges. If no petition be presented within this space allowed, the decision becomes final, and the only resource in this case is an appeal to the House of Lords.

The judges of the Court of Session, from the time of their nomination by the Crown, both in their private and in their official capacity, take the title of *Lord*, and have in court purple robes, turned up with crimson velvet. The salary of the Lord President is L. 4300, and of the ordinary judges L. 2000 per annum.

Jury Court.

The commissioners appointed by parliament in 1808 to inquire into the fitness of introducing trial by jury, in civil cases, into the Scottish judicial establishment, reported in May 1810, that if care was taken, "that no alteration of the municipal law of Scotland should be affected by the institution, that the enabling the Court of Session to direct issues of fact to be tried by jury, might afford a safe foundation on which important experiments might be made." This report lay untouched for several years, till, on the 30th of November 1814, the Lord Chancellor introduced a bill for esta-

blishing this mode of trial in civil causes in Scotland. This was withdrawn, and another amended bill brought under consideration, on 16th February 1815, in the House of Lords, which, after passing through the House of Commons, received the royal assent in April 1815. The Court was opened at Edinburgh on 22d January 1816, by the Lord Chief Commissioner Adam, Lord Meadowbank, and Lord Pitmilley. Some further modifications for extending the practice of this Court were sanctioned by an act of parliament passed in 1819. The principal object of this act is to bring the cases more particularly adapted for trial by jury into court at once, at least nearly so, without waiting the preliminary discussions in the Court of Session, and thus to avoid the delay which the forms of that court necessarily oppose to the speedy decision of law suits. The act also authorizes the erection of a court room, and the necessary offices. The judges of this court hold circuit courts in the vacation between terms, at the principal towns in the country. The Lord Chief Commissioner has a salary of L. 2000, and the two Lords Commissioners L. 600 each. The two latter have hitherto been named from the judges of the Court of Session; but a member of the Faculty of Advocates, of a certain number of years standing, may be appointed.

Court of Justiciary.

The Court of Justiciary is the supreme criminal judicature in Scotland. It is composed of a Lord Justice General, a Lord Justice Clerk, and five Lords Commissioners. The office of Lord Justice General is merely a nominal one, and is now, it is believed, to be abolished altogether. The other judges, of which the Lord Justice Clerk is president, hold at the same time the office of judges in the Court of Session. The causes which come before this court are tried by a jury of fifteen citizens, and the prosecutions are carried on in the name of the Lord Advocate, for his Majesty's interest, as public prosecutor, and are conducted in Court

by his Lordship and deputies, the Solicitor-General, and the Agent for the Crown. A majority of the jury either acquits or condemns the delinquent, unanimity in opinion not being essential. During the recess of the Court of Session, the judges of this court, twice in the year, go on circuits through the different parts of the kingdom. One judge can hold a circuit court; and it has been found, by a decision in 1763, that the judgments of circuit courts are not liable to be reviewed by the High Court of Justiciary. The jurisdiction of the court itself in criminal cases is supreme, and from their sentence there lies no appeal. The Lord Justice General has a salary of L.2000, the Lord Justice Clerk L.2000, and the other judges L.600 each. All of them, with the exception of the Lord Justice General, enjoy at the same time salaries as judges in the Court of Session, and any of the five ordinary Lords of Justiciary may also be commissioners of the Jury Court, thus holding the situation of judges in three Supreme Courts.

Court of Exchequer.

At what time this court was erected in Scotland is not known. It seems, however, to have been formed on the plan of that of England, the constitution and practice of both courts being nearly the same. The name Exchequer seems to be derived from the French *Echiquier*, a chequered cloth, with which the table at which the judges sat was formerly, and is still, covered. This court is composed of five judges, one, who sits as president, with the title of Lord Chief Baron, and four ordinary barons. They have four terms in the year, and all revenue causes are here tried. The cases are decided by a jury of twelve; and the Court of Exchequer, till very lately, was the only one in Scotland where matters of civil right were tried in this manner. The Lord Chief Baron has L. 4000 a year; one of the barons, who is generally from the English bar, L.2865, and the other three L.2000.

Faculty of Advocates.

The Faculty of Advocates hold the same situation as Barristers or Counsel in England. The affairs of this Faculty are managed by a *Dean*, or president, a treasurer, clerk, and council, selected from the members. Besides the usual branches of a liberal education, those who are admitted as advocates must have gone through a regular course of civil and Scots law; and if, after due examination in public and private by a committee appointed by the faculty, the candidate be found qualified, he obtains permission to practise as one of their number. Every advocate besides pays to the society, on being admitted, a sum, which has at various periods been augmented, and is now L. 200 Sterling. One half of this money goes to the support of the library belonging to the faculty, which is by far the most valuable in Scotland.

The Faculty of Advocates are subject to the authority of the judges of the Court of Session; and from this body the bench is supplied with judges. The Sheriff-deputes of the different counties of Scotland are likewise nominated from this society; and, since the union of the kingdoms, this profession has become in Scotland almost the only road to eminence and to wealth.

Though the proceedings of the court to which they are principally attached do not give the same opportunity of cultivating public speaking as the courts of the sister country; yet this is, perhaps, abundantly compensated by the means it affords of acquiring facility and correctness in writing. That provincial mode of speaking, which long characteristically marked the Scottish bar, has now almost totally vanished, and, in another age, will be unknown. The nature of the Jury Court has brought the qualifications of this body more before the public; and their appearance in the capital, in the court of last resort, has often demonstrated their claims to the highest honours of eloquence. The advocates are, perhaps, the most

wealthy community in Edinburgh, and to the preponderance of this body, and that of the Writers to the Signet, the society in this city owes much of its peculiar character. The number of advocates at present on the roll is 314.

Society of Writers to the Signet.

Connected with the Court of Session are the Society of Clerks or Writers to his Majesty's Signet. Their business is to subscribe the writs that pass the royal signet in Scotland, and practise as attorneys before the Courts of Session, Justiciary, and Jury Court. The members also possess the exclusive privilege of directing other branches of legal practice, and are the principal conveyancers of the country. The office of Keeper of the Signet is very lucrative; but the business is performed by a deputy and clerks. The qualifications for admission into this body are an apprenticeship for five years with one of the members, after two years attendance at the university, and attendance on a course of lectures on conveyancing, given by a lecturer appointed by the society, and also on the Scots law class in the University.

The Widows' Scheme of the Society of Writers to the Signet was found upon a plan similar to that of the clergy, and received the sanction of parliament in 1803. Some further improvements were made on this plan by an act procured in 1817. The capital for every hundred members is, by this act, to be L.20,000. The number of members on the roll is at present 430.

Solicitors before the Supreme Courts.

Besides the Writers to the Signet, who enjoy the right to conduct exclusively certain branches of legal procedure, there is another society of practitioners, who act as attorneys before the Session, Justiciary, and Jury Courts. They are of very long standing in the courts, and were lately incorporated under the title of

Solicitors before the Supreme Courts. The society is pretty numerous.

The judges of the Courts of Session, Justiciary, and Exchequer, with the members of the Faculty of Advocates, and Society of Writers to the Signet, and Society of Solicitors, with the officers of court, form, as before mentioned, an incorporation, instituted by James V., called the College of Justice, of which the judges of the Court of Session enjoy the title of Senators.

Parliament House.

This building, which is now occupied by the Court of Session, at least what is called the Outer House, was formerly the place where the Scottish Parliament met. It was begun to be erected in the year 1632, and was completed in 1640, at an expence of L. 11,600 Sterling. It occupies part of the south and the whole of the west sides of the square to which it gives its name. The old building is 133 feet long, by 98 broad in the widest end, and 60 in the narrowest. In the back part it is 60 feet high, but, on account of the inequality of the ground, the north and east fronts are only 40 feet. Over the original entrance from the east were the arms of Scotland, with allegorical figures of Mercy and Truth for supporters, and this inscription, *Stant his felicia regna*; under the arms the motto *Uni unionem*. But the whole front of the ancient building was faced up, and covered by an open arcade in the Grecian style of architecture, begun in 1807, and the only part of the building which remains in its former state is the great hall where the Scottish Parliament met. This hall is 122 feet long by 49 broad. The roof is of oak, arched, and elegantly finished. On the walls are full length portraits of King William III., Queen Mary his consort, and Queen Anne, painted by Sir Godfrey Kneller; and of George I., John Duke of Argyle, and Archibald Duke of Argyle, by Mr Aikman of Cairney. The Court of Session, before its division into chambers, sat in an adjoining room, of

much smaller dimensions, which was formerly appropriated for the meetings of the Privy-Council. This apartment, after the division of the Court, was enlarged and neatly fitted up for the judges of the First Division, and a marble statue of the late President Blair, by Chantry, was, in 1818, placed behind the chair of the presiding judge.

A new room, finished in 1808, was likewise erected for the judges of the Second Division, entering from the west side of the great hall; and the statue of President Forbes, which formerly stood in a niche in the Outer Hall, was removed to this Court-room, and placed behind the chair of the Lord Justice Clerk. This statue was executed by Roubiliac at the expence of the Faculty of Advocates.

In the great hall was also erected, in 1818, a statue of the late Lord Viscount Melville by Chantry. It stands upon a pedestal near the north end of the room.

An addition has likewise been recently built to the south end of the Parliament House, containing, in the lower story, a new library room, 41 by 39 feet, for the Faculty of Advocates, communicating with their old apartments on the ground floor, and two court rooms on the floor above, upon a level with, and entering from the large hall, for two of the Lords Ordinary. These rooms are 30 feet by 19 each, and are lighted from the top by lantern lights. The windows of the great hall have been altered to correspond with the style of the apartment, which is to be lined with oak about six feet high all around. The other two Lords Ordinary still remain in the Outer Hall, and recessed niches have been made for their accommodation.

The Scottish Court of Exchequer occupies the apartments above, and to the east of the Parliament House, in the second floor. The Court-room is nearly semi-circular. The Jury Court also hold their sittings in this room.

The Court of Justiciary, in their sittings at Edin-

burgh, meet in the Court-room of the Second Division of the Court of Session. The valuable library of the Faculty of Advocates occupies the ground floor of the Parliament House.

Register Office.

The idea of erecting a building for preserving the public records was first suggested by the late Earl of Morton, Lord Register of Scotland. The Scottish records have been left imperfect from a variety of causes. Edward I. is said to have carried off or destroyed many of them; and afterwards Oliver Cromwell carried off the remainder. At the Restoration some of those which had been taken by Cromwell were sent back to Scotland by sea; but unfortunately one of the vessels which brought them was shipwrecked; and the records brought by the other had not then been properly arranged. The place where they were kept, too, was such as did not insure safety from accidents by fire. The Earl of Morton, therefore, to provide a place where they might be kept in safety in future, obtained from his majesty a grant of L. 12,000 Sterling, out of the money arising from the sale of the forfeited estates. The plan of the present building was accordingly designed by that celebrated architect, Mr Robert Adam, and the foundation stone was laid on the 17th of June 1774. The ceremony was performed under a discharge of artillery, in presence of the judges of the Courts of Session and Exchequer, and in the sight of a multitude of spectators. A brass plate was put into the foundation-stone, with the following inscription engraven upon it:—*Conservandis Tabulis Publicis positum est, anno M,DCC,LXXIV, munificentia optimi et pietissimi principis Georgii Tertii.* In a glass vase, hermetically sealed, which was also placed in the foundation-stone, are deposited specimens of the different coins of his present Majesty.

This noble edifice stands at the east end of Prince's Street, about 40 feet back from the line of the street,

and its front looks southward along the North Bridge. The length of the front, from east to west, is 200 feet; the breadth, including the diameter of the dome, is 120 feet. The part of the building erected is only half of the plan which was intended. It is sufficient, however, for the accommodation of the records at present; and it will probably be a considerable time before the increase of these make a farther extension of the building necessary. According to the original plan, the building is to consist of a square of 200 feet, with a dome of 50 feet diameter in the centre. The front, and one half of each wing, is only erected.

In the centre of the edifice is the large dome, 50 feet in diameter, and 80 in height. This dome is lighted from the top by a window, 15 feet in diameter, the frame of which is of copper. A statue of his present Majesty, in marble, by the Hon. Mrs Damer, stands under the dome. At each corner of the front is a little projection with a Venetian window, and on the top a beautiful stone ballustrade, with a small cupola. In the middle is another projection, three windows in breadth, and four Corinthian pilasters, supporting a pediment, within which there is in composition the royal arms of Great Britain. These arms are by far too small, considering their elevation, and the magnitude of the building, and, to a spectator who views them from the street, convey rather the idea of a large medallion, than an appropriate ornament for such a building as the Register Office. The front is ornamented with a fine entablature of the Corinthian order; and the grand outer staircase is particularly elegant.

In the walls in the inside of the building are numerous arched divisions, disposed into presses for holding the records, the access to which is by a hanging gallery, which encircles the whole edifice. Two elegant staircases lead to the chambers where the records are kept, and the apartments of the clerks. The number of these apartments, when the original plan

shall be completed, is (exclusive of passages, staircases, and water-closets) ninety-seven, all of which are arched below, and accommodated with fire-places. This edifice, which is the most beautiful of Mr Adam's designs, is sufficient to perpetuate his name, were there no other monuments of his taste, as an architect of the first merit. Its erection cost nearly L. 40,000 Sterling.

The Lord Register has the chief direction of the business carried on in this office, and the principal clerks of the Court of Session are his deputies. These have a number of inferior clerks under them for carrying on the affairs of the Court of Session, and other matters which belong to the institution. The Lord Register is a minister of state in this country. He formerly collected the votes of the parliament of Scotland, and still, by himself or his deputies, collects those of the peers, at the election of the sixteen who represent the body of the Scottish nobility in the British parliament.

The internal arrangements of this office have of late years been much improved, and every thing connected with the arrangement and preservation of the public records of the country put on the best footing, under the superintendence of Thomas Thomson, Esq. advocate, the present depute-clerk register.

Court of Admiralty.

The Scottish Court of Admiralty is very ancient; but the form of their proceedings of old is not much known, as most of their ancient records are lost. The Lord High Admiral was, before the Union, his Majesty's lieutenant and justice-general on the seas, and in all creeks, harbours, and navigable rivers beneath the first bridge. He exercised his jurisdiction by deputies, the judge of the High Court of Admiralty, and the judges of the inferior courts in different districts. By an article of the Union, the jurisdiction of the Admiralty in Scotland is said to be under the Lord High

Admiral of Great Britain; but this does not seem to infer jurisdiction in a judicial capacity; for the decrees of the Admiralty Court are in civil cases subject to the Court of Session, and in criminal to that of the Justiciary.

The judge of the High Court of Admiralty is appointed by the Lord Vice-Admiral of Scotland, an officer of state nominated by the crown; and those of the inferior courts by the judge of the High Court. They have a jurisdiction in all maritime cases, civil or criminal; and, by prescription, the High Court has acquired a jurisdiction in mercantile causes, nowise maritime, at least where both parties *prorogate*, or agree to the jurisdiction. The Lord Vice Admiral has a salary of L. 1400, and the Judge Admiral a salary of L. 800 a year.

Commissary Court.

This court was instituted by Queen Mary, in the year 1563, in place of the jurisdiction exercised by the officials of bishops, before the reformation of religion in Scotland. It consists of four commissaries or judges; and its original establishment has been confirmed by several acts of parliament. In this court are judged all matrimonial cases; and its jurisdiction in these extends over Scotland. Other cases are also judged here, such as testamentary causes, &c.; but the jurisdiction of the commissaries extends in these only over the three counties, East, West, and Mid-Lothian. To this court also belongs the privilege of confirming the wills or testaments of natives who die abroad, and those of persons who die in Scotland without any settled residence. From the decisions of the judges of this court an appeal lies to the Court of Session. The court, having no recess, is always open for hearing and determining consistorial causes. The judges have a salary of L. 600 each; but their situation does not preclude them from practising as barristers before the Court of Session.

Lyon Court.

The principal officer in this court is Lyon King at Arms, whose office, before the Union, was to arrange the ceremonies of the coronations of the Scottish princes, and on other public occasions; to inspect the arms of the nobility; and to grant supporters to the arms of new created peers. Under the Lyon King at Arms are six heralds and an equal number of pursuivants. These, in their dress of ceremony, and attended by the other officers of this court, publish at the Cross of Edinburgh all proclamations issued by his Majesty. This court has a liberty of visiting the arms of the nobility and gentry, to distinguish them by proper differences, and to register them in their books. The fees for registration are for those of a nobleman twenty merks Scottish; of a knight ten merks; and of all others who have a right to bear arms, five merks.

Sheriff Court.

As Scotland is divided into counties, shires, or stewartries, the sheriff or steward, the king's lieutenant, anciently enjoyed an extensive jurisdiction, civil and criminal. He reviewed the decrees of the baron courts within his territories; he mustered the military companies or militia, whose exercises were known by the name of *weapon shawing*; and the same office is now renewed in the establishment of the militia of Scotland, the officers of which receive their commissions from the lord lieutenant and high steward, or sheriff of the county.

The sheriff-depute is a legal officer, wholly distinct from, and independent of, the high sheriff. The office was established by act 20 Geo. II. c. 43, by which it was declared, that a sheriff-depute should be appointed to every county of Scotland, who must be an advocate of three years standing. The sheriff-depute is appointed by the crown. He receives the royal revenues from the collectors within his district, which he pays

into the Exchequer ; he summons juries for the trials before the Court of Justiciary ; and returns, as a member of parliament for the county, the person who has a majority of suffrages upon the roll of the freeholders. The sheriff has also a civil jurisdiction in all cases, except in a contest for the property of a landed estate ; and a criminal one in cases of theft and other smaller crimes. The office of sheriff was formerly hereditary in the great families ; but, by the above act of Geo. II., this and all other hereditary offices were dissolved or annexed to the crown. The sheriff-depute is entitled to name a substitute, for whom he is responsible. The decrees of sheriff courts are subject to review by the supreme Courts of Session and Justiciary. The salaries of the sheriff-deputes vary from L. 300 to L. 500. The sheriff of Edinburghshire only has L. 800.

The Justice of Peace Court.

The office of Justice of Peace is of no earlier origin in Scotland than 1609. At that period the king was authorized by parliament to name commissioners for binding over disorderly persons to appear before the justiciary or privy-council. By subsequent acts these justices were empowered to judge in riots and breaches of the peace ; to regulate highways, bridges, and ferries ;—to execute the law against vagrants and beggars ;—to judge upon transgressions of the game laws, and frauds against the revenue, besides many other branches of jurisdiction. But in Edinburgh, most of the causes which come before justices in the country are decided by the magistrates and sheriff ; and the principal business of the justices of peace in Edinburgh comes before them as a court for the speedy settlement of debts under L. 5, commonly called *the Small Debt Court*. This court sits weekly in Edinburgh, and at intervals in the different villages of the county ; the parties state their cases themselves, and the expences of a suit are provided not to exceed 5s. Upwards of 4000 cases are annually decided by this court. The justices attend in rotation. This court,

as well as that of the Sheriff, is held in the new buildings for the county lately erected.

New County Hall.

This building, for the meetings of the county, stands at the western termination of the new library rooms of the Advocates and Writers to the Signet. The plan is taken from one of the finest models of antiquity, the temple of Erectheus in the Acropolis of Athens. A model of this temple having been seen in Paris by Sir William Rae, then sheriff of the county, he recommended it to the county and to the commissioners; and that eminent architect, Mr Archibald Elliot, who had previously furnished a design in the Grecian doric style, having examined the fragments among the Elgin marbles, prepared a plan, in which he adhered most scrupulously to the proportions, and otherwise assumed as much of the ancient temple as could with propriety be introduced into a modern building, intended for a different purpose.

The principal entrance is taken from the Choragic monument of Thrasyllus. The portico in front is supported by four very large fluted Ionic columns; and two columns of the same order ornament the north front to the Lawnmarket.

The length of the eastern front of this building is 102 feet 10 inches, and the northern front is about 57 feet. The interior is laid out in a large hall, 50 feet by 27 feet; a court room 44 feet by 30, both 28 feet high; a committee room, &c. in the principal floor. The other floors are laid out in offices for the sheriff, sheriff-clerks, &c. It was begun in February 1816, and finished in the spring of 1819. The expence of the erection amounted to L. 15,000.

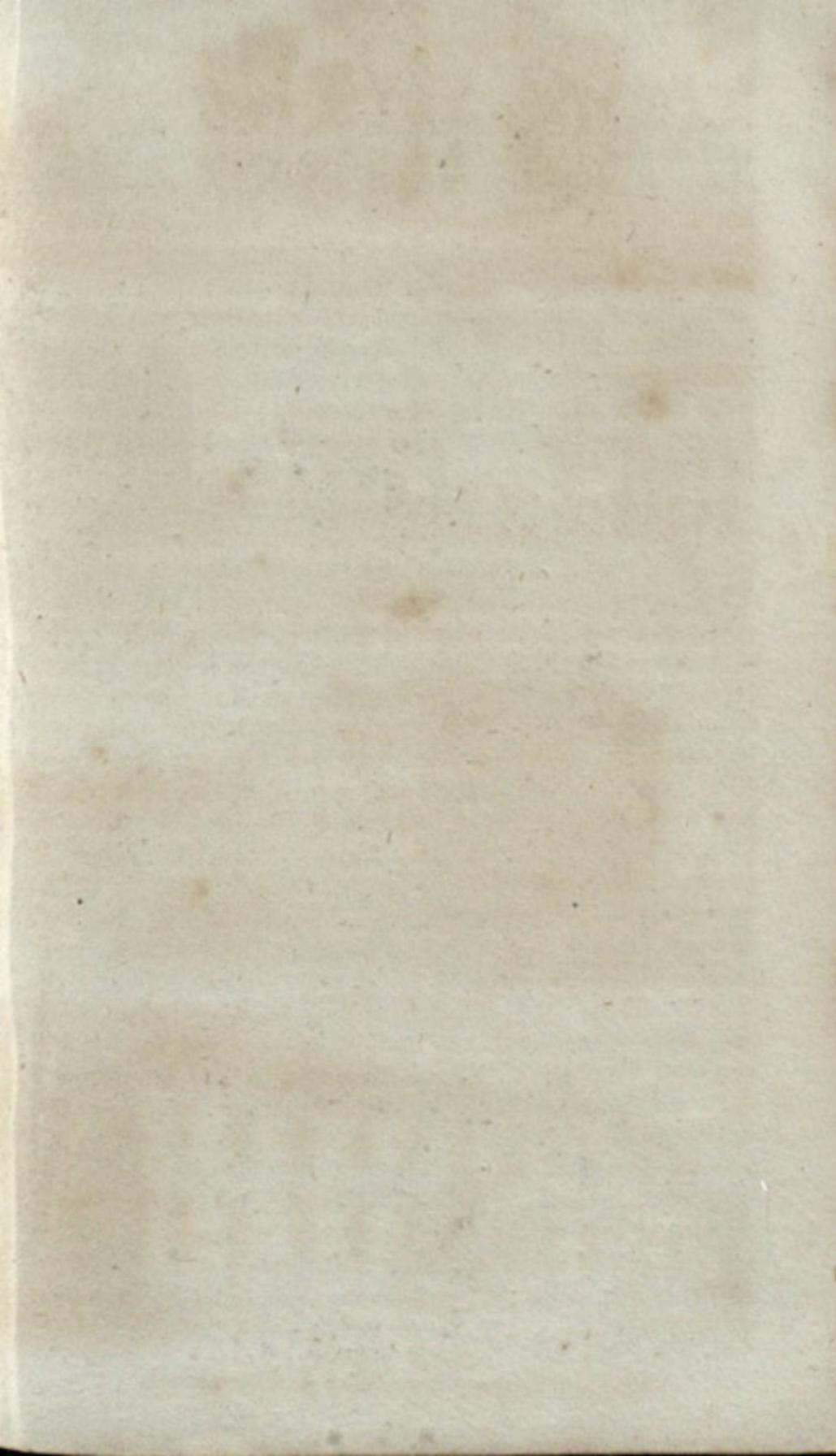
Convention of Royal Burghs.

This court was instituted in the reign of James III., and was appointed to be held at Inverkeithing; but it does not appear that it met earlier than 1552. Since

that period, its constitution has been considerably altered, not only by acts of parliament, but also by its own decrees. The Convention at present meets annually in Edinburgh, and consists of two deputies from each burgh. The Lord Provost of Edinburgh is perpetual president, and the city clerks of Edinburgh are clerks to the Convention. The powers of this court chiefly respect the establishment of regulations concerning trade and commerce; and to this purpose the Convention has established, and from time to time renewed articles of staple contract with the town of Campvere in Holland. As the royal burghs pay a sixth part of the sum imposed as a land-tax upon the counties of Scotland, the Convention is empowered to consider the state of trade and revenues in the individual burghs, and to assess their respective proportions. This court has also been in use to examine the conduct of magistrates in their administration of the burgh revenue, although this properly comes under the jurisdiction of the Court of Exchequer, and to give sanction, upon particular occasions, to the common-council of burghs, to alienate a part of the burgh estate. The Convention likewise consider and arrange the political *setts* or constitutions of the different burghs, and regulate matters concerning elections brought before them. The Convention meet in an aisle of the cathedral church of St Giles, Edinburgh.

Board of Customs.

The Board of Customs consists of five commissioners, who manage the collection of his Majesty's customs in Scotland. Under these are a secretary, and a number of other officers for conducting the different departments of business. This Board formerly occupied the back part of the buildings of the Royal Exchange, now occupied as the City Chambers; but they removed some years ago to the beautiful mansion of Bellevue, which is now included in the extended New Town of Edinburgh, and forms the eastern termination of Great King Street.





Bank of Scotland .



Royal Bank, Excise Office & British Linen Comp^y Bank .



Custom House .



High School .

Edinburgh. Published by Fairbairn & Anderson. 1820.

Board of Excise.

The Board of Excise for Scotland is managed by five commissioners, a secretary, and a number of other officers. The building which is occupied as an office by this Board stands in a conspicuous situation in a recess on the eastern side of St Andrew's Square. This edifice was built by the late Sir Laurence Dundas for his own residence. It is a very handsome building. A pediment in front, supported by four Corinthian pilasters, is ornamented with the royal arms. This building was designed by Sir William Chambers.

Post Office.

The General Post Office of Scotland was established in its present form by an act of parliament in 1710. Before this period, there were regular posts in the country to a few of the principal towns; but the advantages of such an establishment seem not to have been duly appreciated in a nation at that time without much trade. In the year 1698, Sir Robert Sinclair of Stevenson had a grant from King William of the whole revenue of the Post Office of Scotland, with a pension of L.300 *per annum* to keep up the post. But Sir Robert, after deliberation, gave up the grant, as thinking it disadvantageous. In 1763 the revenue of the Post Office of Edinburgh was L.11,942 *per annum*; and in 1783, owing to the increase of trade and correspondence, the same revenue was upwards of L. 40,000. In 1818, after defraying every expence, the clear income amounted to L. 150,000.

The Penny Post, a considerable branch of this establishment, was first established in Edinburgh, by an individual unconnected with the Post Office, about the year 1776. This singular individual, Peter Williamson, whose *Life*, published by himself, contains an account of his being kidnapped when a boy, and sent to America, and his residence, for years, among the

North American Indians, by whom he had been taken prisoner, kept a coffee-room in the great hall of the Parliament House, part of which was then partitioned off for shops, about the year 1775. In the course of his business he was frequently employed by the gentlemen attending the courts to send letters for them, and he kept a man delivering these letters for a trifle to his customers for some time before he seems to have formed the idea of a regular establishment for taking in letters for delivery to any part of the town. In the year 1779 he removed to the Lucken-booths, a ridge of buildings in the centre of the High Street, now taken down; by which time he had established a regular penny post. Mr Williamson had at this period four men constantly employed in delivering letters. They went about the streets, in a uniform dress, ringing a bell, to apprise those who wished to employ them of their approach. But the regular post establishment soon became sensible of the importance of this branch of business to their revenue; and entered into a transaction with Mr Williamson for the transference of his right to the General Post Office.*

* Peter Williamson, who first established a penny post office in Edinburgh, was also the first who published in this city that useful book called a Directory. At one time of his life he was a printer, and, with a portable press of his own manufacture, was in use to travel through the country, and, at the different fairs, exhibit the wonders of printing to the astonished rustics. His Directory was printed by himself; and he carried on a business in the printing of burial letters and small matters in Edinburgh for a considerable time. At the period when his post office was in its full run of business, Peter's *four men* were numbered in conspicuous figures, 1, 4, 8, 16; and as two never appeared together, his business, which was good, seemed immense. In his later days, he kept a small ale-house in the Lawnmarket, with a sign board exhibiting him in the dress of an Indian chief, and the inscription, alluding to his residence in America, "Peter

The business of the General Post Office is managed by a Postmaster-General, a secretary, and a number of clerks. The building occupied by the Post Office is situated at the northern extremity of the western range of buildings on the North Bridge; which, from its central situation, affords a speedy conveyance of letters to any part of the metropolis. But, being too small for the establishment, a new Post Office is erecting in Waterloo Place, to the east of the arch of the Regent Bridge, with extensive accommodations for the business of this important public office. Besides this there are in different parts of the city places appointed for the reception of letters, under the superintendance of the General Post Office.

MUNICIPAL ESTABLISHMENTS.

Magistracy of Edinburgh.

EDINBURGH is governed by a town-council of thirty-three members, who have the direction of all public affairs within the jurisdiction of the city. The ordinary council, however, consists only of twenty-five members; the remaining eight are named *extraordinary*. The whole is composed of merchants and tradesmen, whose respective powers and interests were, by the constitution of the burgh, intended to be so interwoven, that an equal balance should be preserved between the two parties.

The chief magistrate, whose office is much the same with that of the Lord Mayor in London, is here styled

Williamson, from the other world." Peter died at Edinburgh 19th January 1799, at a very advanced age.

the Lord Provost. He is high sheriff, coroner, and admiral, within the city and liberties, and the town, harbour, and road-stead of Leith. He has a jurisdiction in matters of life and death, now in desuetude; and, before the Union, was an officer in the Scottish parliament. He is also President of the Convention of Royal Burghs. In the city he has the precedency of all the great officers of state, and of the nobility; walking on the right hand of the king, or of his majesty's commissioner and representative, and enjoys the privilege of having a sword and mace carried before him. The salary of the Lord Provost is, it is believed, L.800 *per annum*.

Beside the provost are four magistrates, called Bailies, whose duty is nearly equivalent to that of the aldermen in London. There is also an officer, with the title of Dean of Guild, who has the charge of the public buildings, and without whose warrant no house can be erected within the city. The other members of the council are a treasurer, whose office is only nominal, (the money of the city being kept by a person with the title of Chamberlain,) three merchant, and two trades' councillors, and the fourteen deacons of the incorporated trades, who, with seven members of the council of the foregoing year, complete the magistracy by which the city and suburbs is governed.

The Merchant Company, from whom the principal part of the town-council are chosen, were incorporated by a charter from King Charles II. on the 29th of October-1681. Before this period, the merchants of Edinburgh formed a corporation called the *Guildry*; from which, for several ages, the magistrates were solely elected, to the exclusion of the persons belonging to the *Crafts* or incorporated trades.

By an act of parliament, however, in the reign of James III., each of the incorporated trades were empowered to choose one of their number to vote in the election of officers for the government of the city;

and by a decret-arbitral, dated the 22d of April 1588, in which King James VI. himself was umpire, the present *sett* or constitution of the burgh was finally established.

The fourteen incorporated trades of Edinburgh are as follows:—

1. *Surgeons*.—This incorporation was erected by the magistrates on the 1st of July 1505. As in other countries of Europe, the profession was, at its first erection, conjoined with the barbers, and both these occupations were exercised by the same persons. In the charter of incorporation it was provided, that none of the members should take an apprentice, “without he can baith wryte and reid;” and the sole privilege was conferred upon them of making and selling *aqua-vitæ* within the city.

The charter of erection was confirmed by James IV. on the 13th of October 1506; and Queen Mary, to enable the members to attend more closely on their patients and studies, did, by her letters-patent, of the 11th May 1567, exempt them from attending juries, watching and warding within the city and liberties of Edinburgh. These grants were confirmed by James VI. in 1613, as they likewise were by parliament on the 17th of November 1641.

In the year 1657, the town-council, on the application of some of the members of this incorporation, erected the surgeons and apothecaries into one community. This erection was confirmed by Charles II. in 1670, and by William and Mary in 1694, with an additional grant of liberty to practise in some of the neighbouring counties. The arts of surgery and pharmacy being thus united, the corporation laid aside the profession of the barber art. They continued, however, to supply the necessities of the town in this department, by appointing a sufficient number of persons qualified to shave and dress hair, under their inspection.

The incorporation continued in this state till the

year 1722, when the Court of Session by a decree entirely separated the barbers from the surgeons. The former, however, are still obliged to register their apprentices along with those of their more elevated colleagues; but the two professions, so widely different in the qualifications required for each, are now separated for ever.

The surgeons were again incorporated by a royal charter, dated the 14th of March 1778, under the title of The Royal College of Surgeons. The hall for the meetings of this society stands in Surgeons' Square. In it are a number of portraits of celebrated characters connected with the society. Here is also a theatre for dissections, and a small museum.

2. *Goldsmiths*.—The society of Goldsmiths was in ancient times attached to the incorporation known by the name of *Hammermen*. From this society they were separated by the magistrates of the city in 1581, and erected into a distinct body. This erection was afterwards confirmed by royal charters. The goldsmiths of Edinburgh had a power of inspecting and regulating all the vessels of silver and gold, manufactured not only in the city, but in other parts of Scotland; and likewise to destroy all that was found false or counterfeit, and punish the offenders by fine or imprisonment. This community had formerly a handsome hall in the Parliament Square for transacting their business; but it was destroyed by fire, and has not since been rebuilt. The hall of the corporation is now in South Bridge Street.

3. *Skinner*s.—The society of Skinners or Glovers was formed into a corporate body about the year 1586, and their charter was confirmed by the magistrates, with some restrictions, in 1630. The hall of this incorporation is in the lane called from it Skinners' Close.

4. *Furriers*.—The society of Furriers is very ancient; but their original charters being lost, it is impossible to ascertain with accuracy the time of their first erection into an incorporation. By a petition of this body

to the magistrates, however, in the year 1593, complaining of the encroachments of the tailors and skinners on this branch of art, and in which they state themselves to have been at that time a "calling of ane verie antient standing within burgh," we may justly rate them to have existed as a body a considerable time prior to this date.

5. *Hammermen*.—The Hammermen were first erected into a body corporate by the town-council in 1483. At this time they consisted of the arts of blacksmiths, goldsmiths, lorimers, saddlers, cutlers, and bucklers or armourers. The goldsmiths were separated from the hammermen (as already mentioned) in 1581; but they have since received an addition to their number of several other branches of art, such as founders, coppersmiths, &c. which has increased the number of trades belonging to this incorporation to seventeen. In its corporate capacity, this society are patrons of the Hammermen in the suburbs of Portsburgh and Potterrow, as they formerly were of those in the town of Leith. Their hall of meeting is in the small ancient Chapel of St Mary Magdalen, in the street named the Cowgate.

6. and 7. *Wrights and Masons*.—These two branches of art were first formed into an incorporation by an act of the magistrates of Edinburgh in 1475, and their charter was confirmed by several successive sovereigns. At this time it consisted of these two professions only; but several others at different times were added. By a decree of the Court of Session in 1703, the bow-makers, glaziers, plumbers, and upholsterers, were added to the masons; and to the wrights were attached the painters, slaters, sievewrights, and coopers. This incorporation had formerly a hall in the lane named Nid-dry's Wynd, which, having been built on the site of an ancient chapel dedicated to the Holy Virgin, was called St Mary's Chapel. In the course of the improvements of the city this hall was pulled down; but the incor-

poration erected a new one in Burnet's Close, which still retains the ancient name.

A picture, which was painted for the incorporation in 1721, by one Chalmers, herald painter, and containing a full length portrait of a freeman of each of the trades in the habit of their profession, had been removed when their old place of meeting was taken down. This picture, unaccountably mislaid, was afterwards purchased at a public sale by the Earl of Buchan for seven guineas; but his Lordship, on learning the wish of the incorporation to have it replaced in their hall, very handsomely presented it to them, for which his Lordship received the thanks and the freedom of this body on 16th May 1814.

8. *Tailors*.—This society first applied to the magistrates for their sanction to the laws of the body in the year 1500; but they seem to have been formed into a regular corporation before this period. Subsequent grants, with ample privileges, were conferred upon the tailors by the magistrates, in 1531 and 1584, which were confirmed by Kings James V. and VI. To this incorporation anciently belonged the superiority and direction of all the tailors within the suburbs of Edinburgh and town of Leith; and they still retain the superiority over those in the more ancient suburbs. This body had the honour to receive a letter from James VI., requesting the freedom of the incorporation for one Alexander Millar, gratis, on account of his "gude service in making and working the abulziments of oure awin persone." The hall where they formerly met to transact business is in the street called Cowgate, and has this inscription over the entrance:

ALMIGHTIE GOD WHO FOUND-
ED BUILT AND GROUND
THIS WORK WITH BLESSINGS
MAK IT TO ABOUND.

9. *Bakers*.—The time when this fraternity were erected into an incorporation is unknown. It must

have been, however, before the year 1522, as, by a grant from the common-council in that year, concerning the grinding of corn at the town mills, they appear to have had a deacon and master. The members of this corporation have the sole privilege of *baking* bread within the city; but the Court of Session has lately found that bread may be sold within the city and liberties, provided it has been baked without the same.

10. *Fleshers*.—The *Fleshers* or *Butchers* are a very ancient incorporation; but the precise time of their being established into a society is not with certainty known. The first laws and regulations for this body, however, were granted by the magistrates of the city in 1488; which makes it probable that they had not been long formed into a fraternity before that period.

11. *Cordiners*.—The *Cordiners* or *Shoemakers* were erected into an incorporate body by a charter from the town-council in the year 1449. Their charter was confirmed by an additional one in 1536, and received the royal sanction of James VI. in 1598. The hall where this company meet is near the head of the lane called the *Horse Wynd*.

12. *Weavers*.—The *Websters* or *Weavers* of Edinburgh were formed into a fraternity by the magistrates on the 31st January 1475.

13. *Waukers*.—This society seems to have been incorporated by the magistrates of the city about the year 1600. The trade of *Hatters* was conjoined with them in 1672, and they now form one incorporation.

14. *Bonnetmakers*.—This trade was anciently attached to the incorporation of *Waukers*; but from these they were separated, and erected into a distinct body by the magistrates in the year 1530. About the middle of the seventeenth century, by the introduction of the wearing of hats in place of bonnets, this society was nearly dissolved; but, upon an application to the

town-council in 1684, the trade of a *Litster* or Dyer was united to them, although the incorporation still goes under its former name.

Candlemakers.—The Candlemakers form an incorporated trade in Edinburgh, though they have not the privilege of sending a member to the common-council. They lost this privilege in 1582, by not producing their charter and signing the reference made in that year to the arbiters appointed by James VI., at which time the present *set* or constitution of the burgh was established. The Candlemakers, however, possess all the other rights and privileges which are exercised by the incorporated trades. The time of their original erection is unknown, but their privileges were confirmed by a charter from the magistrates in 1517.

Such are the bodies from which the magistrates of Edinburgh are elected. The election is conducted in the following manner:—A *leet* or list of six persons is made out by each incorporation, from which number the deacon belonging to that incorporation is to be chosen. These lists are then laid before the common-council of twenty-five, who “shorten the *leets*,” by striking out one half of the names from each; and from the three remaining ones the deacon is to be chosen. When this election is over, the new deacons are presented to the council, who choose six of them to be ordinary members of their body, and the six deacons of the former year leave their places. The council of twenty-five next proceed to the election of three merchant and two trades councillors. *Leets* or lists are then made out, from which the lord provost, dean of guild, treasurer, and bailies must be chosen. The candidates for each of these offices are three in number; and the election is made by the thirty members of council, joined to the eight extraordinary council-deacons.

This manner of election, by the magistrates having the power of shortening the lists, and, of course, con-

trolling the whole, has long been complained of; and, for the purpose of procuring a new and improved constitution to the city, better adapted than the former to the present state of the community, the election of 1817 was challenged, and its merits brought before the Supreme Court. This action is still in dependence, and a committee of parliament, whom most of the burghs of Scotland had petitioned, has been appointed to investigate their claims. Whatever be the result, the investigation, as in every case where facts regarding the management of public property are made known, will have the best effects on the conduct of the future administrators.

The business of this city is managed by the *ordinary* council of twenty-five, the eight *extraordinary* deacons being only called in on certain occasions, when their number is increased to thirty-three, and the meeting is on this occasion called the *extraordinary council*. The ordinary council meet every Wednesday for the dispatch of business.

To the town-council are attached four advocates, under the name of *Assessors*, who assist and direct them in their deliberations on difficult or contested cases.

Criminal Court.—The magistrates of Edinburgh hold a court in which are tried all criminal causes that occur within the city and liberties. They have a right to inflict arbitrary punishments, and the Lord Provost, in certain cases, has a jurisdiction in matters of life and death. But this jurisdiction is not now exercised; the magistrates only, in capital crimes, taking a *precognition*, or forwarding the business for the supreme courts.

Bailie Court.—The Bailie Court tries all causes for debt and civil trespass that occur within the jurisdiction of the city. One bailie only sits at a time; and, being in office for one year, the four bailies sit in this court each three months alternately. Actions to any amount

against an inhabitant of Edinburgh can be judged in this court.

Ten Merk Court.—This court is likewise held by the magistrates of Edinburgh for the recovery, in a summary manner, of all petty sums not exceeding ten merks Scots, or 11s. 1³d. Sterling, except in the case of servants' wages, which can be sued for to any amount. It was instituted as a relief for the poorer class of citizens, who might not be able to enter into an expensive litigation. The whole amount of the expence of a process here does not exceed 8d. Sterling.

Dean of Guild Court.—This court is composed of an officer, called the Dean of Guild, assisted by a council of four members, appointed by the magistrates. It takes cognizance of all the buildings which are erected within the city and liberties, none of which can be built without a warrant from this court. It has also the privilege of visiting and inspecting such houses as are insufficient, or in danger of falling down, and has a power of condemning them, if found insecure, and of obliging the proprietors to pull them down and rebuild them. The Dean of Guild Court inspects and regulates all the weights and measures used in the city; and has a power of seizing such as are found deficient, and punishing the persons who use them by fine and confiscation. This court likewise takes account of all the merchants and tradesmen within the town; and sees that none exercise their professions except those who have been admitted to the freedom of the city.

The entrance money paid for the privilege of being admitted a guild-brother has been understood to belong to the guildry, or association of merchants, as a body, for the support of their poor brethren; and an action of declarator has been raised against the magistrates for the purpose of ascertaining their privileges, and of getting possession of a fund hitherto appropriated by the magistrates, but which, in their hands, would

be attended with extended benefits to a very respectable part of the community.

The Lord Provost is lord lieutenant of the city, and the four bailies are justices of the peace *ex officio* within the liberties.

The magistrates of Edinburgh, also, as superiors of the suburbs of Canongate, Easter and Wester Portsburgh, and the town of Leith, have the appointment of baron-bailies for these districts; and these in their turn appoint persons with the title of resident bailies, who hold courts for the trial of petty offences. The chief magistrate for the town of Leith has the title of admiral.

The revenue of Edinburgh consists of an impost on wines, the shore dues of Leith, duties on markets, annuity or ministers' stipend, landed property, feu-dues, and money received from the inhabitants who are supplied with water-pipes. The whole is said to be upwards of L. 45,000 *per annum*. These revenues are collected and kept by a person with the title of City Chamberlain, the office of treasurer being now merely nominal. The office of chamberlain was instituted by the town-council in 1766.

The hall where the magistrates formerly transacted the city business was situated at the north-west entrance of the Parliament Close. But this building having been removed to make way for the erection of the new library rooms, the north side of the Exchange buildings is now occupied as the city chambers. In the council-room is a fine bronze statue of his present Majesty, which was accidentally discovered some years ago in the box in which it had been transmitted thirty years before. The different city offices likewise occupy apartments in this building.

In their official capacity, the provost and bailies are clothed in scarlet robes, and the rest of the members of the council in black gowns. A sword and mace are carried before them on all public occasions; and the

provost, bailies, and dean of guild, wear chains of gold as part of their official dress.

New Prison.

The New Prison stands on the Calton Hill, on the south side of the new approach to the city, and immediately to the west of Bridewell. It is in the Saxon style of architecture, was founded in September 1815, and finished for the reception of prisoners in September 1817. The building is in length 194 feet by 40 feet deep, and is divided into six classes of cells, four for men, and two for women, besides a division containing condemned cells, and an airing ground attached. Each of the classes have on the ground floor a day-room with a fire-place, an open arcade for exercise in bad weather, and an airing ground supplied with water. Each class has also a staircase, and under it a water-closet. The staircase leads up to the cells in the second floor. The size of the cells is 8 feet by 6, and each is intended to contain one prisoner. An elm plank is fixed into the wall for a bed, the window is grated and glazed, and a thorough draught of air is procured by means of perforations through the interior walls. The number of cells is fifty-eight in both stories. The chapel is in the centre of the building above the entrance, and occupies two stories. It is divided in the lower story into separate boxes, which contain the felons according as they are classed, and above is a gallery for debtors. A central passage communicates with all the cells and the chapel, and at each division of the classes is an iron swing-door. At the top of the building are four infirmary rooms for the sick.

The turnkeys' lodge is so constructed that they can see into all the airing grounds at once; and in the interior of the prison is a commodious kitchen, a bath, and a copper for purifying their clothes.

The governor's house, or captain of the jail, as he is here called, is placed upon an eminence which overlooks



Bridewell & Prison.



Advocates' & Writers to the Signets Libraries. County Hall.



North Bridge. From the South West.
 Edinburgh. Published by Fairbairn & Anderson, 1820.

the prison. It is a very picturesque building in the Gothic style of architecture ; and contains apartments for the governor, and a committee-room for the jail commissioners. The view from the platform on the top of the house is very much admired.

On each side of the gate are rooms for the turnkeys who keep the three gates. The platform over the gateway was once intended as the place of execution ; but the idea of executing criminals here is, it is believed, now given up. The whole of the buildings are surrounded by a boundary wall about twenty feet in height. The boundary wall and massive gate for a prison for debtors is built on the east side of Bridewell ; but it is hoped that the present building will long accommodate all the unfortunate individuals whose misfortunes or crimes render it necessary to deprive them of personal liberty.

The *old Tolbooth* or prison stood in the middle of the High Street, at the north-west corner of St Giles's church, and was pulled down in 1817. It is said to have been erected in the year 1561, not merely for the purpose of a prison, but likewise for the accommodation of parliament and the courts of justice. But this seems a mistake ; the place where the Scottish parliament met, previous to their occupying the present Parliament House, being what was called the New Tolbooth, or High Council Room, and more lately the Justiciary Court Room, which was erected in 1564. The confusion has arisen from the one building being repaired and the other built nearly at the same time, and from being in the near vicinity of one another. The last parliament at which the king presided was held in the Tolbooth, immediately after the coronation of Charles I. in 1633.*

* The *old Tolbooth*, the name which this building assumed after the new council room was built, is further remarkable, as having been the scene of one of the principal incidents in

Canongate Tolbooth.

The Canongate Tolbooth or prison, as appears from an inscription on the front, seems to have been either built or repaired in the reign of James VI. The building contains a court-room for the baron-bailie of the district, and is surmounted with a spire and clock. It stands on the north side of that part of the High Street named Canongate. Besides this there are court-houses and prisons in the other suburbs; but none of these deserve particular notice.

Bridewell.

The Edinburgh Bridewell was founded on the 30th of November 1791. Before this period the city of Edinburgh had an institution of a similar kind, under the name of the *House of Correction*, for the reception of strolling poor, vagrants, and prostitutes. This establishment was projected in 1632; and being the first of the kind in the town, a person was brought from England to superintend its management. The accommodation provided by the magistrates for this establishment was for fifty culprits; and the allotted expence of this number was L. 100 *per annum*. The motives of the council for this erection were, that “thereby vertew might be advanced, vice suppressit, and ydill people compellit to betake themselfis to sum vertew and industrie.” The houses first occupied by this establishment were situated in Paul’s Work; but afterwards a house near the Charity Work House was appropriated to this purpose. This, in course of time, being found on a scale too small for

the tale of “The Heart of Mid-Lothian.” The High Council Room, or *new Tolbooth*, was removed to make way for the erection of the Advocates’ and Writers to the Signet’s Library rooms.

the increased population of the city, a new Bridewell was projected, and the present building reared. It stands on the Calton Hill, immediately to the east of the New Prison. The foundation-stone was laid by the Earl of Morton, as Grand Master Mason of Scotland, attended by the lord provost, magistrates, and town-council in their robes, and in presence of a number of noblemen and gentlemen. In the foundation-stone were put two crystal bottles, containing the different coins of his present Majesty, and an almanack and newspapers, and a plate of copper with an inscription, were likewise there deposited.

The building is of a semicircular form, and was built from a plan of the late celebrated Mr Robert Adam. It consists of five floors, the upper one of which is used as an hospital and store-rooms. A passage goes along the middle of the semicircular part of the building, with apartments on each side. The apartments on the outward side of the curvature are smaller than those in the inside. They are also double the number, and are used as separate bed-chambers. The apartments in the inner side of the semicircle, of which there are thirteen in each floor, are allotted for labour. They have a grate in front, and look into an inner court. Opposite to these, in the straight side of the building, is a dark apartment, with narrow windows, from which, without being seen, the governor has a view of the persons at work. The bed-chambers are lighted by a long narrow window in each, and their furniture consists of a bed and a Bible.

This building was finished in 1796, and opened for the reception of culprits of both sexes. The expence of its erection was defrayed by an assessment on the inhabitants of the city and county, aided by a grant of L. 5000 from government.

Since the establishment of a regular police in Edinburgh, the number of persons confined in Bridewell has much increased. From the Report of the Com-

mittee of Management, printed in 1817, it appears the numbers stood thus in the following years:—

Years.	1808	1809	1810	1811	1812
Numbers.	365	399	370	338	577
Years.	1813	1814	1815	1816	
Numbers.	968	1046	1428	1621	

The average number at one time in the house, during the last of these years, amounted to about 280. The number of night cells amount only to 144, of which ten are occupied as store-rooms, making the disposable cells 134, while those for the day are 52.

The same report presents a melancholy picture of the effects of this and similar establishments in lessening crimes, or promoting the reformation of delinquents. “Independently of the humiliating spectacle afforded by so many of our citizens suffering under this species of punishment, and of the expence of their aliment falling on the police establishment, the effects must be prejudicial, *1st*, By rendering crime less odious in the sight of the prisoners, owing to the number of persons whom they find equally guilty as themselves. *2dly*, From such a number of prisoners being turned out from day to day upon the community. The number must at present, from the preceding state, amount on an average to 31 weekly, most of whom being destitute of any means of support, have, in many cases, no resource but to commit fresh depredations.”

The number of recommitments, compared to first offences, will be seen from the following state:

Years.	1810	1811	1812	1813	1814	1815	1816
Nos. in custody for							
first time.	185	168	288	358	314	440	421
Recommitments.	185	170	289	610	732	988	1200

One cause of the numerous recommitments, as stated by the culprits themselves, is, that the first confinement having deprived them of character, no one

will take them into employment ; and, disowned by their friends, they have no resource left but to commit fresh depredations, by which they are supported for a time, or, if detected, they are remanded to their former quarters. " During the last twenty years," continues the report, " it is no exaggeration to say, that sixteen of them have been spent by several individuals in this prison. Of those whose career of vice has been of more recent commencement, some are in custody eleven months out of the twelve, several nine months, and many upwards of six and seven months annually."

There appears something miserably wrong in the whole system of prison discipline which presents such results ; and were not the possibility of a better system demonstrated in the practice of an enlightened community, the prospect for the future would be melancholy indeed. But in the state prison of Philadelphia, of the many who receive pardon not one returns a convict ; and the earnings of the prisoners are equal to the expence of the establishment. On entering the prison an account is opened with them, in which they are charged with their board, clothes, the fine imposed by the state, and the expence of prosecution, and credited for their work ; and, as the board is low, and the labour constant, it is easy for the convicts to earn more than their subsistence. On several occasions the balance paid has amounted to more than one hundred dollars, and from ten to forty are commonly paid. Corporal punishments are strictly prohibited ; solitary cells and low diet have, on all occasions, been found amply sufficient to bring down the most determined spirit. " In the course of a few days or weeks, (according to Mr Mease,) the very nature of the being is changed, and there is no instance of any one having given occasion for the infliction of this punishment a second time ;" and those places of confinement which, in other countries, are a seminary of crimes destructive to society, are, in Philadelphia, " a school of reformation and a place of public labour."

Weigh-house.

The city Weigh-house stands at the upper end of the lane called the West Bow, nearly in the middle of the street. At what time the present building was erected is not known; but the ground on which it stands was granted to the citizens by King David II. in the year 1352. This edifice, which is much decayed, is a great incumbrance to the street, neither the architecture, which is of the meanest kind, nor the purposes to which the building is applied, suiting the place where it stands. The weigh-house is under the direction of the magistrates, and standard weights are kept here for weighing any kind of goods required by the inhabitants.

Exchange.

This building stands on the north side of the High Street, opposite to the site of the ancient market-cross. The ancient Exchange, which stood in the Parliament Square, but which has been long removed, was built in 1685. It was in the middle of a handsome paved court, and had a range of piazzas for the merchants to meet in to transact their business. But, attached to the former place of their meeting at the Cross, this convenience was never used by the merchants. The present Exchange was the first of the plan of improvements which have raised Edinburgh in elegance superior to most other cities. It was founded in the year 1753; and on this occasion, there was a grand procession, and the greatest concourse of people assembled that had ever been known before in the metropolis. A triumphal arch was erected, through which the procession passed, and medals were scattered among the populace. The whole was completed in 1761, at an expence of L. 31,000 Sterling.

The Exchange is an elegant building, of a square form, with a court in the centre. The principal part of the edifice forms the north side of the square, and

extends from east to west 111 feet over wall, by 51 broad. Pillars and arches support a platform, on which is a pediment with the town's arms. To the south the building is 60 feet high; but the northern part, owing to the declivity of the ground, rises 100 feet. The extreme dimensions of the whole building amount to 182 feet south and north, by 111 feet east and west upon the north front; but upon the south front 147 feet. The apartments in the back part of the building are occupied as the City Chambers and dependent offices; the rest is laid out in shops and houses. Notwithstanding the convenience of the square of the Exchange for merchants to meet in, and its vicinity to the Cross, they still prefer standing in the street, in defiance of all attempts to induce them to do otherwise.

Police.

The police of Edinburgh, before a regular body of officers under this title was organized by act of parliament, was well conducted, and in perhaps no city in the world were the inhabitants better protected in their persons and properties than in the Scottish metropolis. Robbery was rare, and street murder almost unknown. This was supposed to be, in a great measure, owing to a very useful and not very expensive establishment called the Town Guard. This guard originated from the apprehensions of the citizens of an attack from the English after the unfortunate battle of Flowden, where James IV., with most of the Scottish nobility, fell. At that time the town-council, with an intrepidity which did them honour, commanded the inhabitants to assemble in defence of the city, and ordered every fourth man to be on duty each night. This introduced a kind of personal duty for the defence of the town, called *Watching and Warding*; by which the trading part of the inhabitants were obliged to watch alternately, in order to suppress occasional disturbances. This, however, becoming in

time extremely inconvenient, the town-council, in 1648, appointed a body of sixty men to be raised; the captain of which was to have a monthly pay of L. 11, 2s. 3d., two lieutenants of L. 2 each, two sergeants of L. 1, 5s., and the private men of 15s. each. No regular fund was established for defraying the expence, the consequence of which was, that the old method of watching and warding was resumed; but the people on whom this service devolved were now become so relaxed in their discipline, that the magistrates were threatened with having the king's troops quartered in the city, if they did not appoint a sufficient guard. To prevent this measure from being resorted to, forty men were raised in 1679, and in 1683 the number was increased to 108.

After the Revolution, the town-council complained of the guard as a grievance, and requested parliament that it might be removed. Their request was immediately complied with, and the old method of watching and warding was renewed. This, however, was now so intolerable, that the very next year they applied to parliament for leave to raise one hundred and twenty-six men for the defence of the city, and to tax the citizens for their payment. This being likewise granted, the corps was raised, which continued for many years to discharge all the duties of watchmen, under the name of the *Town Guard*. This venerable body, on the introduction of the first police bill, was reduced to an officer and thirty men, as a guard to the provost; and this last remnant was finally disbanded in September 1817, on the demolition of the old Tolbooth, the lower part of which was occupied as their guard-room.

The day-arms of the town-guard were the same as those used by the King's forces; but in doing the duty of watchmen during the night, they were armed with a weapon called a *Lochaber axe*, an ancient Scottish offensive weapon, the use of which had in every other place been long discontinued.

In addition to the town-guard, the city had formerly

a militia of its own, called the *Trained Bands*, which consisted of sixteen companies of 100 men each, with proper officers. They were in use to parade every year at the anniversary of his Majesty's birth; but only the officers now remain, who are elected annually. Of these the provost had, and still bears, though the institution for any useful purpose is entirely dissolved, the title of colonel.

For the security of the city there is likewise a Society of Constables, sixty in number, who are annually elected from the respectable merchants and tradesmen. This society is under the direction of the magistrates, and is governed by a moderator or president, treasurer, and secretary. A considerable number of the citizens also, under the title of extraordinary constables, are liable to be called upon in any emergency for the preservation of the peace.

The different suburbs of the town have also constables appointed, who are under the jurisdiction of the sheriff and magistrates.

The old system of police having been found insufficient for the city in its present extended state, an application was made to parliament, in 1805, for a police bill for the city. This bill received the sanction of the legislature, and was begun to be acted upon, and a police court opened in Edinburgh, on the 15th of July 1805.

By this statute a Court of Police was established, under the superintendence of a person with the title of Judge of Police, and a clerk. Under him were six inspectors, for the different wards into which the city was divided. Every public outrage, every theft, robbery or depredation, every obstruction, nuisance, or breach of cleanliness, and every imposition or overcharge in articles under the cognizance of the police act, were deemed public offences, and were prosecuted by the inspectors of the wards. The examination of the offender and witnesses was, in this court, taken *instanter*, and *viva voce*, and the sentence pronounced

was immediately executed. The Judge of Police was empowered to punish by fines and compensation for damages, by imprisonment in jail, or by commitment to Bridewell.

After an experiment of nearly seven years, this method of regulating the police of the city was found in many respects objectionable, and a new bill having been brought in, in place of the former act, it passed the House of Lords on the 17th June 1812. By this statute, which abolished the office of Judge of Police, the city was divided into twenty-six wards, with three resident commissioners for each,—a superintendent was appointed,—the sheriff of the county and magistrates of Edinburgh were appointed judges,—and it contained various enactments for the lighting, cleaning, watching, paving the streets, and other matters of general police. The Police Court, under the old act, was closed by the judge, Mr Tait, on the 6th July 1812. During the period of this establishment no less than twelve thousand cases of offences against the act had come before this court. The business is now managed by a superintendent, with a salary of L. 500 *per annum*, a clerk at L. 200, and three lieutenants at L. 80 each. The total expence of the establishment, for the year ending May 1817, was L. 18,482, 4s. 10d., which is levied on a rental of L. 313,928, at 1s. 3d. *per pound*.

BANKS.

Bank of Scotland.

THE Bank of Scotland was erected by an act of parliament in 1695. By the statute of erection the company were empowered to raise a joint stock of L. 1,200,000

Scots, or L. 100,000 Sterling. The affairs of the company are managed by a governor, deputy-governor, and twenty-four directors. The capital stock is divided into shares, of which the smallest is L. 1000 Scots, and the largest L. 20,000. In the election of office-bearers, the qualifications requisite are, that the governor must be possessed of at least L. 8000 in the stock of the company, the deputy-governor L. 6000, and L. 3000 for each of the directors. Proprietors who have a share of L. 1000 of stock are entitled to vote in the election of managers; and those who have stock above that sum have a vote for every L. 1000.

In the year 1774, this company obtained an act to enlarge their capital to L. 2,400,000 Scots, or L. 200,000 Sterling. By this act it was provided, that no one individual should possess in whole more than L. 40,000 in stock, and the qualification for the offices of governor and directors was doubled. The stock of this bank is at present one million and a half Sterling.

The banking-office of this company is at the head of the entrance to the Earthen Mound. In digging the foundation for this edifice, the same obstacle came in the way which occasioned an obstruction in the building, and eventually occasioned the falling, of the North Bridge. After they had dug to a great depth, no proper foundation could be found for the building, it being all what is called *travelled earth*. The quantity of this earth removed was such, that some of the neighbouring buildings, by the removal of the mass which supported them, were rent in the walls, and the inhabitants obliged to remove. A solid foundation was at length found, and the building reared. The quantity, however, of stone and mortar which is buried below the present surface is immense, and, perhaps, as much of the building is below ground as is raised above it. The dead wall on the north part of the edifice, where the declivity is greatest, is covered by a stone curtain, ornamented with a ballustrade. The south front is pretty ele-

gant. A small dome rises from the centre; and in the front are four projections. A range of Corinthian pilasters decorate the second floor; and over the door, in the recess formed by the projections, is a Venetian window, ornamented with two columns of the Corinthian order, and surmounted with the arms of the Bank. The design for this building was chiefly furnished by that ingenious architect the late Mr Richard Crichton; and from its situation it forms no inconsiderable addition to the architectural ornaments of Edinburgh.

Royal Bank.

The Royal Bank of Scotland was established on the 31st of May 1727. The stock of this company at first consisted in the equivalent money which was due to Scotland at the Union. Proprietors of these sums, to the extent of L. 111,000 Sterling, were the original subscribers. But this stock being insufficient for carrying on the business of the company, a second charter was granted them in 1738, by which they were empowered to raise their stock to L. 150,000 Sterling, and subsequently to L. 1,000,000. The business is managed by a governor, deputy-governor, directors, and extraordinary directors. The person elected governor must hold shares in the stock of the company to the amount of L. 2000 Sterling, the deputy-governor L. 1500, the directors L. 1000, and the extraordinary directors L. 500. The sum of L. 300 entitles the proprietors to a vote in the management of affairs, L. 600 to two, and L. 1200 to four. The present stock of this company amounts to one million and a half Sterling.

The office where they transact their business is in the lane called the Royal Bank Close; but they are speedily to remove to St Andrew's Square, to the north side of the opening to the Excise Office.

By an arrangement with the proprietors of the Bank of Scotland, commonly called the *Old Bank*, and

those of the Royal Bank, rivalry in business is prevented, the former allowing the Royal Bank to have a branch in the city of Glasgow, while the Bank of Scotland, on the other hand, have agents in all the other towns of Scotland.

British Linen Company.

This bank was established by charter on the 5th of July 1746, with a view to encourage the linen manufacture in Scotland. The capital of the company is L. 500,000, and the business is managed by a governor, deputy-governor, and directors. The qualification required for a governor is, that he must have at least L. 1000 Sterling in the stock of the company, of a deputy-governor L. 500, and of a director L. 300. Proprietors of stock to the amount of L. 200 have a vote, those of L. 500 have two votes, and those who possess L. 1000 have four votes. To the erection of this bank, in a great measure, was owing the flourishing state of the linen trade in Scotland. The company's office is situated to the south side of the opening in St Andrew's Square in front of the Excise Office.

The Commercial Banking Company of Scotland

Was established in 1810, by a number of merchants and others, and is managed by ordinary and extraordinary directors, in the same manner as the other public banking houses in the city. The capital of the company is three millions Sterling, and they have agents in the principal provincial towns. Their office is situated at the bottom of a small lane in the High Street.

All these banks issue promissory notes for various sums, not under L. 1 Sterling, payable on demand in cash or Bank of England notes.

Besides these, however, there are a number of private banking offices in Edinburgh of great respectability. The only one of these which issues promissory

notes is that of Sir William Forbes and Company. The remainder, of which there are seven, employ their capital in the discounting of bills and other branches of the banking business.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Friendly Insurance.

THE first insurance company against fire established in Edinburgh was the *Friendly Insurance*. This institution had its origin in 1720, in the circumstance of a number of proprietors mutually agreeing to insure the houses of each other, by a deposit amounting to the fifteenth part of the value of the subjects protected. The premiums thus raised were to be considered as the joint stock of the company, and the shares to be held in proportion to the capital invested. In 1727, the magistrates granted this company a seal of cause, erecting them into a body corporate; and they afterwards obtained the sanction of the legislature in the reign of George II. In 1767, their capital having accumulated beyond what was necessary to protect the property of the share-holders, they resolved to admit no more members on the original plan; and the company has since continued to insure property of all kinds against fire, upon the payment of an annual premium, as in other institutions of the same nature. Their office is situated in North Bridge Street.

Caledonian Fire Insurance Company.

The Caledonian Fire Insurance Company was the next Edinburgh establishment of this description. It was instituted in 1805, with a capital of L. 150,000, and obtained a royal charter in 1810, confirming the joint and individual responsibility of all the partners. The stock is divided into shares of L. 100 each, of

which no individual can hold above ten, and is managed by twelve directors. The office of the company is situated in Bank Street.

Hercules Fire Insurance Company.

The Hercules Fire Insurance Company was established in February 1809, upon a plan similar to that of the Caledonian Fire Insurance Company. Their capital is L. 750,000, held in shares of L. 100 each; and the business is conducted under the superintendence of boards of ordinary and extraordinary directors. Their office is in the new buildings, North Bridge Street.

North British Fire Office.

The North British Fire Office, the fourth establishment of this nature in Edinburgh, was commenced in 1809, with a capital stock of L. 500,000. By the contract of this company, the share-holders are only liable for losses to the amount of their shares; but, as in every other institution of the same kind in the kingdom, the annual premiums have been sufficient to pay every charge, besides a handsome per centage, the security to insurers is nearly the same in all.

All these companies have agencies in the different towns of Scotland; and their establishment has retained in the country many large sums which were formerly paid to the agents of English institutions against loss by fire. Most of the great London establishments have, however, still branches in Edinburgh; and the number and success of these is a proof of the extent to which property of every kind is now protected against loss from accidents by fire. Many of these establishments also transact life assurances, and grant annuities.

A *Sea Insurance Company* was lately established in Edinburgh. Their office is in Hunter's Square, and the business is conducted under the superintendence of a board of directors.

LITERARY ESTABLISHMENTS.



EDINBURGH has been said to be "a hot-bed of genius." The honourable station, however, which this city holds among the seats of learning in Europe, has been comparatively but lately obtained. The Gothic darkness which overspread Europe for many ages likewise extended to Scotland; and though now and then a ray of genius illuminated the scene, yet the period at which Edinburgh began to make a figure is extremely recent. Before the Reformation, literary acquirements were almost entirely confined to the clergy. The common people, and even the nobles, were extremely ignorant. Under a feudal aristocracy, where the power of the king was much limited; among nobles who little regarded elegant accomplishments; and with a people whose martial genius pointed out other objects of ambition, the progress of science, and the gentler arts which embellish civilized life, was very slow. The union of the crowns in the person of James VI., and the union of the kingdoms in the reign of Queen Anne, removed the great obstacles to this progress, and the subsequent change of manners which followed these eras, has gradually paved the way for that improvement in science, and that universality of knowledge which has since distinguished this corner of the united kingdom, and has shone forth particularly in the Scottish metropolis.

It was a long time, compared with the antiquity of other seminaries in the kingdom, before Edinburgh could boast of an university. The university of St Andrews was founded in 1412, that of Glasgow in 1450, and the college of Aberdeen was founded in 1494. But, though this was the case, the city was not entirely destitute of teachers in classical learning. By an act of the town-council in 1519, it would appear

that at that time there were a number of seminaries for the instruction of youth, and even an established grammar-school. That act ordained, that no inhabitant of the city should put their children to any other school within the town, "bot to the principall grammer-scule of the samyn," under a penalty of ten shillings Scots, (10d. Sterling;) and they also ordered, that the books taught in this seminary should not be used in any of the other schools of the city.

High School.

The present grammar-school, emphatically called the *High School*, was established in the year 1578. The magistrates of the city at that time having acquired a right to the property of the religious orders about Edinburgh, and being disappointed in their project of erecting an university, founded a building for the use of a grammar-school. This building stood nearly in the place where the present High School stands. It was erected in a cemetery which formerly belonged to the monastery called "*Mansio Regis*," or the King's Mansion, founded by Alexander II. in 1230. This convent belonged to the friars of the Dominican order. It was destroyed by fire in 1528, and was scarcely rebuilt, when the fury of the reformers again devoted it to demolition. Becoming the property of the magistrates of Edinburgh at that period, the first established grammar-school was erected, as above noticed.

The institution owed its beginning, in 1578, to the "earnest dealing of James Lawson, minister of Edinburgh," and at first consisted only of a master and usher; but, before the end of the century, it was established nearly in its present form. The elementary books, at this time, as appears from the town-council register, were Dunbar's Rudiments, Corderius's Colloquies, portions of Erasmus, Terence, Ovid, Virgil, Salust, Cæsar, Cicero, and Buchanan's Psalms.

An occurrence happened in this school in 1595

which strongly marks the ferocious manners of the age. On the 15th of September, a little beyond the time of the usual recess from school, the scholars, impatient that this relaxation was withheld, assembled tumultuously, and went in a body to the town-house, to demand of the magistrates their wonted privilege. This request being refused, the insurrection became more systematic and formidable. Having provided themselves with provisions and arms, the scholars took possession of the school-house, with a determination to hold it out both against their teachers and the magistrates, until their demand was complied with. The town-council, on hearing of this, immediately deputed John Macmoran, one of their number, with some of the city officers, to endeavour to appease the young gentlemen by accommodation, or reduce them to obedience by force. The magistrate accordingly went to the school-house, but was refused admittance. He then ordered his attendants to force open the door. One of the chief mutineers, the son of William Sinclair, chancellor of Caithness, called out to them to desist, and being armed with a pistol, threatened death to the first who should advance. The magistrate, regardless of the threat, persisted in his duty, and young Sinclair too fatally kept his promise. He fired his pistol; Macmoran fell, and immediately expired. Upon this the scholars surrendered, and were committed to prison. They were soon, however, released; and the delinquent, through the interest of his friends, got the affair compromised.

The great increase of scholars having rendered the former buildings insufficient for their accommodation, a new suite of apartments became necessary, and the foundation of the present High School was laid by the late Sir William Forbes, as Grand Master Mason of Scotland, on the 24th of June 1777. It is situated on the spot where the former school stood, and in the place called from it the *High School Yards*, a little to the north-east of the Royal Infirmary. It is a plain

but commodious building, in the middle of a considerable area. It consists of five apartments, besides a great hall where the boys meet for prayers, and a room appropriated for a library.

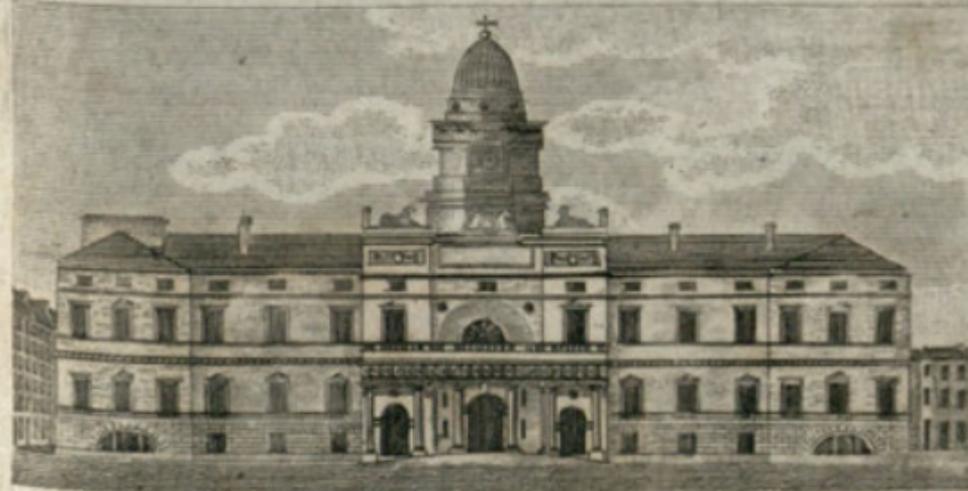
The teachers are a rector and four masters. Each of the four masters have separate classes, whom they conduct through their elementary studies, four years in progression, till they are fitted for the more advanced classes of the rector. By this means one of the masters annually, in October, opens a class for the rudiments of the language. The boys remain in the rector's class for one or two years. Once a week the rector visits one of the classes in rotation, the master of which, at the same time, visits and examines the rector's class. The stated fees for the High School are 10s. 6d. quarterly; but *five quarters* are paid for. The rector and masters have also trifling salaries. The rector receives, in addition to his other emoluments, 1s. quarterly from all the boys, and the janitor 1s. The course of education in this seminary is as follows:—"In the first class, besides the Rudiments of Latin and the Colloquies of Cordery, selections from the Fables of Phe-drus, and the Life of Hannibal from Cornelius Nepos, are usually read, and the boys are exercised in the rules of Syntax, by turning short sentences of English into Latin *viva voce*. In the second year, at least half a dozen of the Lives of Cornelius Nepos, a book of Cæsar, and some portions of Ovid, are read; and Turner's Exercises from beginning to end. In the third year Ovid and Virgil, with Mair's Introduction. And in the fourth one of the books of Sallust, with copious extracts from Virgil, Tibullus, Horace, and Livy. These exercises are performed by the whole class; and in this year the scholar is also much employed in making verses. The boys generally commence the study of Greek in their fourth year." In the rector's class, Ovid, Virgil, Horace, Juvenal, Terence, Buchanan's Psalms, Cicero, and others, are read. Translations from English to Latin, and from

Latin to English, are made. Greek and geography are taught. An annual examination takes place in the month of August, at which the boys perform their exercises in presence of the magistrates and ministers of the city. To those whose merit is prominent, premiums are adjudged, chiefly in books; and to the *dux* of the highest class, a gold medal, with a suitable inscription, is presented. The number of scholars who annually attend the High School is upwards of 800.

The teachers of this school have long deservedly held a high place in the opinion of the public. Many of the first characters of the present day have received the rudiments of their classical knowledge at this seminary; and some that have been teachers here have attained considerable celebrity in the literary world. The late rector, Dr Adam, is well known as the author of many useful publications; and the present rector, Mr Pillans, has introduced many important improvements on the former methods of teaching.

University.

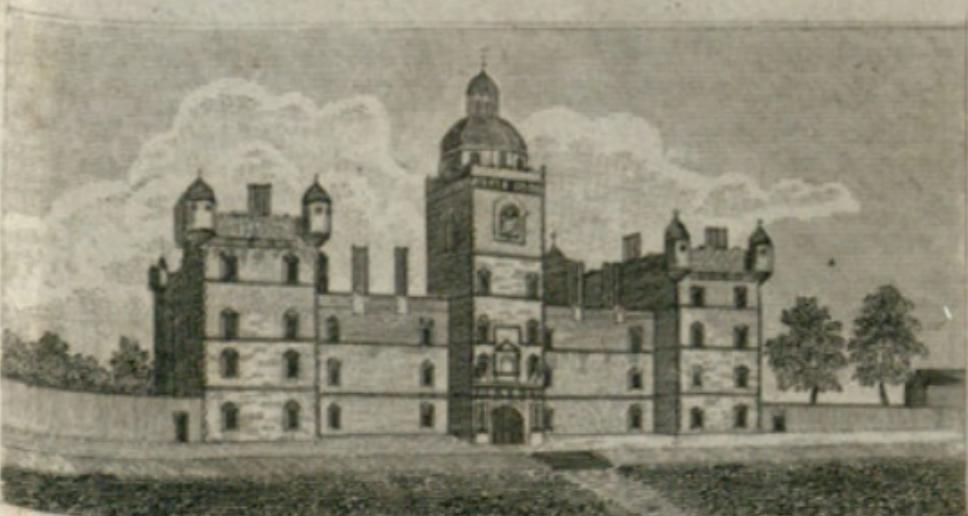
Edinburgh could not boast of a regular university till the year 1582. Before this period, however, teachers of philosophy and divinity had been long established in the city. That illustrious and accomplished monarch, James I., anxious to promote the learning of the times among his people, had, after his return from his long captivity in England, invited a number of learned Franciscans to his native country, and conferred on them grants, and erected houses for them in various districts. The citizens of Edinburgh, zealous to promote the same end, seconded the views of their enlightened prince, and built a magnificent convent for the reception of these friars. But one of the learned monks, Cornelius of Zirichzen, thinking the splendid apartments which the generosity of the citizens of Edinburgh had provided for him and his brethren, but ill-suited in appearance to the barefooted mendicants of the order of St Francis, modestly declined ac-



University.



Royal Infirmary.



George Heriot's Hospital.

Edinburgh. Published by Fairbairn & Anderson, 1820

cepting the appointment. By the persuasion, however, of James Kennedy, archbishop of St Andrew's, and founder of St Salvator's college in that city, Cornelius fixed his residence in Edinburgh, where he himself, his brethren, and their successors, taught philosophy and divinity until the year 1559. The reformation in religion, and the consequent dissolution of religious houses, at that period, abolished this institution, to make way for one which was destined to enlarge, in no small degree, the boundaries of human knowledge. The house occupied by these friars stood on the south side of the Grassmarket, almost opposite the foot of the lane called the West Bow; and the gardens belonging to it were, by an act of the town-council in 1561, converted into a burial place, which, from its former proprietors, still retains the name of the Greyfriars Church-yard.

In the year 1566, when the reformed religion was fully established, the citizens of Edinburgh petitioned their royal mistress for the lands and other property in the neighbourhood of the city which belonged to the Black and Grey Friars. Their request was in part complied with, and the inhabitants in consequence resolved to erect an university. A bequest of eight thousand merks Scottish money, which had been left for this purpose by Robert Reid, bishop of Orkney, and president of the Court of Session, who died at Dieppe on the 14th September 1558, likewise encouraged them in their undertaking. In 1563, they had purchased the property of the collegiate church of St Mary in the Field, (*Sanctæ Mariæ in Campis*,) as a site for their intended college, and took further steps to carry the plan into execution. The opposition they met with, however, in the outset of their undertaking, from the archbishops of St Andrew's and Glasgow, and the ecclesiastics of the see of Aberdeen, induced them for a time to relinquish it; and in the meantime the grammar or High School was erected, as above recited. The members of the colleges in these cities,

which had been erected more than a century before, were, perhaps, afraid that the projected university in Edinburgh might interfere with their emoluments, and, as the metropolis was not yet ranked among the bishoprics of the north, the ecclesiastics looked with a jealous eye on its rising consequence.

In the year 1580, however, the building was begun; and, in the preceding year, a collection of books was bequeathed to the intended university by Mr Clement Little, as a foundation for a library. A charter of erection was granted by James VI. in 1582; and in 1583 the college was opened for the reception of students. Robert Rollock, of St Salvator's College, St Andrew's, being appointed professor of humanity, began teaching in the lower hall of *Hamilton House*, within the precincts of the college, in the month of October that year. Soon after Rollock, finding the students who resorted to the new university rather indifferently grounded in the ancient languages, recommended, as an assistant, one Duncan Nairn, to prepare the young students for their initiation into a more perfect knowledge of the Greek and Roman classics.

In 1585 this infant seminary received a temporary check from the plague appearing in Edinburgh, which began in May, and continued its ravages till the January following. On this occasion great part of the inhabitants left the town, but "nevirtheles," according to Robert Birrel, "thir dyed of peipell wich ver not abill to flee, 14 hundredth and some odd." Notwithstanding this alarming calamity, the magistrates persevered with unwearied diligence in the prosecution of their plan; for in the beginning of the next year the college was inclosed within high walls. A third professor of philosophy being now chosen, Rollock was advanced to the station of principal of the college, on the 29th of February 1586.

On the recommendation of the Lords of Session, the Faculty of Advocates, and the Society of Writers to

the Signet, who each gave a sum for his establishment, a professor of law was now chosen. But instead of giving prelections on law, the new professor taught the Humanity class, which fell vacant on the promotion of Rollock to be the head of the college. The annual salaries of the professors at this time were 150 merks Scots.

In the year 1617, soon after the king's return from the court of St James's to that of Holyroodhouse, he was much pleased at the progress which his favourite university had made during his absence, a period of thirteen years. A public hall, a divinity school, and other apartments, were by this time erected; and so much satisfied was the king with this institution, that he resolved to honour the university with his presence at a public disputation in philosophy. But the business of the public, while he remained at Holyroodhouse, engrossing entirely his attention, he invited the professors of the college to meet him at Stirling. They accordingly did so in the chapel-royal of that town on the 29th of July 1617, and in the presence of the king, the nobility, and many of the learned men of England and Scotland, a disputation took place, in which the king himself bore no inconsiderable share. After supper, James invited the professors into his presence, and, highly pleased with the ingenuity and learning which had been displayed in the course of the debate, addressed them in a strain of punning panyric, which has not since been equalled, except in the pages of Dean Swift. "Methinks," said he, "these gentlemen, by their very names, have been destinated for the acts which they have had in hand to-day. Adam was father of all; and very fitly *Adamson* had the first part of this act. The defender is justly called Fairlie; his thesis had some *fair lies*, and he sustained them very fairly, and with many fair lies given to the oppugners. And why should not Mr Sands be the first to enter the *sands*? But now I clearly see that all sands are not barren, for certain-

ly he hath shewn a fertile wit. Mr Young is very old in Aristotle. Mr Reid needs not to be *red* with blushing for his acting to-day. Mr King disputed very *kingly*, and of a *kingly* purpose, anent the royal supremacy of reason over anger and all passions. I am so well satisfied with this day's exercise, that I will be godfather to the college of Edinburgh, and have it called the College of King James." His remarks were afterwards turned into miserable rhyme, of which the following are the concluding verses :

" To their deserved praise have I
 " Thus played upon their names ;
 " And wills this college hence be call'd
 " *The College of King James.*"

The king accordingly, in a letter to the magistrates of Edinburgh, dated at Paisley the 25th of July 1617, observes, that, as he " gave the first being and beginning thairunto," so he " thocht it worthie to be honoured with a name of his awin imposition." The magistrates, therefore, in compliance with the wishes of the royal godfather, called the infant university " The College of King James," which name it still retains.

The liberality of James, and private benefactions, soon enabled the university to advance rapidly in consequence. Sir William Nisbet, provost of Edinburgh, in 1619, gave L. 1000 Scots towards the maintenance of a professor of divinity ; and the common-council, on the 20th of March 1620, not only nominated a professor for that faculty, but also one for mathematics, and another for physick.

During the reign of the unfortunate Charles I., the chairs in the university seem to have been filled with able teachers. In that time of civil discord the names of Andrew Ramsay, to whose Latin poem on the " Creation" Lauder asserts that Milton was much indebted in his " Paradise Lost," and John Adamson, the friend and contemporary of Drummond of Haw-

thornden, may be mentioned as belonging to the college of Edinburgh.

In the usurpation that followed, if there were not many teachers of merit, yet Robert Leighton, afterwards archbishop of Glasgow, who at this time filled a chair in the university, formed an illustrious exception. Cromwell himself, amidst the turbulence of faction, and the cares of an usurped dominion, seems not to have been forgetful of the interests of learning. With a liberality which characterizes a great mind, he endowed the university of Edinburgh with an annuity of L. 200 Sterling; and the patron of Milton became the benefactor of science in the capital of Scotland.

William III. also bestowed on the university an annuity of L. 300 Sterling, to be paid out of his treasury and bishops' rents in Scotland; L. 100 of which was for the support of a professor of theology, besides the professor of divinity already established, and L. 200 for twenty bursars or exhibitioners at L. 10 each *per annum*. Part of this grant, however, was withdrawn by his successor Queen Anne, by which means a professor and fifteen students (exhibitioners) were discharged from the benefaction.

For a long period, little else was taught in the university of Edinburgh besides the dead languages, the divinity and philosophy of the schools, and some branches of the mathematics then in general use. After the Restoration, Revolution, and the accession of the House of Hanover, however, professors for other departments of science were appointed; and in the year 1721, the school of medicine, which has since risen to such unparalleled eminence, was first founded.

Prior to the commencement of the eighteenth century, which forms a striking era in the history of medicine in this country, every thing connected with the healing art was wretched in the extreme. Barbers and surgeons, as in other places, were accounted one

profession, and by the laws of their incorporation, the same body of men who performed surgical operations, had alone the sole right to shave beards and sell *aqua-vitæ* (whisky) in the "gude town." Empirics, at the same time, with, perhaps, as much knowledge of the science, and comparatively as much success as their successors of the present day, prescribed medicine and gave advice; while what were called the regular practitioners, chiefly educated at foreign universities, were too few in number, and their means of experience too limited, to render their exertions extensively useful.

The qualifications required for those who practised as surgeons in Edinburgh in the beginning of the sixteenth century were, that they should be able to "wryte and reid;" to "knew anatomie, nature and complexion of everie member of humanis bodie, and likeways to know all the vaynis of the samyn, that he may mak flewbothomea in dew tyme," together with a complete knowledge of shaving of beards and cutting of hair. The practice of physic was in a state no less deplorable than its sister art. But, towards the end of the seventeenth century, the profession of physic began to rise from the bed where it had slumbered for ages, and to assume a more respectable appearance than it had hitherto done. The surgeons of Edinburgh, at the same time, laid aside the exercise of the shaving part of their profession, and, being incorporated with the apothecaries, applied themselves only to surgery.

The Royal College of Physicians was instituted by a charter, dated the 29th of November 1681, which was confirmed by parliament on the 16th of June 1685.

This institution owed its rise to the exertions of Sir Andrew Balfour. This gentleman was the youngest son of Sir Michael Balfour of Denmiln in Fifeshire, and was born at that place on the 18th of January 1630. He studied at the university of St Andrew's; subsequently at London and Paris; and received the

degree of Doctor in Medicine from the university of Caen in September 1661. He afterwards travelled with the young Earl of Rochester, and, on his return, settled in St Andrew's as a physician. Here he introduced the dissection of the human body as an indispensable requisite in the education of a medical practitioner. Dr Balfour removed to Edinburgh in 1670, and, by the liberal use of his library, his museum, and his personal exertions, he gave the first impulse to that spirit of improvement which has subsequently rendered Edinburgh so celebrated as a school of physic.

But Dr Balfour's exertions were not confined to one particular branch of science. Adjoining to his house in Edinburgh he had a small botanic garden, which he furnished by seeds received from his foreign correspondents, and he formed a museum, and made a collection of manuscripts, which were not equalled in that period.

Dr Balfour was created a baronet by Charles II., and appointed physician in ordinary to his Majesty. Not long before his death he had projected and established an hospital, on a very confined scale, for treating patients at the public expence; which was afterwards expanded into the establishment of the Royal Infirmary. He died at Edinburgh in 1694, in the 63d year of his age.

A powerful coadjutor to Sir Andrew Balfour, and one of the original members of the College of Physicians, was Dr Archibald Pitcairne. Dr Pitcairne had been educated at Paris, and filled for some time the medical chair in the university of Leyden, at which period the celebrated Boërhaave became his pupil. Returning to Edinburgh in 1693, well skilled in his art as it was then practised on the Continent, he married and settled in the city as a physician. Though he never gave public lectures on any branch of medicine, yet something of this kind seems to have been at one period in his contemplation. In a letter to Dr Ro-

bert Gray of London, dated October 14, 1694, he writes, that he was very busy in seeking a liberty from the town-council of Edinburgh to open the bodies of those poor persons who die in *Paul's Work*, and have none to own them. "We offer," says he, "to wait on those poor for nothing, and bury them after dissection at our own charges, which now the town does; yet there is great opposition by the chief surgeons, who neither eat hay, nor suffer the oxen to eat it. I do propose, if this be granted, to make better improvements in anatomy than have been made at Leyden these thirty years: For I think most or all anatomists have neglected, or not known what was most useful for a physician." On the 15th of October 1694, the town-council complied with the request of Pitcairne, and by this paved the way for the establishment of a school of medicine in Edinburgh.

Long before this time, however, the barber-surgeons had been granted the same favour which Pitcairne now received. In their petition to the magistrates in 1505, at the time of their erection into an incorporation, they request "that we may have anis in the zeir ane condampnit man efter he deid, to mak anatemea of, quhair throw we may haif experience ilk ane to instruct utheris, and we sall do suffrage for the soule." This petition was granted; but by Pitcairne's being under the necessity of again making an application, it seems to have been little or not at all acted upon, or the case of "condampnit men" occurred so seldom, as to make the privilege of little use.

Dr Pitcairne died on the 23d of October 1713. His assiduous endeavours to promote medical science in Edinburgh will be remembered with gratitude by the friends of improvement and of humanity; and his excellence in other departments of literature will long be the boast of his country.

To complete the triumvirate of celebrated physicians which adorned Edinburgh in the end of the seventeenth century, it is only necessary to mention Sir Robert

Sibbald. Sir Robert had become acquainted with Sir Andrew Balfour in France, and their intimacy was renewed after their settlement in Edinburgh. A congeniality in their pursuits soon drew these eminent men together ; and Dr Balfour, Dr Pitcairne, Dr Stevenson, and Dr Burnet, were in use, so early as 1680, to meet at Sir Robert's house once a fortnight, and subsequently in the college once a month, for literary discussion and scientific improvement. Sir Robert was appointed Geographer for Scotland on the 30th September 1682, and was engaged to publish the natural history and geographical description of that kingdom. He was further appointed Professor of Medicine in the college by the magistrates on the 5th March 1685. In this year the Royal College of Physicians published the first Edinburgh Pharmacopœia, the chief arrangement of which was committed to the care of Sir Andrew Balfour ; and in the opinion of a judge well qualified to form an opinion, (the celebrated Dr Cullen,) it was superior to any publication of the kind of the same period.

That improvement in science which the example of such physicians as Balfour and Pitcairne and Sir Robert Sibbald was calculated to inspire, soon diffused itself in a striking manner. The time was now come when the defects that Edinburgh as to medical science had laboured under were to be removed, and a school established, which was one day to be the first in Europe. For the establishment of this school, the Scottish metropolis is indebted, next to the celebrated individuals above mentioned, to Mr John Monro.

John Monro was the youngest son of Sir Alexander Monro of Bearcroft in Stirlingshire. He was educated as a surgeon-apothecary at Edinburgh, and served for some years in the army under King William in Flanders. About three years after the birth of his son Alexander, his only child, which happened at London on the 19th September 1697, he quitted the army and went to Edinburgh, where his engaging manners and

knowledge in his profession soon introduced him into an extensive practice. His son, Alexander, early shewed an inclination to the study of physic; and the father, perceiving the bent of his genius, promoted his views by every means in his power. After giving him the best education that Edinburgh at that time afforded, he sent him successively to London, Paris, and Leyden, to improve him in his profession. On his return to Edinburgh in autumn 1719, his accomplishments were such, as gained him the regard of all the lovers of medical science, and many of the faculty signified their wishes that he should open a class for anatomical demonstration. By the persuasions of his friends young Monro accordingly ventured to commence a public teacher; and Messrs Drummond and Macgill, who were then conjunct nominal professors and demonstrators of anatomy to the surgeons' company, having resigned in his favour, he undertook the task, with a view to render it more extensively useful. On delivering the first lecture of his intended course, however, he found himself surrounded, not by an audience of students unacquainted with the art, but by the whole company of surgeons and apothecaries, and the members of the Royal College of Physicians, with their president at their head. It was certainly an arduous task for a young anatomist to appear as a teacher in such an assembly. The emotions which he felt on this occasion tinged his cheeks with the glow of modest diffidence; and the presence of his auditors effaced the words of his intended discourse from his memory. His notes also were left at home; but in this dilemma, that presence of mind which afterwards formed a striking part of the character of this eminent man did not forsake him. He began to shew the preparations which lay before him; the signs for the things signified arranged themselves in his mind; and utterance immediately followed. He had the good fortune to please his audience; and even his first lecture distinguished the genius that was to be the Fa-

ther of Anatomy in the university of Edinburgh. This experiment succeeding so well, Monro ever afterwards accustomed himself to extemporaneous delivery.

Mr John Monro, at the same time that he introduced his son to such a brilliant career, also prevailed on Dr Alston, then a young man, to give some public lectures on botany. These two young professors accordingly, in the beginning of the winter 1720, began to give courses of lectures, the one on *Materia Medica* and Botany, the other on Anatomy and Surgery, which were the first regular courses of lectures on any of the branches of medicine that ever had been read at Edinburgh. Before this period, however, Dr Crawford had in winter given a superficial course of Chemistry, and in summer a slight sketch of botanical lectures, on a few officinal plants, was read by Dr Preston; but neither of these attempts had excited much interest, or were attended with much advantage.

About this time, encouraged by the flattering reception which his son and his youthful colleague met with, Mr John Monro communicated to the physicians and surgeons of Edinburgh a plan, which he had long formed in his own mind, of having the different branches of physic and surgery regularly taught at Edinburgh; and by their interest regular teachers in the different departments were instituted in the university. Young Monro received a formal appointment in 1721; Dr Sinclair delivered lectures on the theory of medicine; Dr Rutherford on the practice; Dr Plummer on chemistry; and Dr Alston on *materia medica* and botany. The plan for a medical education being still incomplete without an hospital, (the only one at this time being a small establishment projected by Dr Balfour,) subscriptions were set on foot for that purpose, and considerable sums raised, chiefly by the exertions of Dr Monro *Primus*, and the worthy chief magistrate, Provost Drummond. In consequence of this the Royal Infirmary was founded,

and in no long time opened for the reception of patients. Soon after the Royal Medical Society of Edinburgh was instituted, and a school of medicine was thus established, which rapidly rose to be the first in Europe.

Dr Cullen was called to a chair in the University of Edinburgh in the year 1756; Dr John Gregory, descended from a family in which genius was hereditary, was appointed Professor of Medicine about the year 1765; and Dr Black, who first led the way to the modern discoveries in chemistry, was appointed teacher of that branch of science in 1769. A professorship of Midwifery was instituted in 1756: one of Clinical Surgery some time afterwards. A professorship of Medical Jurisprudence was instituted in 1807; and one of Military Surgery in the same year.

While the different branches of education connected with medicine were thus successfully taught, the other sciences were not neglected. James Gregory, the inventor of the reflecting telescope; David Gregory his nephew, afterwards professor of astronomy at Oxford, and James Gregory his brother, successively held the mathematical chair. The two last were the first to promulgate the philosophy of Newton in Scotland; and the celebrated Maclaurin, who succeeded to the same chair, was one of the most illustrious disciples of that great philosopher. Dr Mathew Stewart, Dr Adam Ferguson, and latterly Mr Playfair and Mr Leslie, successively professors of mathematics, have maintained the celebrity of this chair, and of the university, by a display of talent which has seldom been equalled.

The Treatise of Human Nature by David Hume, which was published in 1739, opened up a field of speculation in morals, which had the effect of drawing into action the genius and industry of Dr Reid, besides a number of other learned men of inferior name, who combated successfully the doctrines of that celebrated philosopher. His Political Essays, too, follow-

ed by the "Wealth of Nations," by Dr Adam Smith, unfolded views in political economy, which have since given a new, and, it is to be hoped, an advantageous, direction to the views of modern statesmen and legislators. These writings, though their authors were not members of the university of Edinburgh, enlarged the course of study followed in the moral philosophy class of the college; but this chair obtained its chief celebrity during the incumbency of the two last professors, Dr Adam Ferguson and Mr Dugald Stewart, the latter of whom has been long distinguished as the first teacher of morals in Europe. He has now retired from the active duties of the academical chair, with the merit of having freed the Philosophy of the Human Mind from the "vain and unprofitable disquisitions of the schoolmen," with which it had been hitherto conjoined, and established it on "conclusions resting on the solid basis of observation and experiment." Since his retirement, this distinguished philosopher has published the second volume of his Elements of the Philosophy of the Human Mind, and a volume of Philosophical Essays.

In *Natural Philosophy* the two last professors in this college have had no superiors. Dr John Robison and the late celebrated Playfair successively occupied this chair.

In *Natural History* the university of Edinburgh has been but lately distinguished. The first professor of this branch of science was Dr Robert Ramsay, for whom the chair was instituted by the Crown in 1767. He was succeeded by Dr John Walker, in 1782, who first read lectures in natural history in that year. Prior to this period, although lectures on botany were given, and though the late Dr Hope was a distinguished botanist, yet the other departments of natural history were but little cultivated in Scotland. Dr Walker was an excellent lecturer, and taught successfully for many years. But it remained for the present pro-

fessor, Mr Jameson, to direct the public attention by his powerful talents to this branch of study; and the celebrity of his works and prelections have already raised the reputation of Edinburgh to the first rank as a school of mineralogy. To the same gentleman the public are indebted for the formation of the College Museum, which has risen into consequence under his active superintendence, and which promises soon to be one of the best selected collections in Europe.

A professorship of Agriculture was founded some years ago in the university, which has tended, in no small degree, to improve the practice of husbandry, by combining science with its practical details.

In the history of the University of Edinburgh it deserves to be remarked, that several of the medical chairs have been filled with the descendants of the founders of the Edinburgh School of Medicine, or their immediate successors. The anatomical chair is now filled by the grandson of the first professor; Drs Gregory, Hope, Home, Rutherford, and Hamilton, sustain the reputation with which their fathers taught in this university; and Drs Duncan, senior and junior, are joint professors of the Theory of Physic.

The students who attend the University of Edinburgh are not, like most others in the kingdom, under the necessity of adopting any particular mode in their living. They mix promiscuously with the other inhabitants of the city, and live in the manner best suited to their circumstances and views. Neither do the rules of the college require that they should appear in a dress different from the other citizens. In the arrangement of their academical studies they are also left at perfect freedom; it being only necessary in taking degrees in medicine to have attended the prescribed classes a certain number of sessions; and, in divinity, to have attended the Divinity Hall, in addition to the other branches of study which the national church prescribes. The degree of Doctor in Medicine is con-

ferred annually in August. The candidates prepare and print a thesis, and the last examination is a public one.

The magistrates of Edinburgh are the chief patrons of the university, and possess the right of nominating to all the chairs except nine, which belong to the crown, and one, that of Agriculture, lately established by a private individual, Sir G. F. Johnstone. "With what integrity and discernment persons have been chosen to preside in each of these departments," said the eloquent Robertson, in a speech made at the foundation of the new college, "the character of my learned colleagues affords the most satisfying evidence. From confidence in their abilities, and assiduity in discharging the duties of their respective offices, the University of Edinburgh has become a seat of education, not only to youth in every part of the British dominions, but, to the honour of our country, students have been attracted to it from almost every nation in Europe, and every state in America."

The mean appearance which the old buildings of the university exhibited, being ill suited to the fame which it had acquired, was long a subject of general complaint. The difficulties which presented themselves to the projection of a new building, however, becoming less formidable, a "Memorial relating to the University of Edinburgh" was drawn up by one of its professors in the year 1763. In this memorial a proposal for rebuilding the fabric of the college on a regular plan, on the site of the old buildings, was submitted to the consideration of the public; voluntary contributions were to be received from patriotic individuals, and places were to be opened for subscription, under the management of proper persons, in order to raise a fund sufficient for carrying on the design. This proposal seemed for a time to interest the public; but the means being insufficient to realize the project, it was laid aside till a more favourable opportunity should present itself. The American war, how-

ever, prevented the revival of the scheme during the time of its continuance. But after peace had again restored prosperity, energy, and public spirit, the design was once more brought before the public in the year 1785, in a well-written letter to the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, (late Viscount Melville,) "On the proposed improvements of the city of Edinburgh, and on the means of accomplishing them." Soon after this the magistrates of the city set on foot a subscription for erecting a new structure, according to a design which had been prepared by the late celebrated architect Mr Robert Adam. Considerable sums having been thus obtained, part of the old building was pulled down, and the foundation-stone of the new college was laid on the 16th of November 1789, by Lord Napier, as Grand Master Mason of Scotland, the descendant of "a man whose original and universal genius placed him high among the illustrious persons who have contributed most eminently to enlarge the boundaries of human knowledge."

The ceremony on this occasion was peculiarly impressive. The magistrates of the city, as patrons of the university, in their robes, the principal and professors in their gowns, the students with sprigs of laurel in their hats, the free-masons of all the lodges in the city and neighbourhood, arranged in the order of their seniority, formed a procession to and from the place where the foundation-stone was laid. After the different masonic ceremonies were performed, two crystal bottles, cast on purpose, were deposited in a vacuity formed in the stone. In one of these was put different coins of the present reign, each of them being previously enveloped in crystal. In the other bottle were deposited seven rolls of vellum, containing a short account of the original foundation and present state of the university, together with several other papers; in particular the different newspapers, containing advertisements relative to the college, &c.; a list of the names of the principal and professors; of the

lord provost and magistrates; and of the officers of the Grand Lodge of Scotland. The bottles being hermetically sealed up, were covered with a plate of copper, wrapped in block tin. Upon the under side of the copper were engraved the arms of the city of Edinburgh and of the university, and also the arms of the Right Hon. Lord Napier, as Grand Master Mason of Scotland.

The building was accordingly begun, and for some time went on rapidly. But the sum collected, though large, being far from sufficient for the erection of a building of such elegance and magnitude, it was necessarily stopped; and though the east front was afterwards partially finished, the erection seemed too extensive to be finished by local subscription.

In 1815, however, by the exertions of Sir John Marjoribanks and the member for the city, the matter was brought before parliament, and an yearly grant of L. 10,000 for seven years was procured, to be expended in the completion of the building, under the superintendence of commissioners appointed by parliament. These commissioners accordingly met on the 4th December 1816, in order to receive the plans and specifications which had been prepared by their direction. The plan of Mr W. H. Playfair was then adopted, and the prize of 100 guineas was adjudged to that gentleman. The second prize of 80 guineas was awarded to Mr Burn, architect. According to Mr Playfair's plan, the exterior of the building, as originally planned by Adam, is to be retained with very little alteration; but there will be a total departure from the interior arrangements.

According to the plan of Mr Adam, the building is of a square form, with a large area in the centre. The east front, in which is the principal gate, is to be adorned with a dome. Over the gate is a handsome portico, supported by columns of the Doric order, 26 feet high, and each formed of one stone. Over the gate is the following inscription: *Academia Jacobi VI. Scot-*

orum Regis, Anno post Christum Natum M,D,LXXXII. Instituta; annoque M,DCC,LXXXIX, Renovari coepta; Regnante Georgio III. Principe Munificentissimo; Urbis Edinensis Præfecto Thoma Elder; Academiæ Primario Gulielmo Robertson. Architecto Roberto Adam.

The east and west sides of the square are 255 feet in length, and the south and north 358.

According to Mr Playfair's plan, the library, which occupies the south side of the square, is divided into two floors, the lower of which is separated into five compartments, communicating with each other by folding doors. The anteroom, which is the outermost of these, is a spacious apartment, 47 feet long, 24 feet wide, and 22 feet high, well lighted by a large window from the court. The next apartment is of a circular form, and is 40 feet in diameter and 64 feet in height, lighted from the top, and having a gallery running around it. Farther on is the central room, 60 feet long, 47 feet wide, and 22 feet high, which is intended to be fitted up as a graduation hall and chapel, and to be made capable of accommodating 700 students. Beyond this are two rooms to correspond to the circular room and the outer room already described. The upper department of the library is on a plan similar to the one below, with this exception, that the central division is 30 feet in height, having an arched ceiling supported by sixteen Corinthian columns. In place, also, of the communication between the different apartments by means of folding doors, columns are introduced supporting the entablature; by which means the whole is thrown into one great room, so that the eye ranges over the whole from one extremity to the other, extending to a distance of 190 feet, while the circular rooms with their domes, and the centre compartment with its arched ceiling, are calculated to relieve the general appearance from tame-ness or monotony, and the columns with their unbroken entablature to give simplicity and coherence to

the whole. This library room, when finished, will be one of the most magnificent in the country.

The museum for specimens of natural history occupies the whole of the west side of the buildings. The lower room, which is 90 feet long, 30 feet wide, and 22 feet high, is fitted up with Grecian Doric columns. The upper apartment is of the same length and breadth as the one below; but is considerably higher, as it extends upwards towards the roof. In the middle of it is a dome 18 feet in diameter, the centre of which is occupied by a lantern, from which and from other points an abundant supply of light will be obtained for the exhibition of the specimens.

The other parts of the building are to be laid out in class-rooms for the different professors, and other necessary accommodations.

The winter session of the college continues for about six months, beginning in October and November, and ending in April and May. The summer session begins in May, and generally ends in October. Clinical lectures on medicine and surgery are also given on cases of patients in the Royal Infirmary.

The branches of education taught in the University of Edinburgh are the following:—

The very Reverend George H. Baird, D. D. Principal.

I.—LITERATURE AND PHILOSOPHY.

Classes.

Professors.

Humanity,	Mr Christison.
Greek,	Mr Dunbar.
Mathematics,	Mr Leslie.
Logic,	Rev. Dr David Ritchie.
Moral Philosophy,	Dr T. Brown.
Natural Philosophy,	
Rhetoric and Belles Let- } tres,	Rev. Dr Andrew Brown.
Universal History,	Mr W. F. Tytler.
Natural History,	Mr Jameson.

II.—THEOLOGY.

<i>Classes.</i>	<i>Professors.</i>
Divinity,	Rev. Dr William Ritchie.
Divinity and Church } History,	Rev. Dr Meiklejohn.
Hebrew, &c.	Rev. Dr A. Brunton.

III.—LAW.

Civil Law. Institutes } and Pandects,	Mr Irvine.
Scots Law,	Mr Hume.
Public Law,	Mr Hamilton.

IV.—MEDICINE.

Dietetics, Materia Me- } dica, and Pharmacy, }	Dr Home.
Practice of Physic,	Dr Gregory.
Chemistry and Chemi- } cal Pharmacy, }	Dr Hope.
Theory of Physic,	Dr Duncan, sen.
Anatomy and Pathology,	Dr Monro.
Theory and Practice of } Midwifery, }	Dr Hamilton.
Medical Jurisprudence,	Dr Duncan, jun.
Clinical Medicine,	{ Dr Home, Dr Rutherford.
Clinical Surgery,	Mr Russell.
Military Surgery,	Dr Thomson.

During the Summer Session, lectures are given in the following branches of education:—

Botany, by Dr Rutherford.

Midwifery, by Dr Hamilton.

Clinical Lectures on Medicine, by one of the Faculty.

Clinical Lectures on Surgery, by Mr Russell.

In consequence of a joint resolution of the patrons and professors of the university, every student, before entering with any professor, must provide himself with a matriculation ticket, for which the fee is 10s. including all public college dues. Attendance is given in the library to issue these tickets, and to enrol the

names of the students in the *Album*, which is the only legal record of their attendance in the university.

The number of students who attended the different classes in the year 1819 amounted to 2160.

In Edinburgh, besides the University and High School, there are many private academies and lecture-rooms, for classical and medical instruction, superintended by able teachers; several class-rooms for chemistry; and, of late, two lecturers have opened classes for instruction in botany.

In 1810 an association for popular lectures in different sciences, under the title of the *Edinburgh Institute*, was projected, but did not succeed; and more lately, in 1818, an *Academical Institution*, which, though supported by half-crown dinners and classical music, was dropped in the following year.

University Museum.

Sir Andrew Balfour, to whom Edinburgh owes the erection of the Botanic Garden, was also the founder of the University Museum. His collection consisted, according to Dr Walker, of a series of medals, pictures, and busts, the remarkable arms, clothing, and ornaments of foreign countries, mathematical, philosophical, and surgical instruments; a cabinet with all the simples of the *materia medica*; and a large collection of the fossils, plants, and animals, not only of the countries in which he travelled, but from the most distant parts of the world. This museum was placed, after his death in 1694, in the hall of the college, which is now the library; and in 1697, Sir Robert Sibbald, his friend and coadjutor in every thing that related to the science of natural history, presented to the college a great variety of curiosities both natural and exotic, and published an account of the museum in a tract entitled, "*Actuarium Musæi Balfouriani e Musæo Sibbaldiano.*" At this time the Edinburgh Museum was said to be one of the most considerable in Europe. But, from want of men of similar taste

or talents, this valuable collection remained for upwards of fifty years useless and neglected. Many of the principal articles were abstracted, and the other parts of it were going rapidly to decay. "Yet even after the year 1750," says Dr Walker, "it still continued a considerable collection, which I have good reason to remember, as it was the sight of it about that time that first inspired me with an attachment to natural history. Soon after that period it was dislodged from the hall where it had been long kept; was thrown aside, and exposed as lumber; was further and further dilapidated, and at length almost completely demolished."

Dr Walker, in 1782, upon his appointment to the chair of natural history, still found some of the articles of Dr Balfour's museum, which he considered worthy of preservation, and placed them in his class-room, in the hope that they might long remain there, "and be considered as so many precious relics of the first naturalist, and one of the best and greatest men this country has produced."

When the present professor succeeded to the chair of natural history, the museum, which was very paltry, was contained partly in the lecture-room, partly in an old outer and miserable apartment. The greater number of specimens were found, on examination, to be in a state of hopeless decay, and were therefore thrown out. Professor Jameson placed in the college his own private collection, and a few years afterwards the museum was enriched by the valuable mineralogical cabinet of the late Dr Thomson of Naples. These additions were so considerable, that the patrons ordered the range of building occupied by the professor of natural history to be completely remodelled, and fitted up with great taste and even elegance. But the museum thus enlarged was soon found to be too small, and great anxiety was expressed for the building and fitting up the museum in the new college. This has been nearly accomplished, and before many months have elaps-

ed, the splendid new museum will be opened to the public. This building is the most superb and elegant part of the college. It contains two great rooms, each 90 feet long, and about 30 feet wide, besides smaller side apartments, external galleries, and lecture-room. The *upper great room* is lighted from the roof by three large lanterns, and from the side by three great windows. An elegant gallery runs round the whole apartment. The walls of the room are every where covered with splendid cases, covered with plate glass, for containing objects of natural history. The cases in the gallery are intended for the reception of the classical and magnificent collection of birds lately purchased by the College from M. Dufresne of Paris; the cases under the gallery for the valuable collection of birds already in the college. It is said the entire collection of birds amounts to about 3000 specimens; the most extensive in Great Britain, and not exceeded by many on the Continent. In the middle of the room, the floor of which is of iron and painted, are magnificent tables, covered with plate glass, and containing very fine collections of shells, insects, and corals. The *lower great room* is gorgeously ornamented with pillars, between which are placed splendid cases for objects of natural history. These cases are principally intended for quadrupeds, of which the college already possesses a very interesting collection. The *lower external gallery*, a very beautiful apartment, 50 feet in length, will contain the great collection of insects, and a cabinet of minerals for the use of the students of mineralogy. The *upper external gallery* is 90 feet long, divided into three apartments of great beauty, and lighted from the roof by elegant lanterns. The smaller apartments are intended for the collection of comparative anatomy, the middle and larger room for minerals. Another large room is to be added to the suites of apartments already described, which is to contain a collection of all the rocks and

minerals of the British empire, arranged in a geographical order.

The museum of anatomical preparations is particularly valuable. It is under the charge of the professor of anatomy, and has been chiefly formed by the father and grandfather of the present professor. There is also a collection of anatomical preparations belonging to the professor of midwifery.

Besides the numerous acquisitions lately made, the College Museum is likely to receive considerable additions from our adventurous countrymen who reside in distant countries; and Professor Jameson, who overlooks no circumstance which may tend to the improvement of the science which he so successfully teaches, drew up some years ago instructions for preserving objects in natural history, which, by the favour of Government, were transmitted to our residents at foreign courts and in the colonies, and which will no doubt produce an ample supply of specimens.

University Library.

The library of the university is valuable and extensive. It owed its first beginning to Mr Clement Little, advocate, who, in 1580, bequeathed his collection of books to the magistrates, for the use of the citizens. An apartment for holding them was erected at that time in the church-yard of St Giles, (now the Parliament Square;) but the college being founded in the following year, the books were removed thither in 1582. There are properly two libraries belonging to the university; but one of these, consisting mostly of books in divinity, is appropriated solely to the use of the students of theology. In the library are many curious manuscripts and interesting historical documents; among which are the original contract of Mary Queen of Scots with the Dauphin of France; a Bohemian protest against the council of Constance for burning John Huss in the year 1417, with 150 seals of Bohemian and Moravian nobles annexed; and some oriental

manuscripts. Here is also kept a beautiful copy of Fordoun's *Scotichronicon*, beautifully written on vellum.

The library is adorned with several portraits, the chief of which are those of Robert Rollock, the first principal, King James VI., Napier the inventor of the logarithms, John Knox, Principal Carstairs, Thomson the author of the "Seasons," and the late celebrated Principal Robertson.

The new library, as before mentioned, is to occupy the south side of the new buildings, and will, when finished, be the handsomest library room in Britain.

The college library of Edinburgh receives a copy of every book entered at Stationers' Hall. The only other fund for its support is the money paid by students at matriculation; and L. 5 given by each professor at his admission. The amount of these sums is uncertain, but has been estimated at about L. 400 *per annum*. The books are under the care of a librarian and under librarian, who are both appointed by the college. The number of volumes in the university library amounts to upwards of 50,000.

Royal Botanic Garden.

The first botanic garden in Scotland was formed by Sir Andrew Balfour. Upon his settlement in Edinburgh in 1670, he had, adjoining to his house, a small garden, which he furnished from the seeds received from his correspondents on the Continent. About this time Sir Andrew formed an acquaintance with Mr Patrick Murray of Livingstone, who became an enthusiast in botany, and determined to form a botanic garden at his seat in the country. This garden, by the industry of its master, soon contained nearly a thousand species of plants, which, at this period, was counted a very large collection. To increase it still further, Mr Murray travelled through France; but, unfortunately for science, he was seized with a fever, and died on his way to Italy.

Soon after his death Dr Balfour had his collection of plants transported from Livingstone to Edinburgh; and, in connection with Sir Robert Sibbald, a most zealous and industrious naturalist, procured a small garden for their reception. This garden was obtained from "John Brown, gardener of the north yards in the Abbey," and was, according to Sir Robert, "an inclosure of some forty feet of measure every way."

The collection of plants at this time amounted to about nine hundred, and the necessary expences of the garden were chiefly defrayed by Sir Andrew Balfour and Sir Robert Sibbald. Soon after this these two individuals procured from the magistrates a lease of a piece of ground in the neighbourhood of the Trinity Hospital, to which the plants were removed; and, by means of Sir Andrew's foreign correspondents, the garden soon rose into consequence. The principal of these were Morrison at Oxford, Watts at London, Marchant at Paris, Herman at Leyden, and Spottiswoode at Tangiers in Africa, from whom many plants from that continent were received.

The projectors of the Botanic Garden were fortunate enough to procure, for superintendent, a young man of considerable talent, and who, by his own industry, had previously acquired an extensive knowledge of plants, and formed a collection of medals. This young man, James Sutherland, whose collection of medals is still preserved in the Advocates' Library, published a *Hortus Edinburgensis* in the year 1684, which contained a very respectable and accurate list of plants for that period. Bishop Nicholson, speaking of Mr Sutherland, says, "His *Hortus Medicus Edinburgensis* surpasses most of them. The great variety of seeds and plants, which his correspondents abroad have furnished him with, have mightily increased his foreign stock; and his late personal view and examination of the shires and mountains of Annandale, Niddisdale, &c. have amply discovered to him the riches of his own country; so that we have sufficient encourage-

ment to hope, that he will shortly oblige us with a new prospect of one of the best furnished gardens in Europe." And Sir Robert Sibbald mentions a letter Dr Balfour had received from Marchant, intendant of the King of France's garden, specifying fifty plants which he wished to be sent to him from that of Edinburgh. The garden occupied this piece of ground, still named from it the "Physic Gardens," till its removal to its present situation.

The Royal Botanic Garden is situated on the west side of the road to Leith, and contains about five acres, chiefly of light sandy soil. It was formed in 1767, under the superintendence of Dr John Hope, then Professor of Botany. It contains two hot-houses, a large green-house, a dry-stove, and a small nursing-house. In one part of the garden is a collection of plants used, or which were formerly used, in medicine; in another quarter is an arrangement of hardy herbaceous plants, placed according to the Linnean classes and orders; and a circular pond in front of the conservatory contains a considerable number of hardy aquatics. There is likewise a collection of herbaceous plants, formed by the present superintendent, Mr Macnab, and arranged according to the natural orders of the celebrated French botanist Jussieu. This collection, the first on the same plan which has been formed in Scotland, contains upwards of 2000 species.

Dr Hope, who was a zealous botanist, enriched the garden with many rare plants; and many of the trees and shrubs planted by him now afford excellent full-grown specimens. The assafoetida plant, (*Ferula assafoetida*), cultivated in the open border by the Doctor, survived in the same spot till the year 1811; and the Dragon's-blood tree, (*Dracaena draco*), which he planted in the dry-stove, arrived to the height of thirty feet, and was the finest specimen of that plant in Britain. In an attempt, however, to cut it over, for want of funds to heighten the roof, this invaluable plant

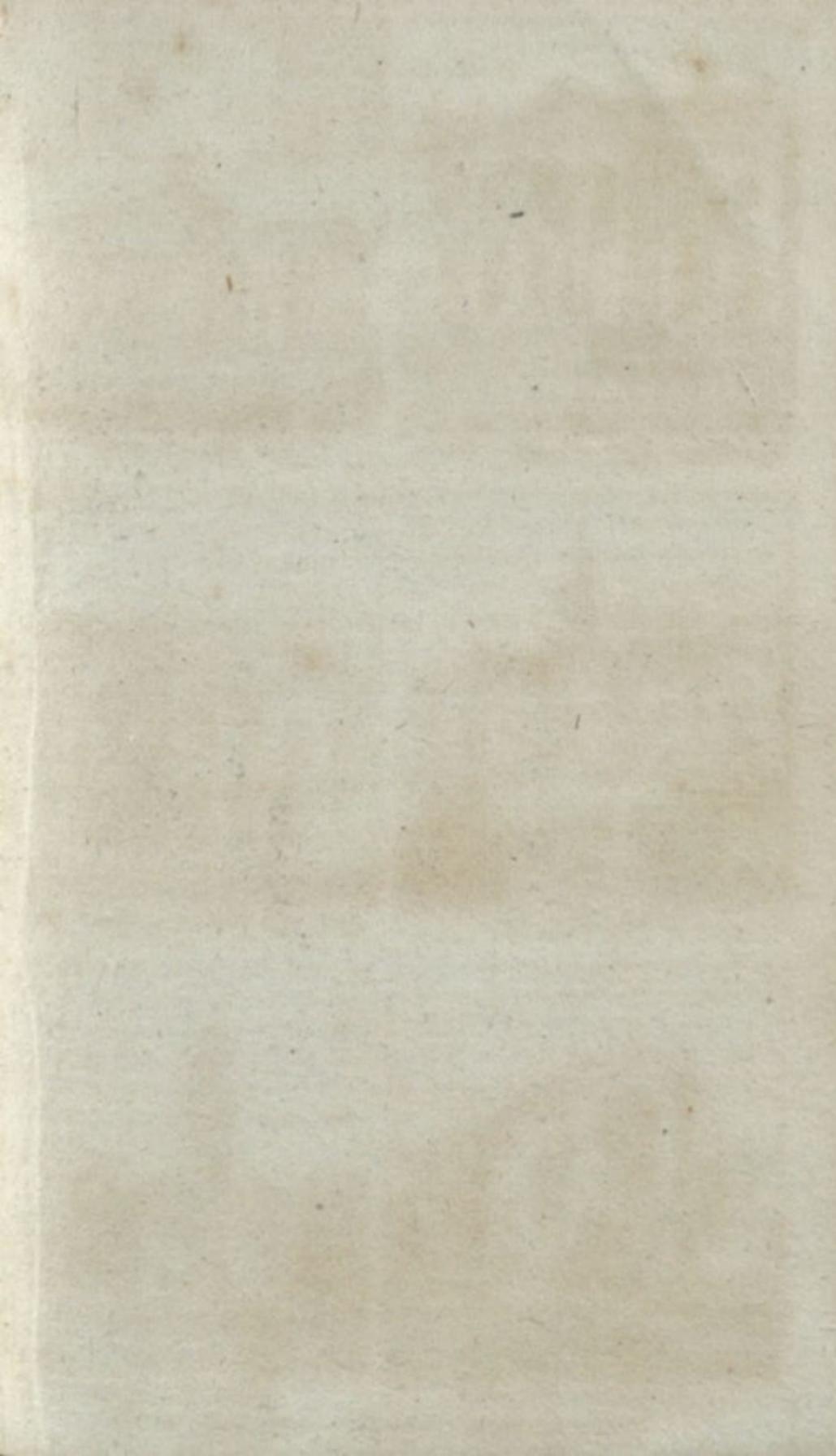
perished in 1813. Dr Hope's Herbarium is kept at the garden, having been presented to this establishment by his son, the present professor of chemistry.

The funds for the support of the Botanic Garden are miserably deficient for that purpose, not exceeding, it is believed, L. 170 *per annum*. The salary of the superintendent is also very inadequate; and, were it not that this institution has been fortunate enough in procuring successively men of talents, whose enthusiasm in the pursuit of a favourite science has led them to overlook every other consideration, the garden would long ago have gone to ruin.* Some small sums have occasionally been granted by the Barons of Exchequer; but an increased and permanent income is necessary to keep this establishment from falling into decay.

In the garden is a small square monument surmounted with an urn, erected by Dr Hope to the memory of Linnæus after the death of that illustrious naturalist, with the inscription, "Linnæo posuit Jo. Hope, 1779."

The collection of plants in the garden contains considerably more than 4000 species, independent of va-

* The late Mr John Mackay and Mr George Don, both enthusiastic botanists, successively held the office of superintendent of the Botanic Garden, and both added considerably to its vegetable treasures. The present superintendent, Mr William Macnab, has introduced, since 1810, the *Cyperus papyrus*, the plant which afforded the celebrated papyrus of the ancients; five species of *Banksia*, (*verticillata*, *oblongifolia*, *latifolia*, *marcescens*, and *grandis*.) which had never before reached Scotland; *Eūthales trinervis*, *Pancreatium Amboinense*, *Nandina domestica*, *Blighia sapida* or *a kee*, and *Epidendrum vanilla*. The culture of tender aquatics was scarcely known in Scotland before Mr Macnab introduced the practice; and in his collection, which is pretty considerable, are the *Nymphæa pygmæa*, *lotus*, *rubra*, *stellata*, and *versicolor*; the *Nuphar kalmiana*, *Euryale ferox*, and *Nelumbium speciosum*, most of them new in this country.





Physicians Hall, George's Street.



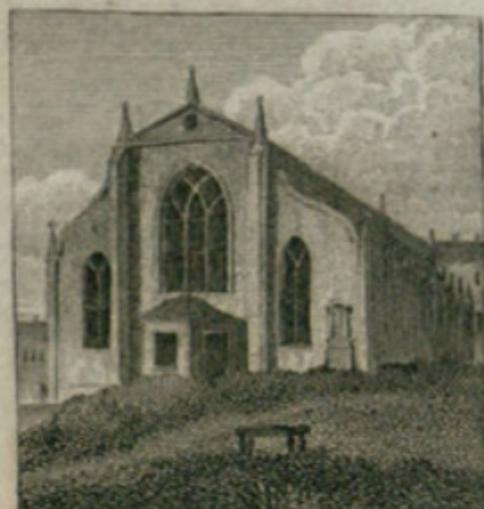
New Observatory.



Orphan Hospital.



Assembly Rooms, George's Street.



Greyfriars Church.



Chapel, Cowgate.

rieties; and these 4000 species belong to, at least, 1000 genera.

The increase of buildings in the neighbourhood of the present garden having rendered its removal necessary, about nine acres of land have been procured a little to the south-east of the Palace of Holyroodhouse, for the purpose of laying out a new garden on a more extended scale. In the plan for this new garden, it is hoped, there will be room for an arranged collection of the *frutices* or *shrubs*, and separate departments for the *cerealia* and *gramina*, now become so interesting to the scientific farmer, and the practical horticulturist.

During the summer session of the university lectures in botany are delivered in the green-house, the plants at that season being removed to the open air. The present professor is Daniel Rutherford, M. D.

Observatory and Astronomical Institution.

The Observatory is situated on the top of the Calton Hill, a considerable eminence, almost within the city of Edinburgh. The scheme for erecting a building of this kind was first formed in the year 1736; but the commotion occasioned by the execution of Captain Porteous by the populace, prevented the completion of the design. It was again revived in 1741, at which time the Earl of Morton generously gave the sum of L.100 Sterling for the purpose of erecting an observatory, and the ingenious Maclaurin, with the principal and some of the professors of the university, were appointed trustees for managing this sum. Mr Maclaurin himself, with a liberality characteristic of an enlarged mind, added to the above sum the profits arising from a course of lectures which he read on experimental philosophy, which, with other small sums, amounted in all to L. 300. The death of this eminent man in 1746, however, put a stop for the second time to the execution of the project. The famous Short, well known for his improvements in the con-

struction of reflecting telescopes, in conjunction with his brother, now attempted the erection of the building. But the progress of the unfortunate Observatory was again interrupted by the death of Mr Short in 1768.

About the year 1776, the money, with the accumulated interest, amounting to L. 400, the plan for building the Observatory was again brought before the public. A plan of the intended edifice was designed by Mr Craig, architect; and the foundation-stone of the building was laid by Mr Stodart, Lord Provost of Edinburgh, on the 25th of August 1776. About this time Mr Adam, the celebrated architect, visiting Edinburgh, conceived the idea of giving the whole the appearance of a fortification, for which its situation, on the top of the Calton Hill, was very much adapted. Accordingly a line was marked out for inclosing the limits of the Observatory with a wall, constructed with buttresses and embrasures, and having Gothic towers at the angles. In the partial execution of this design, the money appropriated for the work was totally exhausted, and the Observatory was once more left to its fate. It stood in this situation for many years. In 1792, however, it was completed by the magistrates; but in a style far inferior to what the utility of such an institution deserved; and being possessed of no instruments, and being provided with no fund for procuring any, it remained in this situation till the year 1812, when a more fortunate attempt was made to establish an observatory on a respectable footing, by the formation in Edinburgh of an Astronomical Institution.

The Astronomical Institution had its origin with a few public-spirited individuals, who, early in 1812, associated themselves into a society under this title. An address was at the same time circulated by the projectors, written, it is said, by the late celebrated president of the institution, Professor Playfair, in which the utility of an Observatory to Edinburgh,

and particularly to the university, was submitted to the public. "The importance of an observatory to an academical course of study," says this eloquent writer, "is so generally acknowledged, that there is hardly any great scientific establishment, from Madrid to Stockholm, where some institution of this kind is not to be met with. There are two observatories in England, and one in Ireland; and on the Continent not fewer than forty.

"It tends very much to add force to these considerations, that we are in the neighbourhood of a seaport, the importance of which is continually increasing. The use of astronomical knowledge to the sailor is too well known to be enlarged on, and the institution we are recommending is one that contributes the most immediately to the benefit of navigation. We are not, therefore, recommending refined theories, or mere abstract speculations, but a science applicable to purposes of practical utility, and an art on which the lives and the fortunes of multitudes continually depend. That an institution should be wanting conducive to the perfection of an art essential, not only to the welfare of individuals, but to the prosperity of the kingdom, is a reproach that, we hope, needs only to be known in order to be removed.

"It forms an additional reason for such an institution connected with the university here, that we have already the establishment of a professor of practical astronomy, whose talents and zeal are both well known, and who has been long left to regret the improvident patronage which bestowed upon him an office, without giving him any duty to perform."

The Astronomical Institution was finally established on the 30th of May 1812; and the magistrates granted to the association the ground and building on the Calton Hill formerly destined for the purposes of an observatory, on the condition of their not being applied by the institution to any other purposes.

The magistrates, at the same time, granted a seal of cause, to enable them to hold property, and to enjoy the privileges of a corporation.

The objects of this institution are to establish, *1st*, A scientific observatory, furnished with all the instruments required for the nicest observations of astronomy. *2d*, A popular observatory, furnished with instruments connected with astronomy, of general and easy use; and also with globes, maps, atlases, charts, and books, adapted to the promotion of nautical and geographical science. And, *3d*, A physical cabinet, furnished with a complete meteorological apparatus, and with such other instruments and books as may be deemed useful for the advancement of physical knowledge.

The property of this institution is held in transferable shares of twenty-five guineas each, which, besides his own admission at all times, entitles a proprietor to introduce a friend, who may be also admitted on his written order. The second class of subscribers, who pay by annual instalments, have only the right of personal admission. The management is vested in a council, consisting of a president, vice-president, treasurer, secretary, and an observer, with eighteen directors, six of whom go out annually by rotation.

In pursuance of these objects, the directors fitted up the top storey of the old building with a Camera Obscura, which forms the chief attraction to visitors; and the room under it contains, among other things, a four feet achromatic telescope, some smaller ones, and a pair of twenty-one inch globes. The celebrated Troughton was also engaged to make a mural circle of five feet diameter, and a transit instrument of $10\frac{1}{2}$ feet, of which the estimated cost is one thousand guineas. The magistrates of Edinburgh having deposited a small transit instrument which they had procured from Troughton for regulating the city clocks in the apartments of the institution, a room was

erected for its reception in 1814; and the same apartment is furnished with an astronomical clock.

The new Observatory, a little to the east of the former, was founded on 25th of April 1818, by Sir George Mackenzie, vice-president, in the absence of Professor Playfair. In the foundation-stone were deposited copies of the Edinburgh newspapers, almanack, and current coin of the country, and a platinum plate, on one side of which were engraved the names of the members, and on the other this inscription:—

Speculae

*Ad siderum cursus aliaque coelestia contemplanda
Sumptibus suis extruendae*

Primum lapidem ponendum curarunt

Institutionis Astronomicae Edinensis Sodales;

VII. cal. Maj. aerae Christianae an. MDCCCXVIII,

Georgio Tertio an. LVIII regnante,

Period. Julian. MDCCXXXI

Gulielmo Henrico Playfair architecto;

Ne diutius

Urbi clarissimae

Scientium omnium pulcherrimum atque amplissimum

Excolendum facultas deesset.

The Observatory is built from a design of W. H. Playfair, Esq. The building is a cross of 62 feet, with four projecting pediments of 28 feet each, supported by six columns of the Doric order, fronting the four cardinal points of the compass. In the centre is a dome, 13 feet in diameter, under which is a pillar of solid masonry of a conical form, six feet in diameter at the base, and 19 feet high, intended for the astronomical circle. To the east are piers for the transit instrument and astronomical clock; and in the west end others for the mural circle and clock. All these are founded on the solid rock. A small gallery is formed round the central pillar for the accommodation of the observer, who has also a room in the northern side of the building.

Royal College of Physicians.

The Royal College of Physicians was incorporated by a charter from King Charles II. on the 29th of November 1681, which was ratified by parliament in 1685. In their charter of incorporation it is provided, that the Royal College shall, at least twice in the year, visit all the apothecaries' shops within the city and liberties of Edinburgh, and destroy all insufficient and corrupted drugs. The hall for their meetings is situated on the south side of George's Street, immediately opposite to St Andrew's Church. It is a handsome building, 83 feet in length by 63 in breadth, with a portico in front, projecting nine feet, and supported by four columns of the Corinthian order, 24 feet in height. A select library belonging to the society occupies a room in the second floor. The plan of the building, it is said, was formed under the direction of the late celebrated Dr Cullen. It was founded on the 27th of November 1775, and is considered a chaste and elegant imitation of ancient Grecian architecture.

Royal Society.

Literary societies, under different denominations, have been established in Edinburgh for upwards of a century. In the former part of that period, however, these associations were not frequent, nor were their members numerous. Before the union of the kingdoms, there does not appear to have existed in the Scottish metropolis any society merely for improvement in science, and the purpose of communicating mutual instruction, with the exception of that formed by Sir Andrew Balfour, Sir Robert Sibbald, and Dr Pitcairne. But soon after that event, by the introduction of manufactures, commerce, and in consequence of wealth, the manners of the people received a new turn, and knowledge and improvement speedily followed.

The first literary society in Edinburgh of which we

have any account was instituted in 1718. The masters of the High School, and the celebrated grammarian, Mr Thomas Ruddiman, were the original founders. The object of the society was, the improvement of the members in classical learning, "without meddling with the affairs of church or state." The society was afterwards joined by Henry Home, (Lord Kames,) who had from nature an insatiable appetite for information of every kind, and who was afterwards known to the world by a variety of able works. He was followed as a member of this society by Mr Archibald Murray, Mr James Cochran, with other members of the Scottish bar, and Mr George Wishart, one of the ministers of Edinburgh. The names of the enlightened individuals who formed this society deserve to be recorded, as among the first men who, by their example and liberal views, attempted an institution, of which the utility has since been so universally acknowledged.

The association for the cultivation of Greek and Roman literature was succeeded, in the year 1731, by the society for the "improvement of medical knowledge." This society, which contributed not a little to the propagation of the most useful of arts, had for its secretary the celebrated Dr Alexander Monro *primus*, and under his care the *Transactions* of the society were published, at different periods, in five volumes 8vo, with the title of "Medical Essays and Observations." The merit of these volumes attracted the notice of the public; they were praised by the great Haller; and their utility was acknowledged by all the learned in Europe.

The Medical Society was soon expanded, however, in the course of improvement, into the "Philosophical Society of Edinburgh," a liberal institution, which owed its establishment to the exertions of the great mathematician, Mr Colin Maclaurin. The society subsisted for a number of years; and in 1754 published a volume of "Essays and Observations, Physi-

cal and Literary." A second volume appeared in 1756, and a third in 1771.

In the year 1754 an association was formed in Edinburgh named the *Select Society*. This society owed its rise to Allan Ramsay, the son of the celebrated Scottish poet, and was intended for philosophical inquiry, and the improvement of the members in the art of speaking. The first meeting of this association was held in the Advocates' Library in May 1754, and consisted at that time only of fifteen members, who had been nominated and called together by Mr Ramsay and two or three of his friends. But in 1759 their number amounted to 130, including all the *literati* of Edinburgh and its neighbourhood. The society subsisted for a number of years; and, perhaps, there never was an association more respectable for the character or talents of those who composed it. In a list of its members preserved in Stewart's Life of Dr Robertson besides many other eminent personages, are found the names of the historian of Charles V., the author of the "Wealth of Nations," and Mr David Hume.

The Philosophical Society of Edinburgh, though its meetings were not entirely discontinued, appears to have languished for some time after this period, till about the year 1777, when, upon the election of the late Henry Home, Lord Kames, to the office of president, its meetings became more frequent, and its business was conducted with renewed ardour and success.

About the end of the year 1782, however, in a meeting of the professors of the university of Edinburgh, many of whom were members of the Philosophical Society, a scheme was proposed by the Rev. Dr Robertson, principal of the college, for the establishment of a new society, on a more extended plan, and after the model of some of the foreign academies, which have for their object the cultivation of every branch of science and literature. The plan was approved of and adopted; and a resolution was taken of soliciting the king for

his royal patronage, to which the Philosophical Society joined its influence as a body. A charter was accordingly granted by his majesty, erecting them into a corporate body, by the title of "The Royal Society of Edinburgh," in the year 1783. The society published the first volume of their *Transactions*, which contains many interesting papers, in 1788, and since that time have occasionally given volumes to the public.

Wernerian Natural History Society.

This society was formed on the 12th of January 1808. On that day a few individuals, among whom was the professor of natural history, met, and resolved to associate themselves into a society for the purpose of promoting the study of Natural History; and, in honour of the illustrious Werner of Freyberg, to assume the name of the Wernerian Natural History Society. The other original members were Drs Wright, Macknight, Barclay, and Thomson, Colonel Fullarton, Messrs Anderson, Neill, and Walker, (now Sir P. Walker.) Professor Jameson was elected president; the society procured a charter from the magistrates on the 10th February; and their first meeting for public business took place in the College Museum on the 2d March 1808. This effective association has done much to disseminate a taste for natural history in Edinburgh, and over the whole country. They have already published two octavo volumes of *Memoirs*, which contain many papers of great merit; and though the name of Werner distinguishes this association, yet it is by no means to be understood from this circumstance that they exclusively follow the doctrines of that distinguished mineralogist.

There are four classes of members, ordinary, non-resident, honorary, and foreign; and the list includes the names of all the celebrated naturalists in Europe.

The objects of natural history presented to the society for preservation are lodged in the College Mu-

seum, where also the meetings of this body have been hitherto held.

Society of Antiquaries.

The Society of the Antiquaries of Scotland was first projected in the year 1780. A number of noblemen and gentlemen, to whom the historical and other antiquities of their native country were interesting, formed themselves, in that year, into an association for investigating these, chiefly through the exertions of the Earl of Buchan, who may be considered its founder; and a royal charter was obtained for the incorporation of the society on the 29th of March 1783. The society since that time have acquired a considerable museum of coins, charters, ancient armour, weapons, &c.; and the first volume of their *Transactions* was published in 1792. This volume contains many curious and interesting papers relating to the history, antiquities, and state of Scotland.

The *Speculative Society* was instituted in 1764 by six students then at the university of this city. Its establishment was principally for improvement in composition and public speaking; and in the cultivation of these its members have been highly successful. The society, soon after its commencement, built a hall within the university, and furnished a small library.

The *Royal Medical Society of Edinburgh* was erected into a body corporate by King George III. on the 14th of December 1778. It is chiefly composed of the gentlemen attending the university. They have a handsome hall for their meetings in Surgeons' Square, and a very extensive library.

The *Royal Physical Society* is another establishment composed chiefly of the young gentlemen attending the university. They have a neat hall in Richmond

Street for their meetings. The *Natural History Society*, founded in 1782, and the *Chemical Society*, are now incorporated with the Royal Physical Society.

Caledonian Horticultural Society.

This society was formed in the year 1809 by a number of individuals, with the intention of "promoting and improving the cultivation of the best kinds of fruits, of the most choice sorts of flowers, and of those vegetables which are the most useful in the kitchen. For this purpose a certain number of prize medals or premiums are awarded annually to such persons as are declared by proper judges to be entitled to the preference in the production of these, and in the investigation by experiment of subjects proposed by the society. Communications are also received on any subject connected with horticulture, though not directly suggested by the society. Such communications are read at the quarterly meetings; and those papers deemed of sufficient importance are laid before the public in the society's Memoirs."

The society consists of three classes of members, honorary, ordinary, and corresponding. In the first class are included the names of those of the nobility and gentry in Scotland who are distinguished for their attention to horticulture. The ordinary members pay a guinea annually, or a composition of ten guineas; and the list of corresponding members includes the names of many of the most successful and experienced professional gardeners in the country.

To promote the purposes of the institution, the society lately deputed their secretary, Mr Patrick Neill, one of the most scientific amateur horticulturists in Scotland, and two professional gardeners, to visit the principal gardens in the Low Countries and in France, with a view to the improvement of the fruits and vegetables of our own country; and it has also been suggested, that a garden should be formed where ex-

periments could be conducted under the inspection of the society.

Besides these associations there are numerous others under various names, chiefly formed by the young men attending the university, for improvement in public speaking and other purposes connected with their different pursuits.

Advocates' Library.

The establishment of the valuable library belonging to the Faculty of Advocates was projected by Sir George Mackenzie, and proposed by him to a meeting of the Faculty held on the 11th of December 1680. The utility of the institution was instantly perceived, and the library was founded in 1682. In the year 1695, the collection was considerably increased by a donation from William Duke of Queensberry. In 1700 the room where the library was kept being nearly destroyed by fire, it was removed to the place which it at present occupies, the ground-floor of the Parliament House. This library, which is by far the most considerable in Scotland, is chiefly supported by the money paid by advocates on their admission into the Faculty; and the statute of Queen Anne, which establishes a literary property of authors in their books, requiring that a copy of such books shall be given to this library. In the library is a valuable collection of manuscripts, consisting of the registers of some of the Scottish monasteries, of illuminated missals, and many volumes of original papers relating to the affairs of Scotland. The Faculty acquired the valuable collection of manuscripts belonging to Sir Andrew Balfour in 1700. There is also a collection of prints; and in 1705 the Faculty purchased a fine collection of coins and medals, Grecian, Roman, Saxon, Scottish, and English. Of printed books there are upwards of 100,000 volumes. The books are lent out upon receipts, and a member of the Faculty may obtain as many as he thinks fit, subject to the obligation of re-

storing them at the end of a year. The advocates have it also in their power to oblige their friends with the books of their library; so that it is open, by this means, for every useful purpose, to the perusal of the public. The books are under the care of a librarian and under-librarian appointed by the Faculty; and among those who have enjoyed this office may be mentioned the celebrated grammarian, Thomas Rudiman, and the still more celebrated historian and philosopher, David Hume.

The Advocates' Library occupies the ground-floor of the Parliament House. An addition to the accommodation required for this extensive collection was lately procured by the erection of court-rooms for the Lords Ordinary, the apartments under which are to be occupied by the library. A splendid new library room is also preparing in the floor above the library of the Writers to the Signet. This room, 136 feet long by 39 in breadth, and lighted from the top, is finished in the same style of elegance as the very handsome room below.

Library of Writers to the Signet.

This library occupies the first floor of that large range of buildings which extends westward from the Parliament House. The room is 136 feet long and 39 in breadth, and was purchased by the society for their library, lecture-room, and offices, at an expence of L. 5000. The interior of the room was laid out in its present form by the late Mr William Stark, architect, at the request of the society. The space assigned for the library being very long in proportion to its other dimensions, Mr Stark divided it by open arches into two parts, the first of which is oblong, and the second square. The ceiling of the oblong division is supported by two rows of Corinthian columns, which, besides being very elegant in themselves, completely obviate the difficulty presented by want of height, which would otherwise have been remarkable in so

large a room. It also happened fortunately, that the distance between the windows was such as suited the space proper between columns of the dimensions required from the height of the ceiling. On entering the great door the colonnade produces a simple and noble effect; and through the ornamental arches by which this part of the hall is separated from the inner apartment, the latter appears rich and magnificent. The view from the upper end of the room is nowise inferior; the colonnade, as seen through the arch, receding from the eye in regular and beautiful gradation. A narrow gallery runs round the wall, and the whole forms one of the finest library rooms in the city.

This large room is comfortably warmed by means of heated air. The fire-place is constructed in one of the cellars, and the heated air is derived from a cast-iron cockle about nine feet high. From this it is conducted by pipes through the whole length of the room, terminating in cast-iron tables, from under which the heated air is delivered. Provision is made for regulating the quantity of air transmitted, and the pipes conveying are so secured as to prevent all chance of accidents by fire. The apparatus for heating this room was constructed under the superintendence of James Jardine, Esq. civil engineer.

The collection of books belonging to the Writers to the Signet is particularly valuable, and rapidly increasing.

Besides these libraries there is a *Subscription Library* established in 1794, with a useful collection of books, supported by an entrance payment of L.12, 12s., and an annual sum of L. 1, 1s. from each subscriber; —a *Select Subscription Library*, instituted in 1800, of which the entry money is L. 2, 2s., and the annual payment 10s.; —and a *Biblio-Critical Library*, the object of which is to collect scarce and expensive books in sacred philology, and other subjects connected with the interpretation of the Scriptures.

PROGRESS AND PRESENT STATE OF PRINTING.

It would exceed our limits to enter into any discussion respecting the invention of the art of printing, or to trace its progress from the Continent to Great Britain. We shall only remark, that the art was discovered about the middle of the fifteenth century; that the first books were printed at Mentz about 1450; and that, in the year 1471, a printing-press was established at Westminster by William Caxton, which was the first that was introduced into England.

Thirty-six years after that interesting trade had been brought to Westminster by Caxton, a printing-press was established in Edinburgh. Scottish literature owes this establishment to the generous and brave monarch James IV., who patronised the erection of a printing-press in the capital so early as the year 1507. The first printers, as appears from the records of the Privy Seal, were Walter Chepman, a merchant in Edinburgh, and Andro Millar, a workman, who were exclusively empowered to exercise their trade by the following grant under the Privy Seal:—

“ James, &c.—To al and sindrj our officiaris, liegis, and subdittis quham it efferis, quhais knowlage thir our lettres sal cum, greting. Wit ye that forsamekill as our lovittis servitouris Walter Chepman and Andro Millar, burgessis of our burgh of Edinburgh, has, at our instance and request, for our plesour, the honour and proffit of our realme and liegis, takin on thame to furnis and bring hame ane prent, with all stuf belang- and tharto, and expert men to use the samyne,* for

* The High Street, near the head of Blackfriars Wynd, seems to have been the place where this printing establishment was first carried on; for there is preserved, in the records of Privy Seal, a “ licence to Walter Chepman, burges of Edinburgh, to haif staris toward the Hie Strete and calsay, with bak staris and turngres in the *Frere Wynd*, or on the

imprenting within our realme of the buiks of our lawis, actis of parliament, croniclis, mess bukis, and portuus efter the use of our realme, with addicions and legendis of Scottis sanctis, now gaderit to be ekit tharto, and al utheris bukis that salbe sene necessar, and to sell the sammyn for competent pricis, be our avis and discrecioun, thair labouris and expens being considerit; and becaus we understand that this cannot be perfurnist without rycht greit cost, labour, and expens, we have granted and promittit to thame that thai sall nocht be hurt nor preventit tharon be ony utheris to tak copyis of ony bukis furtht of our realme, to ger imprent the samyne in utheris cuntreis, to be brocht and sauld againe within our realme, to cause the said Walter and Androu tyne thair gret labour and expens. And als it is divisit and thocht expedient be us and our consall, that in tyme cuming mess bukis, manualis, matyne bukis, and portuus bukis, efter curawin Scottis use, and with legendis of Scottis sanctis, as is now gaderit and ekit be ane reverend fader in God, and our traist consalour Williame bishope of Abirdene and utheris, be usit generally within al our realme als sone as the sammyn may be imprentit and providit, that no maner of sic bukis of Salusbery use be brocht to be sauld within our realme in tym cuming; and gif ony dois in the contrar, that thei sal tyne the sammyne; quharfor we charge straitlie and commandis you al and sindrj our officiaris, liegis, and subdittes, that nane of you take upon hand to do ony thing incontrar this our promitt, device, and ordinance, in tyme coming, under the pane of escheting of the bukis, and punising of thair persons bringaris tharof within our realme, in contrar this our statut,

foregait, of sic breid and lenth as he sall think expedient for entre and asiamentes to his land and tenement, and to flit the pend of the said *Frere Wynd* for making of neidfull asiamentes in the samyn," &c. Feb. 5, 1510.

with al vigour as efferis. Geven under our prive sel at Edinburgh, the XV. day of Septimber, and of our regne the XX^u yer."

The oldest specimen of Scottish printing hitherto discovered is a collection of tracts, entitled "The Porteous of Nobilness," printed in 1508, about one year after the erection of the first press in Edinburgh, and thirty-seven years after the introduction of the art into England. These tracts are preserved in the Advocates' Library, Edinburgh. There must certainly, however, have been some works printed prior to this date, the press being established nearly a year before; but as it is probable that these books might consist of the lives of saints, legendary miracles, or of devotions then in esteem, they may have been lost at the Reformation, either by being carried away by the priests who fled beyond sea, or destroyed as relics of popery.

Not long afterwards this privilege seems to have been invaded by certain persons, as appears from a complaint to the Lords of Council by Andro Chepman, dated 14th January 1509, upon which he obtained an injunction that none, "in tyme to cum, bring hame, nor sell within this realme, ony missale bukes, manualis, pórtaiss, or matin bukis, of the said use of Salusbery, under the payn of escheting of the samyne."

The next work discovered as being printed in Edinburgh is a Breviary of the Church of Aberdeen, which was issued from the press in the following year. The second part of this breviary was printed in 1510, "*Oppido Edinburgensi impressa, jussu et impensis honorabilis viri Walteri Chapman, ejusdem oppidi mercatoris, quarto die mensis Julii, anno Domini millesimo ccccc decimo.*" Both parts of this breviary are in the Advocates' Library, but want the title pages and some leaves in the middle.

From this period till the year 1536 no books have been discovered that were printed in Edinburgh. In that year, however, another printer made his appear-

ance. The first of his performances which is known is Bellenden's translation of Hector Boece, which bears to have been "imprentet in Edinburgh be Thomas Davidson, dwelling fornent the Fryere Wynde." This book (a copy of which, on vellum, is in the College Library) is equal to any specimen of typography of that period.

In the year 1540 the Scottish parliament passed an act, ordaining the Lord Register to publish the acts of parliament made in the reign of King James V., and to employ what printer he pleased, provided that printer had the king's special licence for that purpose. Thomas Davidson accordingly obtained the king's licence to print these acts of parliament, and all other printers within the kingdom were discharged from printing the same for the space of six years; a proof that there were at that time different persons in Scotland who exercised that profession. These acts were accordingly printed in folio, on vellum, and in the old English or black-letter. Davidson, in consequence of the licence he had obtained, seems to have taken the title of "*regii impressoriis*," or "prenter to the kingis nobyll grace;" and was probably the first in Scotland who enjoyed that privilege.

Robert Lekpreuik was the next printer of consequence who established himself in Edinburgh. To a book, entitled "The Confutation of the Abbote of Crosraguels Masse," &c. printed in 1563, is prefixed an epistle by "The Prenter to the Reader," in which he apologises for his want of Greek characters, which he was forced to have supplied by manuscript, that, in case of any error, the author might not suffer in his reputation.

Printers from this period rapidly increased in number. In 1584 there seems to have been no less than six different printers in the city, viz. Bassindane, Ross, Charteris, Mannenby, Arbuthnot, and Vautrollier. Bassindane was the first who printed a Bible in English, in 1576. It was the Genevan translation, and

was dedicated to James VI. Mannenby, in 1578, was the first who used Greek types. "The Bible, for the use of Scotland, by the Commissioners of the Kirk," was printed by Alexander Arbuthnot, the king's printer, in 1579, "at the Kirk in the Field."

The University of Edinburgh having been founded in 1582, it was not long before it gave to the world its "Theses Philosophicæ." These were begun to be printed in 1596, and the earliest typographer to the college was Henry Charteris, the king's printer. The first theses were in large octavo. They assumed a quarto form in 1612; and before the year 1641, their size was raised into a large folio. A collection of these may be seen in the library of the university.

Robert Waklegrave next established himself as one of the first printers in Edinburgh. The "lawes and actes of parliament, maid be King James the First, and his successours, the kinges of Scotland," collected by Skene, and published in 1597, besides many other works, afford specimens of the typography of that period.

At the commencement of the seventeenth century, the printers of Edinburgh were generally booksellers, who, having acquired some wealth, could purchase a press, and employ artificers. Andrew Hart, who is justly praised by Watson, the author of a history of printing, for his well printed Bible, was only a bookseller. Scotland was soon after supplied with printers from England. But the demands for books exceeding their abilities to execute them, a great part of the Scottish literature, at this period, was printed in Holland and the Low Countries.

As printer to the university, one Finlayson succeeded to Charteris. But at this time the privilege of printing to this body was perhaps not confined to any particular artist. James Lindsay, in 1645, was the first who styled himself "Typographus Academiæ." The magistrates of Edinburgh, as patrons of the seminary, probably appointed him to this office; but

what at that time were its profits or honours is not now known. Their next printer, Gideon Lithgow, in 1647, called himself "Printer to the College." A regular appointment was made out by the magistrates, however, on the 10th of June 1663, in favour of Andrew Anderson, "to be ordinar printer to the good town and college of the samen, in place of Gideon Lithgow, deceased, during pleasure; he serving als well and als easie in the prices as utheris."

The printing continued, till the beginning of the eighteenth century, without making much progress in Edinburgh. The printers were in general illiterate, when compared with those in other countries of Europe at that time. Notwithstanding, however, that the art was practised by men who did not possess the erudition of which it is the herald, literature is indebted to their exertions for reforming the language, and settling, by silent practice, the orthography of the north.

Literary property seems to have been recognized in Scotland at a pretty early period. Besides the exclusive privileges granted to royal printers, authors were secured in the emoluments of their works, as appears from the following copy of an author's privilege granted by the Lords of Council in February 1685.

"Apud Edinburgum, vigesimo sexto die Februarij 1685.—The Lords of his Majestie's Privy Councill haveing considered ane address made to them by Master George Sinclair, late professor of philosophic at the colledge of Glasgow, and authour of the book intituled Satan's Invisible Works Discovered, &c. doe heir-by prohibite and discharge all persons whatsoever from printing, reprinting, or importing into this kingdome any copy or copies of the said book dureing the space of eleven yearis after the date heirof, without licence of the author or his order, under the pain of confiscation thereof to the said authour, besydes what furder punishment we shall think fitt to inflict upon the contraveeners."

The Revolution in 1688 paved the way for the extension and improvement of printing in the Scottish capital. But it was not till after the union of the kingdoms, in 1707, that it made any great progress. In 1711, Robert Freebairn, James Watson, and John Basket, were appointed the royal printers in Scotland, and these were the first who, in Edinburgh, carried the art of printing to any degree of correctness and elegance. In 1715 a press was established in the city by the celebrated Ruddiman, whose learning and abilities entitle him to a place not the least inconsiderable among the most celebrated typographers of any country. And in 1728, he was appointed, in conjunction with James Davidson, a bookseller, joint printer to the university of Edinburgh.

The progress of printing was necessarily delayed in Scotland by most of the works of the celebrated authors of this country being sold to booksellers in London. Robert and Andrew Foulis of Glasgow, however, acquired a fame in printing the ancient classics and other modern works, quite enough to redeem the character of the Scottish press, and to demonstrate their claim to be ranked among the most illustrious professors of the typographic art. Subsequently the appearance of Mr Walter Scott as an author, and the establishment of the Edinburgh Review, and the enterprise of the House with which that celebrated publication originated, have procured for Edinburgh, not only the printing of works of native genius, but transferred to this city the printing and publication of books from every quarter of the empire.

Mr James Ballantyne, the contemporary of Mr Scott, and the printer of all his works, had the merit of first attempting in Scotland to rival the typographic specimens of the sister country; and the example set by that gentleman has certainly tended, in no small degree, to improve the execution of printing in every part of Scotland.

From Mr Ballantyne's commencement the establish-

ment of printing on an extended and respectable basis in Edinburgh may be dated. Since that time, the number of printing-presses has increased rapidly; and the art has likewise been improved. The progress of printing in Edinburgh will be best seen from the following statement.

Printing-houses in Edinburgh in 1763, . . .	6
in 1790, . . .	21
in 1819, . . .	47

In the 47 printing-houses now in Edinburgh are employed nearly 150 printing-presses, and the work executed is equal in elegance and correctness to any in Britain.*

PERIODICAL PUBLICATIONS.

The utility of periodical publications in promoting a taste for literature and science is universally acknowledged. In the literary history of the Scottish metropolis, however, it was a long time before these vehicles of information appeared. The establishment of *Newspapers* is not very ancient, even in London, the capital of Britain. The earliest of these known to have been published is entitled "The English Mercurie," which appeared in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and was "imprinted at London by Christopher Barker, her highnesses printer, 1588." From the period of their first introduction into Britain, newspapers rapidly increased; and previous to the lamentable fate of Charles I. there had been published more than a hundred, with different titles. Though no periodical tract appeared in Scotland during the commotions which agitated the country prior to, and for some time after, that event, yet various papers were pub-

* Mr John Ruthven of this city is the inventor of a printing-press, which seems preferable, in many respects, to any formerly in use.

lished in London concerning Scottish affairs, either to gratify private interest, or to promote public measures. In 1642 appeared in that city "The Scots Scout's Discoveries;" in 1643 was published "The Scots Intelligencer, or the Weekly News from Scotland and the Court;" and at the same time the "Scots Dove" flew abroad:

"Our Dove tells newses from the Kings,
"And of harmonious letters sings."

Oliver Cromwell was the first who communicated the benefit of a newspaper to Scotland. That singular man, well aware of the influence which the press is calculated to have over public opinion, when his army invaded Scotland, carried with him a printer, and when he had fortified Leith, he settled this printer, Christopher Higgins, in that town, in November 1652. Higgins began his work by printing what had been already published at London, "A Diurnal of some Passages and Affairs," for the information chiefly of the English soldiers. "Mercurius Politicus," a London paper, began to be reprinted at Leith on the 26th of October 1653. The following year it was transferred to Edinburgh, where it continued to be published till the 11th of April 1660, when it was reprinted under the name of "Mercurius Publicus."

The first newspaper of Scottish manufacture appeared at Edinburgh on the 31st December 1660, under the title of "Mercurius Caledonius; comprising the Affairs in agitation in Scotland, with a survey of Foreign Intelligence." The projector and editor of this newspaper was Thomas Sydserfe; but his undertaking did not meet with expected success, and after languishing for ten numbers it was dropped altogether. To those who are curious in investigating the progress of literature, manners, or arts, in Scotland, it perhaps may not be uninteresting to know the form in which the first Scottish newspaper appeared. It was a small

4to, of eight pages, which was printed by "a Society of Stationers," and was published once a week.

The "Mercurius Publicus" continued to be republished at Edinburgh, from the London paper, even after the restoration of Charles II., though not now in the hands of Higgins. It was, however, at last superseded by "The Kingdom's Intelligencer," which was also merely a copy of the news retailed in the English capital.

In February 1699 a paper appeared by royal authority, entitled "The Edinburgh Gazette," which was published by James Watson, who is known to the world by his "History of Printing." When he had published only forty-one numbers, he transferred the "Edinburgh Gazette" to John Reid, whose son continued to print it even after the Union.

Mr Watson seems to have been the great news-monger of Scotland at this period. In February 1705 he established the "Edinburgh Courant," which, after he had printed fifty-five numbers, he transferred to the heirs and successors of Andrew Anderson, the printer to the queen, to the city, and to the college. Mr Watson, in September 1705, again began a new paper, which he called the "Scots Courant," and which he continued to print till after the year 1718. At the era of the Union, Edinburgh was thus in possession of three newspapers, but these neither promoted nor retarded that measure by their wit or by their arguments.

To these papers were added the "Flying Post," which appeared in October 1708; the "Scots Postman," which was established by permission from the town-council in August 1709; and the "North Tatler," which was begun to be printed in March 1710.

The *Edinburgh Evening Courant* was first established on the 24th of December 1718; at which time the town-council gave an exclusive privilege to James Macewan, stationer-burgess, to publish this paper, "the said James being obliged, before publication, to

gave ane coppie of his print to the magistrates." This paper acquired a popularity which has insured its continuance to the present time, and it is now the newspaper of widest circulation in Scotland.

The *Caledonian Mercury* was begun in April 1720. It was originally printed for William Rolland, a lawyer, who was its earliest proprietor. The celebrated Ruddiman began to print it 1724; and in 1729, by the death of Rolland, acquired the property of the paper. It continued in his family, though under different modifications, and during troublesome times, till the year 1772, when it was sold by the trustees of Ruddiman's grandchildren. This paper is ably conducted, and is still continued. The *Courant and Mercury* are published thrice a week.

The *Edinburgh Advertiser* was begun, and the first number published on the 7th of January 1764. It is published twice a week, and continues to enjoy the favour of the public.

A number of other newspapers were afterwards attempted with various success. Of these the *Scots Gazetteer*, the *Scots Chronicle*, the *Edinburgh Herald*, and a paper published in Leith under the title of the *Leith Telegraph*, were unsuccessful, and have long since been given up.

The *Edinburgh Weekly Journal* was begun in 1802, and acquired a considerable celebrity; and another paper, under the title of the *Weekly Chronicle*, commenced in December 1808. The *Edinburgh Star*, a paper published twice a week, was begun on 16th December 1808; and the *Edinburgh Correspondent*, published thrice a week, commenced in March 1810, and, after having been carried on three years, and given up, was again re-established on the 26th November 1818.

The *Scotsman*, the first successful political and literary paper which has appeared in Edinburgh, commenced in January 1817, and has since acquired an extensive circulation.

Besides these, the *Edinburgh Gazette*, an official paper, principally used as the record of bankruptcies and other matters under judicial authority, is printed twice a week.

The oldest literary repository, published periodically, of which the Scottish metropolis can boast, is the *Scots Magazine*. This journal was begun in the year 1739. Who were the original projectors of or contributors to the work is not with certainty known; but it was first printed by Sands, Brymer, Murray, and Cochrane. In this periodical publication are many useful hints and facts, illustrative of the progress of literature and science in Scotland, during the last century, and it still holds a very respectable place in the list of the periodical journals of North Britain. By an arrangement between the proprietors of this work and those of another publication entitled the *Edinburgh Magazine*, the two works were conjoined, and were published under the title of the *Scots Magazine, or Edinburgh Literary Miscellany*, till July 1817, when a new series was commenced under the title of the *Edinburgh Magazine, or Literary Miscellany*.

The *Edinburgh Magazine, or Literary Miscellany*, was begun in the year 1785, by Mr James Sibbald, bookseller, well known for his valuable publication entitled "A Chronological Series of the Poetry of Scotland, with a Glossary of the Scottish Language," and was conducted by him, with much success, for a good many years afterwards. After passing through various hands, it was at last conjoined (as mentioned above) with the *Scots Magazine*, in the year 1801.

It was comparatively late before the Scottish metropolis produced any periodical work professedly for the purpose of criticism. The same causes which operated so powerfully in this country in delaying the advancement of knowledge, likewise prevented the improvement of taste. Prior to the Revolution, civil dissensions obstructed the progress of letters; and the

rage of party kept back improvement in the arts. That event, however, removed many of the obstacles which had retarded this progress, and the union of the kingdoms swept away the remainder. In January 1688 the first attempt at a literary journal or review was made in a work entitled "*Bibliotheca Universalis, or an Historical Account of Books and Transactions of the Learned World.*" The design of this work was to publish monthly accounts "of what is doing abroad by the learned world, and also to report what the virtuosos and learned among ourselves are pleased to communicate." Only one number of this work was printed. It consists of accounts of and remarks on several publications, most of which are Continental; and the principal observations on these are translated from the "*Bibliothèque Universelle*" and "*Histoire de Ouvrages des Scavans*" of Paris. This work was "printed by John Reid, for Alexander Ogston and William Johnstone, stationers," and contains 128 pages in 24mo.

No other work of this kind appeared in Edinburgh for the long period of sixty-five years. The next attempt at establishing a review, however, demands particular notice, from the character and talents of those by whom it was conducted. These were the late Dr Adam Smith, Drs Blair and Robertson, Sir William Pulteney, and Mr Alexander Wedderburn, afterwards Earl of Roslyn. Only two numbers of the work, which was to have been published every six months, appeared; the first in January, and the second in July 1755, after which it was entirely discontinued. The known abilities of the contributors to this work leave it to be regretted that it was not carried on farther; but the Review of Dr Johnson's Dictionary of the English Language, and a letter addressed to the editors, containing some general observations on the state of literature in the different countries of Europe, will be still read with peculiar interest, when it is considered that they were the first literary essays which

were published of the author of the "Wealth of Nations."

From the time this review was discontinued till the year 1768, no periodical work of merit appeared in Edinburgh. In that year the "*Weekly Magazine, or Edinburgh Amusement*," printed by and for Walter Ruddiman, was begun. Being afforded at short intervals, and at a cheap rate, and being conducted in a judicious manner, this periodical work had an extensive circulation at the time, and continued many years afterwards to be published under the title of "*Ruddiman's Weekly Magazine*." The contributions which were given to this publication by the late Robert Ferguson, first introduced him to the notice of the public as a poet of no inconsiderable abilities.

In October 1773 "*The Edinburgh Magazine and Review, by a Society of Gentlemen*," printed by W. Smellie for W. Creech, made its appearance. The chief contributors to the work were Dr Gilbert Stuart and Mr William Smellie. This miscellany was conducted with much spirit, and sufficient self-importance, during the course of five volumes. It was finally closed in August 1776. Dr Stuart distinguished himself in this publication by an inquiry into the character of the reformer John Knox, whose principles he reprobated in the severest terms.

The years 1779 and 1780 are distinguished by the publication of a periodical paper, entitled the "*Mirror*," which has acquired so much fame as to be deservedly ranked among the most eminent of our British classics. It was followed by another of the same nature, in 1785 and 1786, entitled the "*Lounger*;" and both of these, by many judges, are held to be not inferior to the *Spectator* or *Guardian* of the sister kingdom.

In the year 1783 appeared the "*North British Magazine, or Caledonian Miscellany*," printed by James Murray, and published once a fortnight, which amus-

ed and instructed the citizens of Edinburgh for some time, but, after it had run to a few volumes, sunk into obscurity.

The Religious Monitor, Christian Instructor, and some other religious publications, begun a few years ago, appear monthly in Edinburgh.

While general literature was thus extending its benefits in Scotland by the circulation of these publications, medicine and philosophy were not neglected. The society for the improvement of medical knowledge, instituted in 1731, published their "Medical Essays" from time to time; and when that institution gave way to the more extended one known by the name of the "Philosophical Society," several volumes, distinguished for their erudition and research, were at different times given to the world. But the principal work in this department of science ever published periodically in Edinburgh was the "Medical Commentaries." This work, which is of acknowledged merit, was begun by Dr Andrew Duncan senior, the present professor of the theory of physic in the university of Edinburgh, in the year 1774. A volume was published annually under this title till the year 1795, after which period, till the year 1804, it was given to the world under the name of the "Annals of Medicine."

The *Annals of Medicine* gave way, in 1804, to the *Edinburgh Medical and Surgical Journal*, a work published quarterly, and the first number of which was given to the public in January 1805. This journal consists of three departments; the first appropriated to original communications; the second to the critical analysis of medical publications; and the last to miscellaneous intelligence on medical subjects. It enumerates among its correspondents some of the most eminent persons in the profession, and records in its miscellaneous department many interesting facts and observations, which, in defect of such a repository, might have remained unnoticed.

The *Farmer's Magazine*, a periodical work, exclusively devoted to agriculture and rural affairs, was begun in Edinburgh, and the first number published, in January 1800. The design of this magazine is to collect and disseminate ingenious theories, important and well authenticated facts, and accurate experiments, which relate to the different branches of rural economy. This work is published quarterly, and is superintended by an editor of acknowledged merit, James Cleghorn, Esq.

The *Edinburgh Review, or Critical Journal*, was commenced in October 1802, and is published quarterly. The fame and very extensive circulation of this journal renders it unnecessary to say any thing of it in this place. Its establishment formed an era in Scottish literature; and it has long been considered the first literary journal in Europe. Francis Jeffrey, Esq. advocate, is the chief conductor of this celebrated work, which numbers among its contributors most of the eminent men of the present day.

In 1796 a periodical work was begun in Edinburgh called the *Missionary Magazine*. In 1799 another appeared named the *Clerical Review*, two numbers of which only were published. The *Edinburgh Evangelical Magazine* was begun in 1801, and the *North British Magazine and Review* in January 1804. All these are now discontinued.

A work of more importance, the *Edinburgh Annual Register*, appeared in 1808. Thirteen volumes have been printed.

A new magazine, under the title of the *Edinburgh Monthly Magazine*, was begun in April 1817, and speedily acquired an extensive circulation. The name was subsequently changed to *Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine*, under which title it is now published.

A *Literary and Statistical Magazine* is published quarterly, and a *Monthly Review* was begun at Edinburgh in January 1818.

The *Edinburgh Philosophical Journal* was com-

menced in June 1819. It is to be continued quarterly, and is intended to exhibit the progress of discovery in natural philosophy, chemistry, natural history, practical mechanics, geography, statistics, and the fine and useful arts. From the celebrity of the editors, Dr Brewster and Professor Jameson, there is little doubt of this scientific journal sustaining the character which Edinburgh has acquired in other branches of literature.

Among the periodical publications of Edinburgh may be mentioned a work, which has formed one of the most extensive and lucrative literary speculations of modern times. We mean the *Encyclopædia Britannica*. The first edition of this work was published in four volumes 4to; in the second edition it rose to ten volumes; and in the third, of which upwards of 13,000 copies were sold, it amounted to twenty volumes. A fifth edition, with improved engravings, has been lately published.

A *Supplement* to this work is now in course of publication. This Supplement was undertaken with a view to supply the omissions in the two last editions of that work, and to afford an opportunity of continuing the historical articles to the present time, as well as to exhibit the arts and sciences in their latest state of improvement. It is arranged upon a plan calculated to render it a valuable acquisition to the public at large; as it will, of itself, within the limits of six volumes, afford a comprehensive view of the progress and present state of all the more interesting branches of human knowledge.

The *Edinburgh Encyclopædia*, a work of a similar nature to the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, was commenced in 1808. It is conducted by Dr Brewster; and is distinguished for its valuable treatises in every branch of science.

Another *Encyclopædia*, in a more popular form and of less extent, was begun in 1816, under the superintendence of Dr Millar. It is entitled *Encyclopædia*

Edinensis, and is intended to be comprised in six volumes 4to.

The *Edinburgh Gazetteer, or Geographical Dictionary*, comprising a complete body of geography, physical, political, statistical, and commercial, may be mentioned among the works publishing periodically in Edinburgh. It is intended to be completed in six volumes 8vo.

The progress of literature in Scotland, and particularly in Edinburgh, will be seen from the foregoing sketch of its literary institutions and periodical publications. Upon the first revival of letters in Europe, their progress in Scotland was at first remarkable for its rapidity. The elegance in writing displayed by Buchanan as an historian, the beauty of his numbers as a poet, place Scotland in that age in a favourable point of view, when compared with other countries. That progress, however, of which the prelude was so flattering, was delayed, and almost entirely stopped, by the unfortunate dissensions which followed. The calm pursuits of literature could not flourish with success in a country torn by faction, and the sciences made but little progress among a people averse to industry. Drummond of Hawthornden, whose poems are unequalled by any of his contemporaries, and who preceded Waller in polishing English versification, and the immortal inventor of the logarithms, were the two great luminaries who in Scotland brightened the reign of James VI. The series of political revolutions, and the religious dissensions which followed the death of that prince, was as fatal to the literature of Scotland in this age as it had been in the preceding; nor was it till the Revolution in 1688, when liberty was established, and property rendered secure, that prosperity and wealth began to dawn in North Britain.

But, though the beginnings of improvement in Edinburgh may be dated from the Revolution, yet they made but little progress till after the union of the kingdoms; and finally of the abolition of heredi-

tary jurisdictions in 1746. From the Revolution to this period, however, Edinburgh produced many men eminent for their talents in literature, among whom may be mentioned Sir Andrew Balfour, Sir Robert Sibbald, Dr Archibald Pitcairne, Ruddiman, and the founders of the Edinburgh school of medicine. The attempts of the exiled princes, too, to recover the throne which they had forfeited, and the political parties which these events encouraged, were circumstances unfavourable to the spread of knowledge. The slow advances which this country had made in the art of printing contributed to the same end.

It is within these last fifty years only that Edinburgh has made any great figure in the literary world; but since the commencement of that period the value of literary property has been carried higher here than in any other country. David Hume received L. 5000 for the second part of his History of England, and Dr Robertson, for his Charles V., received L. 4500, and Walter Scott, Esq. has, it is believed, received more money for his admirable writings than any preceding author.

Prior to the commencement of the Edinburgh Review, in 1802, most of the great literary works of Scotland were sold to publishers in London. The Edinburgh booksellers of that period do not seem to have been aware of the importance of this most material branch of their business, or wanted capital and enterprise for the undertaking. The late Mr William Creech, the greatest Edinburgh bookseller of his time, held merely small shares in those works to which his name is attached; and the printing, to the inconvenience of the authors, and the discouragement of the Edinburgh press, was chiefly executed in London. But since the establishment of the Edinburgh Review, the house of Messrs Archibald Constable and Co. have not only secured to Edinburgh all the works of native talent, but have drawn to this city works from every quarter of the island.

PROGRESS AND PRESENT STATE OF THE ARTS.

Many causes might be enumerated which have retarded the progress of the fine arts in Scotland. Prior to the union of the crowns, its situation, with respect to England, involved the country in almost perpetual wars ; and the feudal nature of the government, and the habits of the great barons, operated for ages to the prejudice of every thing that was not subservient to baronial power, or connected with martial glory. The small number of great towns, the poverty of the country, and, before the union of the kingdoms, the almost total want of manufactures and commerce, also powerfully contributed to repress a taste for arts, which can only exist under settled governments, and in states of comparative wealth. Notwithstanding of these disadvantages, however, the art of architecture, as displayed in the baronial castles still remaining, but chiefly in the remains of those vast fabrics raised by our ancestors for religious purposes, seems to have made considerable progress in Scotland at a very early date. The Abbey of Melrose was founded by David I. in 1136 ; that of Dryburgh in 1130 ; that of Holyroodhouse in 1128 ; and Glasgow Cathedral was erected in 1197. The intercourse which was kept up with Italy, the seat of the head of the church, by the clergy of Scotland, must early have had its effect on the style of the religious buildings in this country ; and prior to this period traces of the Saxon and the Roman conquests are to be found in their architectural remains.

The earliest artists, however, do not seem to have been natives of the country. King Robert Bruce is said to have invited foreign artists into Scotland. The rites of freemasonry are believed to have been introduced by foreign artisans, at the foundation of Kilwinning Abbey in 1140 ; and from an inscription on a wall at the entrance of the south aisle of Melrose Abbey, printed by Grose, it appears that the person who had charge of the most important religious edifices was a native of Paris.

JOHN MURROW SUM TYM CALLIT
 WAS I, AND BORN IN PARYSSE
 CERTANLY; AND HAD IN KEPYNG
 AL MASOM WERK OF SANTAN-
 DROYS, YE HYE KYRK OF GLAS-
 GU, MELROS, AND PASLAY; OF
 NYDDYS DAYLL AND OF GALWAY.
 PRAY TO GOD AND MARI BAITH,
 AND SWEET ST JOHN KEEP THIS
 HALY KYRK FRAE SKAITH.

Of the art of sculpture, as connected with architecture, there are many remains in the ancient religious buildings, and in the monumental figures and stones in different parts of the country. Though the designs adopted be generally grotesque, and the execution rude, yet, from the coarse materials they had to work upon, much could not be expected; and the cross-legged representations of knights, and the wild but luxuriant fancies of the sculptors of our religious fabrics, are not inferior to works of the same kind executed at the same time in England, or on the Continent of Europe. Indeed, it is probable that, during the supremacy of the Roman church, when these works were executed, they were the work of foreign artists, imported with the colonies of monks, who from time to time were invited from the Continent, by the piety of our kings, to people the religious houses which they had erected. The Reformation, however, was fatal to the remains of sculpture in Scotland; and the shrine and the saint, and, in many cases, the houses which contained them, were destroyed by the populace in the hatred of images which the early preachers inspired.

James I. is well known for his love of the arts; and James III., according to Pitscottie, "was ane man that loved solitarines, and desired nevir to hear of warre; but delighted more in musick, and policie, and building, than he did in the government of his realme." Cochrane,

whom this prince created Earl of Mar, "was but ane prentees to ane maissoun, and became verrie ingenious in that craft, and biggit many stone housis with his handis in the realme of Scotland, because he was cunning in that craft."

The palace in Stirling Castle, erected by James V. about the year 1529, evidences considerable taste in architectural decoration; and the roof of the king's room in that building was covered by a series of carvings in oak, which place the sculpture of that period in a very high point of view. This elegant roof fell down in part in 1777, and the heads which adorned it were at that time removed. Most of these, however, are still preserved, and engravings of the whole were published by Mr Blackwood in 1817. The gold bonnet pieces of James V. are said by Ruddiman to equal the sculpture on the Roman coins in the best period of the history of that people.

Of the early history of painting in Scotland little is known; and, perhaps, unless in regard to historical illustration, little deserves to be known. Many of the earliest specimens of this art would naturally be connected with the church, and would, of course, share the fate of the other images at the introduction of the new religious opinions. Perhaps the earliest specimens now existing are the coats of arms in the halls of the ancient baronial castles. Some of these were a few years ago in very good preservation in the hall of Craigmiller Castle, near Edinburgh. James I., who was educated in England, has painting mentioned by some historians as among his accomplishments; and from his time banners and pageants, with different devices, were in common use. Dr Cook, in his *History of the Reformation*, mentions the discovery of a painting of more extended design on the walls of the old house of Pittarrow in Kincardineshire, which, as it throws light on the state of the arts, shall be given in his own words:—

"Two or three years ago the old mansion-house of

Pittarrow was pulled down. Upon removing the wainscot from the great hall there were discovered upon the walls of the room, in a state of complete preservation, several beautiful paintings, of the existence of which no tradition remained. Before I heard of this," says Dr Cook, "although only two miles from the place, the whole had been destroyed; but my friend, the Rev. James Leslie, minister of Fordoun, the parish in which the house was situated, was more fortunate. He got a short view of them, and he has most obligingly favoured me with the account of them which he wrote. 'One of the paintings,' says he, 'above the longest fire-place in the great hall, was a painting of the city of Rome, and a grand procession going to St Peter's. The colours were very vivid. They had been preserved from all injury by the wainscot with which the walls of the room were covered. The pope, adorned with a tiara, and mounted on horseback, was attended by a large company of cardinals on foot, richly dressed, but all uncovered. At a little distance, directly in front of the procession, stood a beautiful white palfrey, finely caparisoned, held by some persons who were well dressed, but uncovered. Beyond them was the cathedral of St Peter, the doors of which appeared to be open.'

The revival of the arts in Italy in the fourteenth century, and their successful cultivation in the neighbouring countries, may be supposed to have had some effect on the art of design even in Scotland. But the name of no Scottish painter of any eminence has descended to the present time, and the portraits which still exist of the reign of James V. and Queen Mary were, perhaps, all the work of foreign artists. In the reign of James VI., however, as we learn from a passage in Birrel's Diary, portraits of the king and queen seem not to have been uncommon in the houses of the citizens of Edinburgh. But it is not likely that these would be of first rate merit; and it is more than probable were not superior to the Saracens' heads which

dangle at the doors of inns in the present day. The few paintings of any merit in the country at this time seem to have been imported from France and the Netherlands.

The first Scottish painter of any note was George Jamesone, a native of Aberdeen, who was born in 1586. This celebrated artist, usually called the Scottish Van-dyke, studied the art under Rubens, at Antwerp. After his return to his native country, he applied with indefatigable industry to portraits in oil, though he sometimes practised in miniature, and also in history and landscape. Charles I. sat to him for his picture, as did also many of the great characters of that period. Jamesone died at Edinburgh in 1644. Many of his works are in the colleges of Aberdeen, and his picture of the Sybils there he is reported to have drawn from living beauties in that city. The excellence of Jamesone is said to consist in delicacy and softness, with a clear and beautiful colouring. One of Jamesone's most distinguished pupils was Alexander, who afterwards became related to his master by marrying his sister. Of the portraits painted by this latter artist, the full length portrait of Sir George Mackenzie, king's advocate, in his gown of office, is reckoned the best.

To these artists succeeded the elder Scougal in the reigns of Charles II. and his brother James II. (VII.) This artist possessed a considerable share of merit, and it is said that there were few great families in Scotland at that time who did not possess some of his portraits. The style of Scougal bears a great resemblance to that of Sir Peter Lely, particularly in his draperies. Corruedes, a foreigner, is mentioned to have been an artist in Scotland contemporary with Scougal; and his style is said to have been far above mediocrity.

When James Duke of York repaired the chapel-royal of Holyroodhouse at Edinburgh, De Witt, an artist of the Flemish school, and of considerable reputation, was employed to paint portraits of all the Scot-

tish kings from the supposed founder of the monarchy downwards, for the long gallery on the north side of the palace. These fanciful portraits are by no means in general well executed, though a few of them are painted in a free bold manner, not altogether without merit. De Witt is said never to have been paid for this piece of work, a circumstance not uncommon in the history of artists.

The younger Scougal, for a considerable time after the Revolution, was the only painter of note in Scotland. This artist, however, was more careful of amassing wealth than of adding to his fame. "His carelessness occasioned many complaints by his employers; but he gave for answer, that they might seek others, well knowing there were none to be found at that time in Scotland." The pictures of this artist are not of the first merit.

Nicolas Hude, a Frenchman, succeeded Scougal the younger in improving the art of painting in Scotland. He had been one of the directors of the French Academy; but, on the repeal of the edict of Nantz, in 1685, he sought refuge in England as a Protestant emigrant. He at first made an unsuccessful attempt to establish himself in London; but on the invitation of William the first Duke of Queensberry, he came to Scotland. Several of his pictures are still to be seen in the house of Drumlanrig. In his style and manner he much resembles Rubens, and the skill of a connoisseur is required to distinguish between the works of these great masters. Hude, notwithstanding his merit, died in straitened circumstances.

Prior to the Union, John Baptiste Medina, a native of Brussels, visited Scotland, and being patronized by the Duke of Queensberry, high commissioner to the Scottish parliament, who conferred the order of knighthood on him, soon after settled in Edinburgh as a portrait painter, though he had been originally bred in the line of historical delineations. Sir John Medina died in 1711, and was buried in the Greyfriars

Churchyard. His portraits were painted with great freedom, precision, and effect; and several may yet be seen in high preservation in the Surgeons' Hall, High School Yards, Edinburgh.

The era of the Union, among the other advantages which it procured to Scotland, had a favourable effect also on its arts. William Aikman, the friend of the poet Allan Ramsay, was among the first of those who, at this period, went to Italy to study painting, and improve himself on the models of the ancient masters. After his return, this artist was employed for thirteen years in painting portraits, which he did in a style of unequalled excellence. In the university library of Edinburgh, there is a capital portrait of Aikman's, viz. Principal Carstairs; and in the great hall of the Parliament House are several others. Mr Aikman died in London in 1733.

Contemporary with Aikman were Richard Wait and George Marshal, both pupils of the younger Scougal. Marshal applied himself to portrait-painting; but he never acquired much reputation in his profession. Wait excelled in the delineation of what is called *still-life*.

John Alexander, a descendant of the Scottish Vandyke, who flourished at this time, seems to have inherited a large portion of the talents of his illustrious progenitor. Having studied in Italy, he returned to his native country, and was patronized by the Duchess of Gordon, daughter to the Earl of Peterborough. He painted portraits, history, and historical landscape, with much success.

Allan Ramsay, the son of the Scottish poet, was a painter of considerable eminence. He went to Italy to improve himself in his profession, which, after his return, he practised with great reputation. In the decline of his life he went to France; but died at Dover on his return to England in 1784. One of his best pictures is a portrait of Dr Alexander Monro, *primus*, which is now in the possession of his grandson

the present Dr Alexander Monro. Excellent portraits of George III. and his Queen, by Ramsay, may be seen in the Palace of Holyroodhouse.

James Norrie was a landscape-painter of very considerable merit in Edinburgh, about the middle of the last century. He painted landscapes of a greyish or China ink sort of colour, which are often found on pannels, over chimney-pieces, and many of which have uncommon merit, are highly esteemed, and are often purchased at very considerable prices. The son of this artist, John Norrie, succeeded to his father's genius. Many of the works of these artists are to be seen in the principal houses in the old part of Edinburgh, and in other places throughout Scotland. The representative of these artists is the principal proprietor of a floor-cloth manufactory in this city.

De la Cour and Pavilon, two French painters, who settled in Edinburgh, increased the knowledge of the principles of their art, and initiated some of our most celebrated painters in the art of design. The celebrated Runcimans, Brown, and Nasmyth, learned the rudiments of drawing from the latter.

But the progress of the art in Scotland was much facilitated, about this time, by the exertions of two individuals in a neighbouring city. Robert and Andrew Foulis, printers in Glasgow, after having established their art in that town in a style of elegance unknown before, with a laudable endeavour to extend the fine arts in Scotland, founded an Academy for that purpose in 1753. The scheme, however, was too great to be undertaken at the expence of private individuals. After a vain struggle for existence, the academy finally closed, after the death of its founders, in 1776. The benefits of the institution, however, were not lost; for many artists, since celebrated, among whom was Mr David Allan, were reared at this academy. It is worthy of remark, that the Glasgow academy was established fifteen years before that in Somerset-house was opened.

The two Runcimans, as already mentioned, were taught drawing by Pavilon, after which they both went to Italy, where John, the elder brother, died. Alexander returned to his native country in 1771, after a residence of five years in Italy, and was in the same year appointed by the Board of Trustees for the Encouragement of Manufactures, &c. master of an academy which was at that time established in Edinburgh for the study of drawing. Runciman at this time projected and began his great work in the Hall of Ossian at Pennycuick, the seat of Sir George Clerk, Bart. Another capital performance, the Ascension, may be seen above the altar of the Chapel, Cowgate, formerly the chief place of worship for those of the Episcopal persuasion in Edinburgh. The elder brother, John, was also an excellent painter, and, in the opinion of the best judges, even surpassed Alexander. His works are uncommonly rare, as it is said he destroyed many of them before his death, wherever he could find them. Whenever they occur they bring uncommonly high prices; and he is still considered to be one of the most successful painters in history whom his country has produced. Many excellent specimens of John Runciman are in the fine collection of John Clerk, Esq. advocate.

Nearly contemporary with this artist was the celebrated Jacob More, by many considered the first landscape-painter of his time. He was born in Edinburgh about the year 1760, and bred with a house-painter there, when he began to paint landscape, with historical figures. He afterwards went to London, where he continued for some time; and from thence to Italy, where he died in the year 1793. In Italy he was regarded as the ablest painter of landscape of the century in which he lived, and his works are known universally. But it is not a little remarkable, that the style he adopted after he went to Italy was in every respect inferior to that which he had practised at home. Some of his works in his early manner,

it is said, would suffer nothing by a comparison with those of the admirable Richard Wilson, to which they bear a wonderful resemblance. His last manner is hard, dry, formal, and too often is found in distemper, or water-colours in place of oil, with which he constantly wrought at his outset.

Gavin Hamilton, also a contemporary of the Runcimans, was an artist of considerable merit. He resided chiefly in Italy, and his works are not much known in Scotland.

Alexander Runciman continued to superintend the academy in Edinburgh till the period of his death, which happened on the 21st of October 1785.

On the death of Runciman, the late David Allan, portrait and historical-painter, succeeded him, as master of the academy established by the Trustees for Manufactures in Scotland. Mr Allan was born on the 13th of February 1744. He received the rudiments of his art at the unfortunate academy of Glasgow, and afterwards went to Rome, where he resided for sixteen years, subsisting himself chiefly, during that time, by the copies which he made from the celebrated pictures of the ancient masters. His fame, as a historical-painter, chiefly rests on a picture which he painted about this time on the Origin of Painting, and which procured him the gold medal given by the academy of St Luke for the best specimen of historical composition. Mr Allan died at Edinburgh in the year 1797. This artist was perhaps the most successful delineator of the manners and character of the Scottish peasantry that had ever attempted this style of painting.

The Prodigal Son, in the possession of Lord Cathcart, and Hercules and Omphale, belonging to Mr Erskine of Mar, are regarded as works of great merit. Mr H. W. Williams, whose eminence as a landscape-painter is well known, received the first rudiments of his art from Mr Allan.

On the death of Mr Allan, a competition for the place

of master of the Edinburgh academy took place, and the trustees, with the laudable wish of extending the advantages of the institution, resolved that merit alone should determine their choice of a successor. Fine specimens were required from each candidate, (of whom there appeared nine or ten,) and these were to be submitted to Mr West, president of the Royal Academy in London, and other academicians. The palm of merit was awarded by these gentlemen to Mr John Graham, who had painted many pictures of acknowledged merit. Mr Graham was originally an apprentice of Mr Farquhar, an eminent coach-painter in Edinburgh at that time, from whence he went to London, and employed himself for many years in that occupation. Being admitted a student of the Royal Academy, he aspired to the more elevated walk of historical painting, which he subsequently followed with much success. Notwithstanding of the recommendation in his favour, the trustees, by the smallest majority, nominated to the office a person of the name of John Wood, who, it afterwards appeared, had owed this appointment to having surreptitiously exhibited the works of another as his own.

In no long time, however, Wood's trick was discovered, and he left the situation and the city; and Mr Graham, who had come to Edinburgh on the invitation of some friends, succeeded him in the office. From this period may be dated the improvement of the art of painting in this city. Mr Graham, by the liberality of the trustees, was enabled to introduce into the academy a collection of casts of the most celebrated antique statues, which is only surpassed by the collection of the Royal Academy of London; and the best eulogium of this ingenious teacher is the success of the pupils, whom he grounded in the principles of the art. Among these are David Wilkie, R.A. Patrick Gibson, William Allan, David Thomson, Alexander Fraser, William Lizars, and William Sheriff, as painters; John Burnett, engraver; and William

Scoular, sculptor. Mr Graham's principal works are David Instructing Solomon, in the possession of the Earl of Wemyss; the Burial of General Fraser; and two pictures for the Shakespeare Gallery. He also executed many smaller works and some portraits. Mr Andrew Wilson was appointed to succeed Mr Graham in the Academy of the Trustees on the 24th January 1818.

An unsuccessful attempt was made, about the year 1786, by some of the Scottish artists, after their return from improving themselves on the Continent, to establish an academy of the fine arts at Edinburgh. In the year 1791 Mr Alexander Nasmyth made a second attempt, which was also unsuccessful. This institution was to have been private property, and called the "Gallery of Art." It was intended chiefly for the admirers of the fine arts, and to diffuse a relish for painting, sculpture, and architect, throughout the country. This project, however, was received with little approbation, and in consequence Mr Nasmyth dropped the idea altogether. Another attempt at an institution of this kind was made in 1797; but like the others it also fell to the ground.

At last, however, a public exhibition was opened in 1808, with the most promising appearance of success, which was continued annually for six successive seasons. The pictures exhibited were many of them of great merit; and though this establishment also ultimately failed from some misunderstanding among the artists themselves, or, perhaps, from the want of public patronage, yet it certainly had the effect of diffusing among the public a taste for works of art, which can only be extended by such exhibitions.

An institution for the encouragement of the fine arts in Scotland was founded in Edinburgh on the 1st February, and an Exhibition of Paintings by Ancient Masters opened on the 11th March 1819. This institution is intended for the exhibition of pictures

on a plan similar to that of the British Gallery in London. The pictures, ninety-two in number, were of the first order, and were chiefly from the collections of the Earl of Elgin, the Earl of Wemyss, Sir James Erskine, John Clerk, Esq. G. L. Meason, Esq. and Alexander Gordon, Esq. The exhibition of these masterpieces of ancient art cannot but have the best effect on the progress of the fine arts in Scotland, both with regard to artists and to the public; and it is understood to be in the contemplation of the directors, if the institution succeeds, to connect this exhibition with one in which the works of modern artists shall be displayed, and for which casts of all the celebrated statues of antiquity will be procured.

Mr Raeburn, the first portrait-painter in Edinburgh, and equal to any in the kingdom, the Messrs Watsons, and Mr William Allan, have rooms at which their works may be seen.

RELIGIOUS ESTABLISHMENTS.

BEFORE proceeding to give an account of the religious establishments of Edinburgh, it may be proper to prefix a short sketch of the circumstances which gave rise to the present form of religious worship and church government.

At what time the Christian religion was first taught in North Britain is not with certainty known; though the venerable Bede and some of our ancient Scottish historians assert, that it was introduced into this country by one of the disciples of the apostle St John. Christianity, it is said, was further confirmed by the emigrations from South Britain during the persecutions of Aurelius and Dioclesian. The arrival of St

Columbus in the Western Isles, about the middle of the sixth century, whence he had come from Ireland to preach the gospel, may be regarded as the first era of the regular establishment and propagation of Christianity in Scotland. St Columbus fixed himself in I-c olm-kill, that far-famed island, "once the luminary of the Caledonian regions," as Dr Johnson expresses it, "whence savage clans and roving barbarians derived the benefits of knowledge and the blessings of religion." The disciples of St Columbus, who were called Culdees, were a regular clergy, differing from the church of Rome in the *tonsure*, in the observance of Easter, and in many other respects.

Thus was Christianity established in Scotland as a national religion, independent of the church of Rome. It flourished in its native simplicity till the period when Palladius, the first bishop sent to Britain by the pope, found means to introduce the tenets and ceremonies of the Romish church; which in the end involved this country in the same darkness which overspread Europe for many ages. The Culdees, however, notwithstanding the oppression of the Roman clergy, long retained their original simple manners; and a few cells belonging to them as a distinct order, remained so late as the fourteenth century. About this period, their remains seem to have been obliterated, and the Romish religion reigned universally in Scotland until the memorable period of the Reformation.

Scotland, however, was not so dependent upon the pope, nor was such blind obedience paid to his commands here as in other countries. The Scottish monarchs disowned the political supremacy of the head of the church, and exercised the right of presentation to vacant bishoprics; a right which the church arrogated to herself in most other countries.

About the beginning of the sixteenth century, the spread of knowledge, by the establishment of univer-

sities, and the discovery of the art of printing, had begun to open the minds of men to the superstitions and corruptions of the church of Rome. The sale of absolutions, dispensations, and indulgencies, in the pontificate of John de Medicis, in order to recruit the exhausted resources of the apostolic revenue, led, though indirectly, to the great work of reformation. The unequal distribution of these indulgencies seems to have been the ostensible cause of precipitating the downfall of the Romish church. Martin Luther, an Augustine monk of Wurtemberg in Saxony, had the honour and the merit of first opposing this scandalous system. By unwearied diligence, address, and a courage superior to difficulties, he successfully exposed the corruptions of the court of Rome, and gave circulation to doctrines calculated to ruin the supremacy which it had hitherto exercised over the human mind.

The labours of Luther, seconded by John Calvin, soon opened the eyes of many in Germany. In England, the formal defender of the Catholic faith (Henry VIII.) renounced the doctrines, and disclaimed all connection with the court of Rome; and his nephew, James V., did not in Scotland oppose the propagation of the new doctrines. These now continued to spread rapidly; the Scottish clergy were alarmed; and violence was used to stop the dissemination of opinions which involved their existence as a body. Among those who most violently opposed the reformed doctrines was Cardinal Beaton, who pursued its professors with the most unrelenting rigour. The first who suffered in the Protestant cause in Scotland was Patrick Hamilton, abbot of Ferne in Ross-shire. This person had at home imbibed a tincture of the new opinions, and afterwards in Germany, at the fountain-head of reformation, had their truth and importance confirmed. Returning home, he openly avowed his conviction, for which he was brought to trial, found guilty, and was burnt for heresy in the city of St Andrew's, on the 1st of March 1527. Several others af-

ter this period also suffered in the cause of reformation. But neither the torture of the rack, nor the terror of the faggot, was able to arrest its progress; and in spite of all the arts which were used to delay it, the Reformation made formidable advances.

On the death of James V. the Earl of Arran succeeded to the regency, during the minority of the infant queen. The first parliament held by this nobleman passed an act, highly favourable to the Reformation, by which the laity were permitted to read the Scriptures in a language which they understood. This was a mortal blow to a system which owed its chief strength to the ignorance of its supporters. The murder of Beaton, which soon followed, also tended, by withdrawing one of their most violent opposers, to the spread of the Protestant opinions. Mary of Guise, the queen dowager, having procured the regency out of the hands of the feeble Arran, deemed it good policy to countenance, for the advancement and support of her own projects, some of the most zealous leaders of the Protestant party. Under this temporary authority the Reformation acquired a strength, which all subsequent attempts against it were unable to reduce. The queen dowager did not see her error till it was too late. The association called the *Congregation*, whose aim was entirely to overthrow popery, soon became formidable by numbers; and by a steady pursuit of decisive measures, ultimately gained their object.

The progress of the Reformation at this time was considerably forwarded in Scotland, by the appearance of a man, who possessed a zeal, intrepidity, and disinterestedness, which well qualified him for the task he was to execute. This was John Knox. Having imbibed the principles of the Protestants from George Wishart, who suffered martyrdom for the cause, Knox renounced the faith in which he had been educated, and became a champion in the cause of reformation. He began his public career by a theological debate

with Annan, dean of St Andrew's; and soon after, in a sermon preached before that university, he boldly undertook to prove, that the Church of Rome is the Beast of the book of Revelation, and the Whore of Babylon, who makes merchandise of the souls of men. Violent disputes of course ensued between him and the Romish clergy, and popery was perceived to lose much in the controversy. Knox was in 1547 taken prisoner at the castle of St Andrew's, along with the murderers of Beaton, and sent to France. He returned to England in 1548; but came to his native country after the accession of Mary. The revenge of the clergy making it unsafe for him to remain here, he was obliged to retire for a time to the Continent. While there he chiefly resided at Geneva; and under that eminent reformer and divine, John Calvin, acquired those ideas regarding church government, which influenced the establishment of presbytery in Scotland. After his second return, he was appointed one of the Protestant ministers of Edinburgh. Countenanced at this time by the leaders of the party called the Congregation, Knox now began his reforming career. A sermon which he preached at Perth so much roused the populace as to occasion the demolition of all the religious houses in that town; those of St Andrew's, on a similar occasion, shared the same fate. Of a spirit not to be cajoled from his duty by promises, nor terrified from it by threats, this great man pursued his object, till, soon after the death of the queen regent, he procured the States to pass an act for the demolition of all the cloisters and abbey churches in the kingdom that were not yet pulled down.

During the reign of the unfortunate Mary, the cause of reformation continued to advance; and on the accession of her son, who was educated in the Protestant faith, was finally established. The form of church government in Scotland had hitherto been Presbyterian, or modelled on that of Calvin at Geneva. An attempt,

however, made by Charles I. to introduce the English liturgy into Scotland, was repelled by the populace with enthusiastic ardour; and helped, among other causes, to strip that monarch of his royal authority, and finally to deprive him of his life. On the death of Charles I. episcopacy was abolished; but it was again established on the restoration of Charles II.; and during the whole of this prince's reign was attempted to be supported by measures which reflect little credit on their authors, or those by whom they were carried into execution. The abdication of his brother James II. (or VII.) at last occasioned the final triumph of presbytery over episcopacy. William Prince of Orange, having ascertained that among his Scottish subjects the current of opinion ran in favour of presbytery, confirmed them in their rights, and protected and established their institutions by royal mandates and acts of the legislature. These acts in favour of presbytery were again confirmed at the Union.

The Presbyterian ecclesiastical courts are four in number, viz. the *General Assembly*, *Provincial Synods*, *Presbyteries*, and *Kirk-Sessions*. The *General Assembly*, the highest ecclesiastical court in Scotland, consists of commissioners, some of whom are laymen, under the name of ruling elders, from presbyteries, royal burghs, and universities. The king presides by his commissioner (who is generally a nobleman of high rank) in the assembly, which meets in Edinburgh once a year. A moderator is chosen from their own number, who presides and regulates the proceedings. To this court lie appeals from the other ecclesiastical courts, and their decision is final. *Provincial Synods* are next in authority; they are composed of a number of the adjacent presbyteries, over which they have a power. *Presbyteries* are composed of a number of contiguous parishes; they inspect into the behaviour of the ministers and elders of their respective bounds, ordain pastors, examine and license schoolmasters, &c. The lowest church court, the *Kirk-Session*, is

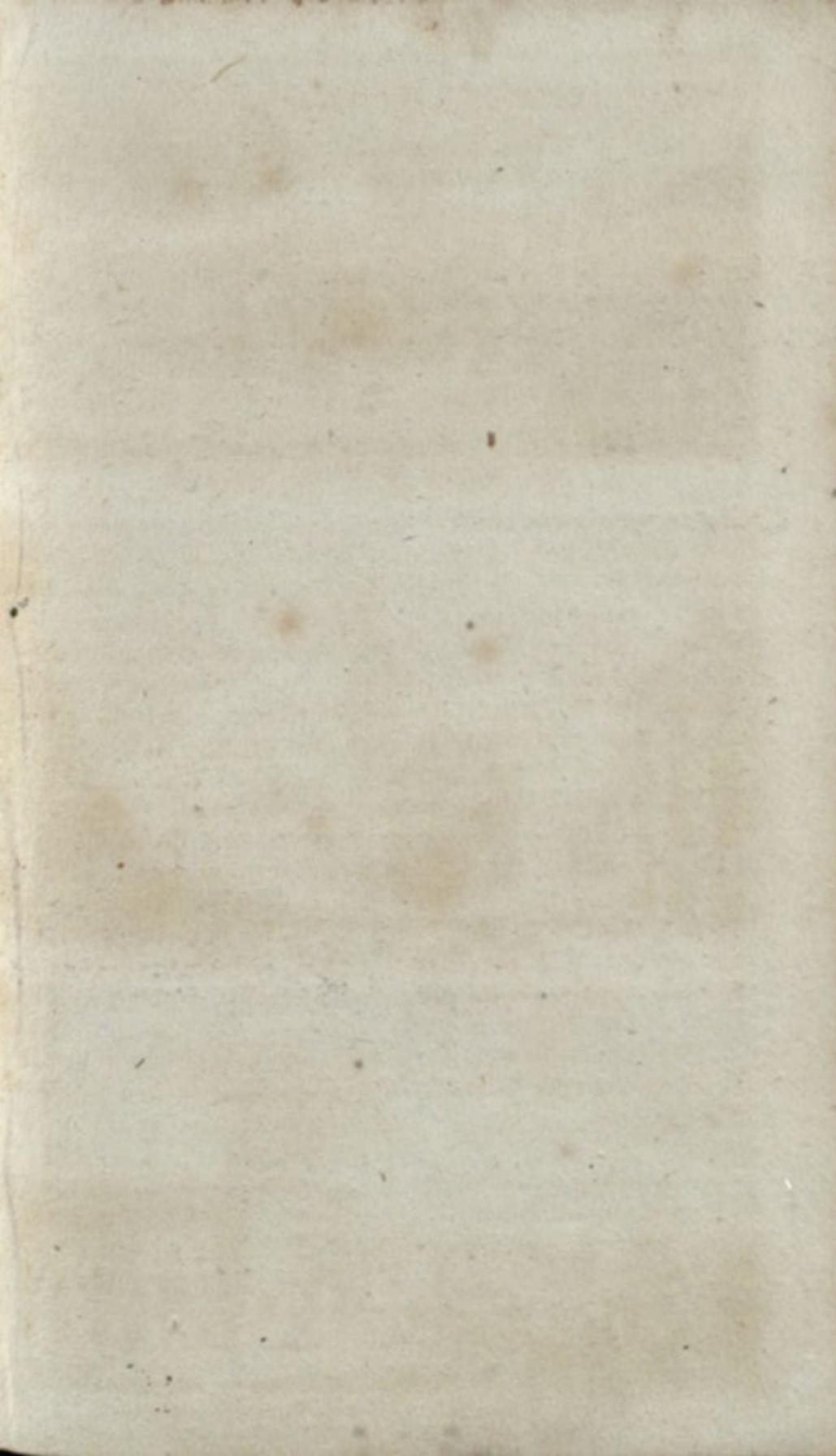
composed of the ministers and elders of every parish ; and these have the superintendence of the poor, visit the sick, and assist the minister in the other duties of his office.

The regular established clergy of Edinburgh are twenty-four. Of these three are in the seaport town of Leith, two in the suburb of Canongate, and two in the parish of St Cuthbert's. The number of parishes into which the city and dependencies is divided, and of which these are the pastors, are fifteen, including the suburb of Canongate, St Cuthbert's, and South and North Leith, and the number of churches the same ; but some of the buildings contain under their roof more than one place of worship. Nine of these parishes are called *collegiate* charges, or have two ministers each, joined in the discharge of the pastoral office. Besides these, there are under the control of the established church five *Chapels of Ease*, as they are called, two of which are in the Canongate, one in the old part of the town, one in the southern district of the city, and one in Leith.

There is likewise a chapel, which, indeed, may be almost considered as a *chapel of ease* to the established church, where the service is performed in the Gaelic or Erse language, for the benefit of the Highlanders. It was erected in 1769, and stood on the south side of the castle ; but the congregation removed in 1815 to a more commodious place of worship erected at the head of the Horse Wynd.

The total number of places for divine worship in Edinburgh and Leith is fifty-six, of the following persuasions.

Established church,	-	-	15
Chapels of Ease,	-	-	5
Scottish Episcopal Church,	-	-	6
Cameronians,	-	-	1
Burgher,	-	-	6
Antiburgher,	-	-	4





South View of St. Giles' Church.



Tron Church. High Street.



St. George's Church. Charlotte Square.

Edinburgh Published by Fairbairn & Anderson 1820.

Relief,	-	-	-	4
Independents,	-	-	-	4
Baptists,	-	-	-	4
Methodists, Roman Catholics, Glassites, Society of Friends, Bereans, Unitarians, and New Jerusalem Temple, one each,				7
				—
			Total,	56

St Giles's Church.

One of the most remarkable objects in Edinburgh is St Giles's Church, an ancient Gothic fabric, standing in an elevated situation in the High Street, and forming the north side of the Parliament Square. This edifice measures in length, from east to west, 206 feet; its breadth at the centre is 129 feet; at the west end 110; and at the east, where the great altar formerly stood, 76 feet. It is built in the form of a cross. A lofty square tower rises from its centre, from which a turret ascends, composed of four arches intersecting each other, in the form of an imperial crown. A pointed spire terminates this stately tower. The height of the tower, from the top of the spire to the bottom, is 161 feet.* In the turret resembling the imperial crown are placed a set of what are called *music bells*, which are tinkled into something resembling tunes for an hour every day.

The famous St Giles, abbot and confessor, and pa-

* A singular circumstance connected with this spire, and which may challenge the dexterity of the rope-dancers of the present day, is thus related by Robert Birrel:—"The 10 of Julii 1598," says he, "ane man, sume callit him a jugler, playit sic souple tricks upone ane tow, qlk was fastenit betwix the tope of St Geill's kirk steiple and ane stair beneathe the crosse, callit Josias close heid, the lyk was nevir sene in yis countrie, as he zaid doune the tow, and playit sa many pavics on it."—Birrel's Diary, p. 47.

tron of this church, was the tutelar saint of Edinburgh. The legend concerning him states, that he was a native of Greece, and was born in the sixteenth century. On the death of his parents, he gave all his estate to the poor, and travelled into France, where he retired into the deep recess of a wilderness near the conflux of the Rhone with the sea, and continued there for three years, living upon the spontaneous produce of the earth, and the milk of a doe. Having obtained the reputation of extraordinary sanctity, various miracles were attributed to him; and he founded a monastery in Languedoc, long after known by the name of St Giles. In the reign of James II., Mr Preston of Gourton, a gentleman whose descendants still possess an estate in the county of Edinburgh, procured a supposed arm-bone of this holy man, which relic he most piously bequeathed to the church of St Giles in Edinburgh. In gratitude for this invaluable donation, the magistrates of the city, in 1454, considering that the said bone was "freely left to oure moyr kirk of Saint Gele of Edinburgh, withoutyn ony condition makyn," granted a charter in favour of Mr Preston's heirs, by which the nearest heir of the name of Preston was entitled to the honour of carrying it in all public processions. This honour the family of Preston continued to enjoy till the Reformation.

At what time St Giles's Church was first founded is uncertain. The first mention of a church in this city, that has been met with, is in the year 1359, when David II., by his charter under the Great Seal, granted to the chaplain officiating at the altar of St Katharine's chapel in the parish church of St Giles, Edinburgh, all the lands of Upper Merchiston, &c. The next mention made of this church is in the year 1380, when a contract was made between the provost of Edinburgh and several masons, to vault or arch over a certain part of the said church; and in 1387, when a considerable addition seems to have been made to it.

In 1466, the parish church of St Giles was erected into a collegiate church by King James III., having been before that period only a parish church, of which the abbot of Scone was patron. The chapter consisted of a provost, curate, sixteen prebendaries, a minister of the choir, four choristers, a sacristane, and a beadle. There seems at this time to have been no less than forty altars founded and supported in the church. The celebrated Scottish poet and translator of Virgil, Gavin Douglas, was for some time dean of St Giles.

Soon after the Reformation St Giles's was divided into four separate places of worship; and smaller divisions for various public offices have since that period been made. The magistrates at the same time took possession of all the sacred vessels, and relics, and, among others, the coat of St Giles, and the sacred relic of the arm-bone, enshrined in silver. These were ordained to be disposed of, and the money employed in repairing the church.

In the year 1585, the clock belonging to the abbey church of Lindores, in Fifeshire, was bought for the sum of L. 55 Scots, to be put up in the spire of this church. In 1599 the tower of it was used as a common prison; but the prisoners having damaged the roof, the town-council discharged it from being used for this purpose ever after. In this church, on the 13th of October 1643, the Solemn League and Covenant was sworn to, and subscribed by the committee of estates of parliament, the commission of the church, and the English commissioners.

The four places for worship under the roof of St Giles's are as follows:—

1. *The New Church.*—This is the chief division of St Giles's, being the choir of the cathedral. In it is an elegant and finely ornamented seat for his Majesty, with a canopy, supported by four elegant columns. This seat is occupied by the commissioner to the General Assembly, when that court holds its annual

meetings. These are held in the great aisle of the choir. In this church are also the seats of the magistrates of the city, those of the judges of the Court of Session, and the barons of his Majesty's Exchequer. These attend public worship in their robes of office, during the terms of their respective sessions.

2. *The Old Church.*—The Old Church is under the great tower, in the central part of the building.

3. *The Tolbooth Church.*—This place of worship occupies the south-west quarter of St Giles's; and acquired its present name from the circumstance of condemned criminals being brought into the church to hear a sermon previous to their execution, a practice which has long been laid aside.

4. *Haddow's-Hole Church.*—This church occupies the north-west part of the fabric. It was not fitted up as a place of worship till the year 1699. It is supposed to take its name from a small vault attached to it being used at one time as a place of confinement for Lord Haddow.

The place on which the buildings of the Parliament Square stand was formerly the cemetery of St Giles; and in this burying-ground were deposited the remains of the great Scottish reformer, John Knox, one who, in the discharge of what appeared to him to be right, "never feared the face of man." Within the church, also, lie the remains of James Earl of Murray, regent of Scotland, who was basely shot at Linlithgow by Hamilton of Bothwellhaugh. Napier of Merchiston, well known for his admirable invention of the logarithms, was also interred here. His monument was formerly on the outside of the north wall of that part which is called the New Church, but was some time ago transferred to the inside of the church. Under the venerable arches of St Giles, too, repose the ashes of the gallant Marquis of Montrose, who, in an unhappy period of our history, perished, amidst the insults of the unrelenting covenanters, by the hands of the common executioner.

The patronage of the church of St Giles is now, together with all the other established churches of the city, in the magistrates and town-council of Edinburgh.

The walls of this building were formerly crowded with paltry sheds occupied as shops, but these have been removed, and a set of plans for the decoration of this ancient place of worship have been prepared by Archibald Elliot, Esq. architect, and it is understood will be speedily acted upon.

In the plan most generally approved of, (for three different plans have been prepared,) the High Church remains in the choir; and a similar one is to be made in the nave or western part; the double aisles are to be made into single ones; and the transept, where the police office is placed, is to be opened from north to south. The present aisle where the General Assembly meets, to the west of the south transept, is preserved, and a similar one is to be made to the east, by which means the building will be brought into a regular figure. By removing the double aisles on the south and north sides of the nave, the breadth of the High Street, and the entrance to the Parliament Square, will be much enlarged. The grand entrance to the churches is to be on the north end of the transept, besides which each church is to have side porches of entrance to the south and north.

The whole of the outside of the building is intended to be repaired, and new cased with stone, to correspond in design with what is retained of the old part. It is, besides, intended to lower the High Street about six feet at this place.

Trinity College Church.

This church stands in the low ground at the east end of the drained morass called the North Loch. It was founded, in the year 1462, by Mary of Gueldres, consort to James II.; but the original plan seems never to have been completed. Only the choir, the

central tower, and the cross of the church, were erected; and the fine Gothic style in which these are finished, makes it to be regretted that the whole was not carried into execution. This church was formerly collegiate, and its charter of foundation provided for a provost, eight prebendaries, two choristers, and a sacristane. The foundress was interred in the north aisle. Lindsay of Pitscottie says, "In the zeir of God 1463 yeires, Margaret, Queine of Scotland, and dochter to the Duik of Gildar, departed at Edinburgh, and was buried in the Trinitie Colledge, quhilk shoe had built hirsself after her husbandis deceas, King James the Second."

This church lately underwent a thorough repair. The old seats and galleries, which had become completely ruinous, were removed; the fine Gothic windows, which had been in a great measure built up with stones and bricks in the coarsest manner, have been opened and restored, and an entirely new arrangement of the seating has been adopted. The building is in the Cathedral form, and appears never to have consisted of more than the choir or eastern part, and the transept or cross, the western part having been begun, but never finished. The noble windows on the north and south ends of the transept are now completely replaced, and admit a blaze of light. The pulpit, which is constructed with appropriate Gothic ornaments, corresponding to the general character of the building, is placed in the centre of the west side of the transept, fronting the magnificent window at the other extremity of the church. The interior, when viewed in this direction, exhibits a fine specimen of Gothic architecture. The roof of the side aisles being rather low, no galleries have been erected, which contributes to give more effect to the interior perspective. The door on the south has been shut up, and two others opened at the eastern extremities of the aisles. On the north side of the church is a connected building,

probably intended for the meetings of the provost and prebendaries, in which it is said the foundress was interred. This building is now fitted up as a vestry or session-house. This elegant church was opened for divine service, after these repairs, on Sunday the 18th of June 1815.

Tron Church.

This church stands in the High Street, at the point where the two bridges, leading to the south and north parts of the town, meet. It was first founded in 1637, and opened for public worship in 1647. It is of a square form; and is surmounted with a high tower, having a clock and spire. This church at its first erection was intended to have been roofed with copper; and in 1644, 1000 stone weight of that metal was purchased at Amsterdam for this purpose. But the money being required for other purposes, it was afterwards ordered to be sold, and the church covered with lead and slates. In the year 1673 a bell, which cost 1490 merks 8s. Scots, was put up in the spire; and five years after the clock belonging to the Tron, or weigh-house, was erected in it. At the time of building the South Bridge, the church was almost rebuilt; the north front and elevated tower only retaining their former appearance. This place of worship was formerly called Christ's Church, but seems to have acquired its present name from its vicinity to the public beam or Tron. It was lately very handsomely fitted up within, from a design by the late Mr Richard Crichton, architect. On the north front, over the door, is this inscription:—

ÆDEM HANC CHRISTO ET
ECCLESIE SACRARUNT
CIVIS EDINBURGENI
ANNO MDCXXI.

Lady Yester's Church.

This church stands nearly opposite to the Royal Infirmary, in a street which runs to the eastward from the South Bridge. It owes its origin and its name to the piety of Margaret Ker, Lady Yester, who, in the year 1647, gave to the citizens of Edinburgh a considerable sum of money to build a place of worship, and maintain a minister to officiate in it. The original building, founded in consequence of this donation, was not remarkable for elegance of architecture; but it was taken down in 1803, and a new church erected on its site, which was opened for public worship in the following year. The new church is built, with a considerable share of taste, in imitation of the ancient Gothic manner, and proves no small ornament to this part of the city.

New and Old Greyfriars Churches.

These two churches, which are both under one roof, stand in the burying-ground called the Greyfriars Church-yard, anciently the garden belonging to the monastery of Greyfriars, which was situated in the Grassmarket. The Old Greyfriars Church was founded in the year 1612. It had at that time a spire, which seems to have been used as the city magazine for gunpowder. The magazine, however, unfortunately exploded on the 7th of May 1718, and the spire was destroyed. The magistrates, instead of erecting it anew, and the increasing population of the city requiring additional places of worship, built to the western end of the old edifice a new church, the foundation of which was laid in 1719, and finished in 1721, at the expence of L. 3045 Sterling. It is separated from the old church by a partition wall; and, being erected posterior to the other, received the name, which it still holds, of the New Greyfriars Church. Both of these churches have been lately new seated and repaired. The celebrated Dr Robert-

son was for many years one of the pastors of the Old Greyfriars Church.

In the burying-ground around these churches lie the remains of many eminent men, among whom are, the first humanist and Latin poet of modern times, the celebrated George Buchanan; Sir George Mackenzie, the well known Scottish lawyer; the great Dr Archibald Pitcairne; the elegant historian of Charles V., the late Principal Robertson; and the celebrated improver of modern chemistry, Dr Black.

Canongate Church.

This church stands near the middle of the north side of the street named the Canongate, and was founded in 1688. It is a Gothic building, in the form of a cross. Formerly the inhabitants of this district repaired to the royal chapel of Holyroodhouse to perform their religious duties; but King James VII. (or II. of England) having appropriated it for the celebration of divine service according to the rites of the church of Rome, and decorated it for the instalment of the knights of the ancient order of the *Thistle*, the inhabitants of the Canongate were obliged to accommodate themselves elsewhere. One Thomas Moodie, a pious citizen of Edinburgh, having left a certain sum of money for building a church, which had now accumulated to a considerable sum, James was reminded of the circumstance, upon which he ordered the erection of the present church, and the expence to be defrayed out of the said bequest. The expence of its erection amounted to L. 2400 Sterling. It was lately new seated and repaired.

In the cemetery of this church lie the remains of the celebrated author of the *Wealth of Nations*, Dr Adam Smith; and a "simple stone," erected at the expence of Burns, marks the burial place of the Scottish poet, Robert Ferguson.

St Cuthbert's Church.

St Cuthbert's Church, or the *West Kirk*, stands at the western extremity of the valley which divides the New from the Old Town, near the foot of the rock on which the Castle is reared. The present building is of modern erection, though the former church of St Cuthbert's stood on the same spot for many ages. The architecture of this building is by no means elegant; but a handsome spire atones, in a great measure, for the homely appearance of the other part of this church. It is believed to be the largest place of worship in Edinburgh.

A *Chapel of Ease*, connected with the parish of St Cuthbert's, was erected in the southern division of the town in 1757, at the expence of L. 1200, for the further accommodation of the numerous population belonging to this parish. To it is attached a small cemetery.

St Andrew's Church.

This church stands on the north side of George's Street, in the New Town. The building is of an oval form, and is surmounted with a fine tapering spire, 168 feet in height. An elegant portico, supported by four columns of the Corinthian order, projects a few feet into the street. In the spire is a chime of eight bells. The whole is elegantly finished, and has a fine appearance.

St George's Church.

This church stands on the west side of Charlotte Square, and forms the terminating object of George's Street, from which it is seen along its whole extent. The front to the square is 112 feet, and consists of a portico or vestibule with four columns and two pilasters of the Ionic order 35 feet high, elevated on a flight of steps 68 feet in width. Behind the portico rises a

dome upon a basement 48 feet square, above which is a circular row of columns with their entablature, and the whole is surmounted by a lantern of eight columns at the height of 150 feet from the ground. The dome is intended as a miniature representation of that of St Paul's. The extreme breadth of the building is 128 feet. It was founded on the 14th of May 1811; and the plan was designed by Robert Reid, Esq. architect. The celebrated Adam, who designed the buildings of the square in which it stands, likewise furnished a plan for the church, which was relinquished on account of its estimated expence, and the plan of Mr Reid adopted. The whole building, with the exception of the dome, which is seen to advantage in almost every direction round the city, has a heavy appearance, and in its ultimate expence considerably exceeded that sum which would have been necessary to erect the church on Mr Adam's plan. It cost L. 33,000. It was opened for public worship in 1814, and is calculated to contain 1600 people.

SCOTTISH EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Previous to the year 1688, Episcopacy was the form of church government in Scotland; but the same convention of estates which transferred the crown to William and Mary abolished Episcopacy, and established the Presbyterian form of church government. At that time the Episcopal church in Scotland consisted of fourteen bishops, including the two archbishops, and about 900 clergy. These at the Revolution were ordered by an act of parliament either to conform to the new state of things, or to abandon their livings. All the bishops in consequence, and the greater number of the inferior clergy, relinquished their former places in the ecclesiastical establishment of Scotland to the Presbyterian ministers. But though expelled from their livings, many of these individuals continued to officiate privately to those disposed to attend their ministrations.

tions, notwithstanding severe penal laws were enacted against them. The bishops, although their order was abolished as a constituent part of the state, still retaining their spiritual authority over their followers, supplied the vacancies which occurred by new and regular consecrations. But as the part of the population attached to episcopacy was not considerable, the number of bishops was not continued, and the division of the country into the same dioceses was no longer necessary. The title of archbishop was also dropped, although the members of the Episcopal College still elected one with the title of *Primus*, whom they invested with the power of calling and presiding in such meetings as were necessary for regulating the affairs of their community.

Besides this body of Episcopal clergy, another body attached to the same mode of worship existed in Scotland. This was composed of those who, favouring the principles which occasioned the Revolution, and adopting the ritual of the Church of England in doctrine, discipline, and worship, formed themselves into detached congregations, and were supplied with ministers authorized by the dignitaries of the Church of England.

Two distinct bodies of Episcopalians thus existed—the one, designated by the name of Non-jurants, from not taking the prescribed oaths to the new government, and otherwise differing in some slight particulars from the Church of England;—the other, in detached chapels, conforming to the rites of that church, but not being under the superintendence of the bishops of either. The first of these bodies, unacknowledged as a legal association, and whose pastors for a long time were appointed by bishops who acknowledged the authority of an exiled prince,—who refused to take the oaths prescribed by law,—and who omitted all mention of the reigning family in their public prayers, were on that account made the subject of several penal statutes. The Scottish Episcopalian church

remained on this footing for many years ; till, in the progress of opinion, and from the change of circumstances, it became desirable to have these statutes repealed, which were no longer applicable to the altered state of things.

About the middle of February 1788, accounts reached Scotland of the death of the Count of Albany, the eldest grandson of James VII., at Rome. The bishops, having communicated with one another upon an event which thus broke the tie which had hitherto held them to the exiled family, judged it proper to call a Synod, in which it should be formally announced to the clergy, that they were now at full liberty to comply with the existing laws.

On the 24th of April 1788, the Episcopal College having accordingly met at Aberdeen, it was unanimously resolved that they and their clergy should submit to the "present government of this kingdom, as invested in his Majesty George III.," and it was resolved to give an open and public proof of their submission to the government by praying in the express words of the English liturgy for his Majesty King George and the royal family. The bishops also appointed the same to take place in all the chapels under their jurisdiction on Sunday the 25th of May of that year ; caused the same notification to be advertised in the newspapers of the day ; and circulated printed intimations signed by the bishops to be circulated among their adherents. The Synod also drew up a letter, which the members severally signed, acquainting Lord Sidney, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, with what they had done, and requesting he would lay their submission at the foot of the throne.

The bishops and clergy further testified their loyalty by an address to the King in 1789, upon his Majesty's recovery ; and, circumstances seeming favourable, a bill was prepared for the purpose of abrogating the penal statutes, which, after various modifications,

was brought into parliament in 1792, and finally passed into a law.

When these laws were repealed, the Scottish bishops addressed a pastoral letter to the clergymen of the Episcopal persuasion in Scotland who had been ordained by English or Irish bishops, inviting them and their respective congregations into the Scottish Episcopal communion. These clergymen, though they could regularly administer the sacraments of the church, were amenable to no episcopal authority, and, having no bishops, their congregations were on this account deprived of a rite which the forms of the church require, that of confirmation. The ministers of these congregations seemed nowise unwilling to enter into the proposed association; but as the Scottish Episcopal establishment had no confessional, some act was necessary to show that the doctrines they held were the same as those of the Church of England, to which these detached congregations professed to adhere.

To remove this difficulty, the Scottish bishops held a convocation of their church at Laurencekirk, on the 24th of October 1804, at which it was unanimously resolved to adopt and subscribe the thirty-nine articles of the church of England as their confessional, and to use them as such in all time coming. It was also entered in their diocesan register, as an established rule in the church, not to confer orders on any who should refuse to subscribe these articles; and thus a perfect conformity between the sister churches was established.

This measure was no sooner made known than several of the ministers of the detached chapels, who had received ordination in England, immediately put themselves under the authority of the Scottish bishops. And it having been ascertained that those who, though ordained in another country, thus acknowledged the supremacy of the bishops in Scotland, did not thereby incapacitate themselves from holding or accepting of ecclesiastical preferments in England, the desirable union was soon brought to a close. An ecclesiastical

synod was held at Aberdeen on the 19th and 20th of June 1811, for the purpose of enacting a code of discipline for the future government of this community ; and canons for this purpose having been agreed upon at that meeting, the Scottish Episcopal church may now be considered as having attained that union so desirable in every collective body of Christians.

The clergy of the Scottish Episcopal church are supported by their congregations ; but a fund has been established by subscription, under the management of trustees, for the purpose of being invested in government securities, the annual interest of which is to be divided by them into annual stipends as the extent of the fund and the exigencies of the cases may require.

The Scottish Episcopal church has five places of worship in Edinburgh, and one in Leith. The number of dioceses in the whole country is six, superintended by as many bishops ; and the places of worship amount to nearly sixty.

St Paul's Chapel.

St Paul's Chapel stands on the north side of York Place. The style of the architecture is Gothic, and taken from that which prevailed in the time of Henry VI. a specimen of which may be seen in King's College Chapel, Cambridge. The building consists of a nave, with four octagon towers at the angles, and two side aisles. The pulpit is at the east end of the chapel, and immediately before the communion table ; the organ occupies the gallery at the west end, immediately above the entrance ; and two galleries occupy the upper part of the two side aisles. In the north-east angle of the building is the vestry room. The three other angles of the building are occupied by staircases for the galleries ; the two on the south side having entrances from the street. The grand entrance is on the west.

The length of the chapel over the walls is 122 feet 9 inches by 73 feet. The interior dimensions are 103

feet 9 inches by 63 feet. The nave is 105 feet 9 inches by 26 feet, and 46 feet high, and contains the altar toward the east; the two aisles are each 79 feet by 15 feet 6 inches, and 29 feet high.

The ceiling of the nave is a flat Gothic arch covered with ornamented tracery mouldings, as are also the ceilings of the side aisles. The ceilings under the galleries are decorated with perforated ribs, and head and point ornaments. The pulpit and fronts of the galleries and linings around the communion table are of oak, and ornamented in a suitable manner.

The great eastern window is fitted up with painted glass by Mr Egginton of Birmingham. In the centre appears the cross amid rays of glory. The upper part of the western window is also filled with stained glass.

This handsome Gothic chapel was built from a design of Archibald Elliot, Esq. and does great credit to the genius and taste of that celebrated architect. It was begun in February 1816, and finished in June 1818. The expence of its erection was L. 12,000, which was raised by voluntary subscription among the members of the congregation. The Reverend Archibald Alison, the well known author of "Essays on Taste," and of two volumes of Sermons, and the Reverend Robert Morehead, are the ministers.

The former chapel of this congregation, founded on the 3d of April 1771, stands in the Cowgate. It is surmounted by a handsome spire. On the ceiling above where the altar stood is a capital painting by Runciman of the Ascension. It is now occupied by a congregation of Dissenters from the established church.

St John's Chapel.

This elegant chapel stands opposite to, and a little way to the south of, the western termination of Prince's Street. The architecture is of the florid Gothic, from a design of William Burn, Esq. architect. Its form is oblong, with a projection to the west,

in which is the principal entrance, surmounted by a square tower 120 feet high. Its length is 113 feet, by 62 in breadth; the height of the great eastern window 30 feet. Around the building is a terrace, under which, on the south side, is a range of arched burial vaults; and on the east is a cemetery. Along the sides the chapel is divided into compartments by buttresses, between which, except the two eastmost, are placed handsome Gothic windows; above these windows the wall terminates with a cornice and battlement, from which the lower roof rises till it meets the second or inner wall, which is also divided by buttresses, between which, as in the outer wall, are windows. The wall terminates with a cornice and numerous angular minarets. The tracery work of the niches, which occupy the vacant spaces, is minutely and elegantly executed. The principal entrance to the west has a beautifully arched Gothic door. Over this door is a window similar to the others. The great eastern window is 30 feet high; and has been finished in stained glass by Egginton of Birmingham. The upper windows are also fitted up with a tinged glass, which has a fine effect. The lobby is fitted up to correspond with the outward appearance. There is no gallery; and two rows of very light Gothic columns support the roof. It was begun in 1816, and finished in 1818, at an expence of upwards of L. 15,000 Sterling.

St George's Chapel.

This beautiful small chapel stands in York Place. It was built by subscription in 1794, from a design of the celebrated architect Mr Robert Adam. The chapel is finished entirely in the Gothic style, and is very tastefully fitted up.

Roman Catholic Chapel.

This handsome little chapel stands at the head of Leith Walk, near the termination of York Place, and close by the Pantheon. It was built in 1813, from a plan

of Mr Gillespie, architect. In the original design more ornament was introduced than it was found proper to execute on account of the circumscribed nature of the funds for its erection, which were chiefly raised by subscription. The dimensions of this chapel within the walls are 110 feet in length by 57 feet in breadth. The eastern front, in which is the entrance, is ornamented with two central pinnacles 70 feet high; and the adoption of the Gothic style in this chapel has led to the adoption of a similar style of architecture in the chapels which have been since erected in this city. It possesses a very fine organ; and above the altar is an excellent painting by Vandyke, the subject of which is a Dead Saviour. It was presented to the chapel by Miss Chalmers, daughter of Sir G. Chalmers. The erection of the chapel cost L. 8000.

The Roman Catholics are not numerous in Scotland. In the low country they have about 30 officiating priests, and in the Highlands about 18. The total number of souls belonging to this religious persuasion does not exceed 27,000.

The Methodist Chapel,

Nicolson's Square, was built in 1814. It is a handsome building 80 feet by 60, and, with the minister's house and schools attached, cost upwards of L. 5000.

The Antiburgher Meeting House, founded in 1819, upon the site of the old place of worship belonging to the same body, has a handsome Gothic front to Nicolson's Street, and is a considerable ornament to this quarter of the city.

The architecture of the other places of worship in Edinburgh is not such as to require them to be particularly mentioned. Till of late years, the accommodation of the different congregations in the homeliest manner was all that was aimed at in the erection of places for public worship.

Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge.

This society was first projected in 1701; and the plan for its enlargement and continuance submitted to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland in 1706. That body immediately published "Proposals for a subscription for propagating Christian knowledge, not only in the Highlands and islands of Scotland, but in foreign parts." Considerable sums having been collected for that purpose, the subscribers were formed into an incorporation by a charter from Queen Ann, dated the 25th day of May 1709. The plan on which the business of this society has been conducted since its institution deserves the highest praise; and the benefits which the country has derived from it have been very universally acknowledged. For the same purpose his Majesty annually gives a donation to the General Assembly of the church, and under the direction of a committee, it is appropriated to the instruction of the poor in the Highlands and islands of Scotland in the principles of the Christian religion. The society have at present about three hundred teachers, who have under their charge nearly 15,000 children.

A *Society for promoting Religious Knowledge among the Poor* was established in 1786, the object of which is to afford, by instituting Sabbath evening schools, the means of religious instruction to the poor. This society also distributes Bibles and religious tracts gratuitously.

The *Gratis Sabbath School Society* was established in 1797 for nearly the same purposes as the preceding. The children are instructed by the members of the society.

The *Sabbath School Union for Scotland* is an association of individuals for the same object.

Parochial Institutions.—At a meeting of the Presbytery of Edinburgh on 25th March 1812, intimation was made to them, as superintendents of all schools within their bounds, that the ministers and elders of

Edinburgh had resolved to establish, in different quarters of the city, schools which might afford the children of the poor an opportunity of attending divine service and receiving religious education on the Lord's day. A number of schools were in consequence opened, the expence of which is defrayed by voluntary contributions among the inhabitants.

A *Lancasterian School* was early opened in Edinburgh, and a commodious school room built on the Calton Hill; but this building was removed to make way for the erection of the new prison, and a new school room built in Richmond Street. Children are here instructed in reading for a trifling payment per month. This institution is under the direction of the *Edinburgh Education Society*.

The *Edinburgh Missionary Society* was formed in 1796. The country to which the labours of this society are chiefly directed is Russian Tartary, and the principal station of the missionaries is at Karass. The *Edinburgh Auxiliary Missionary Society* is another institution for the same purpose.

The *Society for the Support of Gaelic Schools* was established in 1810, for the purpose of teaching the inhabitants of the Highlands and islands of Scotland to read the Scriptures in their native language, and their attention is chiefly directed to those parts of the country destitute of other means of instruction.

The *Religious Tract Society* print and distribute religious and moral tracts, which are circulated gratuitously, or sold at a very low price.

The *African and Asiatic Society* was formed in 1809, for the purpose of affording the means of education and religious instruction to those natives of Africa or Asia who might require their assistance, and to provide situations for those out of employment.

The *Edinburgh Bible Society* was formed in 1809, for the purpose of promoting the circulation of the Holy Scriptures. The *Scottish Bible Society* was instituted

about the same period, and for the same object. These societies act in concert with a similar establishment in the capital; and are certainly calculated to do much good in the very best way possible.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

THE Charitable Institutions of Edinburgh are numerous, and in general, it is believed, under excellent regulations. But, as the managers of the public hospitals, almost without exception, have declined to furnish any account of their income and expenditure, and as such circumstances are only made known to the public in one or two instances where the funds chiefly depend upon annual subscriptions, there is no data for comparing these Institutions with one another, or with others in different parts of the kingdom; and of course the public have no means of judging in regard to any circumstance connected with the administration of these charitable foundations, further than from the probity of their official managers.

Royal Infirmary.

The Royal Infirmary of Edinburgh was first projected in the year 1721. A pamphlet was published at this time, stating the utility of such an erection; and proposals were issued for raising a fund for its support. But the success which these proposals met with was not such as to encourage the projectors in their humane attempt, and their design was laid aside for a time. It was revived, however, in the year 1725, by the Royal College of Physicians; and a fishing company happening to be dissolved about that time, the partners contributed a part of their stock towards the establishment of an hospital. Subscriptions were also

again set on foot, and an application was made to the General Assembly of the Church to recommend the design throughout their jurisdiction. This was readily consented to by the assembly, and an act was passed for that purpose: but the clergy individually paid little regard to the recommendation. Notwithstanding of this, L. 2000 were procured, and a small house opened for the reception of the sick poor on the 6th of August 1729. The medical gentlemen of Edinburgh, at the same time, offered to attend the patients and provide medicines for them at their own expence. The number of persons received into this small hospital during the first year after its commencement was thirty-five, of whom twenty-four were cured, five discharged either as incurables or for irregularities in their behaviour, in the house five remained, and only one died.

In the year 1735 the stock of the Infirmary having amounted to nearly L. 3000 Sterling, a charter was applied for to erect the subscribers into a body corporate, which was granted by his Majesty George II., on the 25th of August 1736. From this time the contributors to this charity increased rapidly, and considerable donations were received. The foundation of the present structure was laid in August 1738, and the building was speedily executed. The late worthy chief magistrate, Provost Drummond, whose exertions in behalf of this institution cannot be too much praised, is said, while the work was going on, to have frequently gone to the Cross, (the place where the merchants and others assemble,) on a Saturday to solicit subscriptions for carrying on the work. During the infancy of the establishment, for twenty-five years, the Earl of Hopetoun bestowed on it annually L. 400 Sterling. In the year 1750 Dr Archibald Ker bequeathed to it L. 200 a year from property in the island of Jamaica; and in 1755 the Lords of the Treasury made a donation to it of L. 8000 for the expence attending the reception of sick soldiers.

The building, which stands a little to the eastward

of the New College, consists of a body and two wings, all of which contain three floors, besides an attic floor and garrets. The body of the house is 210 feet long, 36 feet broad in the middle, but at the ends only 24 feet. Over the principal entrance, in a recess, is a statue of King George II. in a Roman dress. On the wall on the right side of the statue is inscribed, "*I was naked, and ye clothed me;*" and on the left, "*I was sick, and ye visited me.*" The wings are 70 feet long and 24 broad. The access to the different parts of the building is by a large staircase, of a width to admit sedan chairs, and a small staircase at each end.

In the hall is erected a bust of the late Provost Drummond, whose attention and exertions in behalf of the Infirmary deserved this mark of honour from the managers. It is executed in a masterly style by Nollekins, and under it is this inscription, written by the late Dr Robertson, "George Drummond, to whom this country is indebted for all the benefits which it derives from the Royal Infirmary."

In this hospital the male and female patients are kept entirely distinct; and 228 sick people can be accommodated in separate beds. Besides these, and the apartments for the necessary officers and servants of the house, there is an apartment for the managers, a consulting room for the physicians and surgeons, a waiting room for the students, and a well lighted theatre, where upwards of 200 students may attend when chirurgical operations are performed. The medical and surgical patients are kept in distinct wards. There are also separate wards for female patients undergoing salivation, and cells for mad people. Hot and cold baths are erected for the use of the patients, and other baths are appropriated for the citizens at large. The hospital is attended by two physicians, who visit their patients daily in presence of the students; and the surgical wards are attended by the members of the Royal College of Surgeons.

This attendance on the Royal Infirmary by the Col-

lege of Surgeons has been always accounted by that body a valuable privilege, on account of the experience it afforded an opportunity of acquiring in the performance of difficult operations; and for this privilege they stipulated at the first institution of an hospital in Edinburgh. This privilege, however, gave rise to violent disputes, and even to eager litigation. The members of the College of Surgeons were in use formerly to attend in rotation, each individual taking a month of duty. This was afterwards enlarged to three months; the whole body, or as many as thought proper, attending at consultations. This arrangement was at length disapproved of by the managers of the hospital, who, after a very violent opposition, succeeded, but not till the decisions of the courts of law had given it in their favour, in establishing a more absolute patronage in themselves, and a more permanent attendance by such surgeons as they may think fit to select for this duty. That this new arrangement is more than the former for the interest of the public cannot be doubted. The rotatory method formerly practised, in which the whole College of Surgeons had their turns, certainly had the effect of diffusing experimental proficiency more widely than the method at present followed. But the managers appear to have been chiefly guided by the consideration, that the intention of the institution being solely for the relief of the sick poor, every other advantage ought to be held in subordination to this.

In the Infirmary two wards are set apart for clinical lectures, or discourses upon the cases of the patients in those wards. These lectures are given by the medical professors of the university; and the professor who gives these lectures for the time, is allowed to select from the rest of the house, and to lodge in the clinical wards, those patients whose cases he considers as most curious and instructive. Lectures on the most important of the surgical cases are also given by the professor of clinical surgery. Journals of all the cases, both in the clinical and other wards, are

kept, stating the symptoms of the patients, the remedies which are employed, and the progress and termination of the disease. These journals are open to the inspection of the students, who are at liberty also to make extracts from them.

Some years ago the expence of the establishment having risen to a height which its ordinary revenues were unable to bear, the managers, in the year 1796, after the example of similar charities in England, suggested the scheme of subscriptions of small sums of money to be annually contributed; and these subscriptions enabled them to meet the increased expence without diminishing the benefit of the charity. In the year 1817, during the prevalence of the epidemic fever, three additional wards were fitted up for the reception of fever cases; but these being insufficient, the magistrates applied for and obtained the use of Queensberry-House Barracks for a Fever Hospital. This additional establishment was opened on the 23d February 1818.

The number of patients for the year 1818 is as follows:

Remaining in the house on 1st January 1818, -	227
Admitted during the year, - - - - -	2417
	<hr/>
	2644
In Queensberry-House, - - - - -	809
	<hr/>
Total in both houses, - - - - -	3453

Of these only 189 have died, a number, it is believed, smaller in proportion than any similar institution in Europe. The proportion, notwithstanding the prevalence of fever, was nearly the same as in preceding years, or little more than 1 in 18.

The funds for the support of the Royal Infirmary average about L. 5000 *per annum*; and the expendi-

ture is generally nearly the same ; but in the year 1818 L. 8376, 6s. 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. were expended, which was met by donations and the accession of new contributors.

Public Dispensary.

The Public Dispensary owes its erection to the benevolence of Dr Andrew Duncan senior, present professor of the theory of physic in the University of Edinburgh. It was founded in the year 1776. The building, which stands on the south side of North Richmond Street, though not very elegant, is yet sufficiently convenient for the purposes for which it was erected. Over the door is pourtrayed the sacred story of the good Samaritan, with this inscription, "*And when he saw him he had compassion on him.*" Luke x. 33.

The Royal Dispensary is an useful supplement to the Royal Infirmary. Persons who labour under diseases which require not the confinement of the patient, receive medical advice and medicines gratis four days in the week. Surgeons also attend, at stated periods, for the vaccine inoculation of the children of the poor. An account is kept at the Dispensary of the state of every disease which occurs, and to the case are subjoined regular reports of the progress of the disease during the patient's attendance. Patients are admitted to the benefits of this institution on the recommendation of the minister, or elder, (churchwarden,) of the parish where they reside. The expence of the medicines and the support of the house is defrayed by public voluntary contributions. The affairs of the Dispensary are managed by a president, two vice-presidents, and twenty directors, annually elected from among the contributors. The donation of one guinea entitles the person who contributes this sum to recommend patients, and be a governor for two years, and that of five guineas gives the same privilege for life.

Another establishment of the same kind, under the title of the *New Town Dispensary*, was founded in

1815, for the accommodation of the poor in the northern part of the city. Like the former, gratuitous vaccine inoculation is performed by the attending surgeons at the Dispensary; and it has besides a midwifery department, under the superintendence of an able physician.

Lying-in Hospital.

This hospital is chiefly under the care of the professor of midwifery in the University of Edinburgh; and here are received all poor or unfortunate women, whose circumstances deprive them of proper assistance at their own houses. The building appropriated to this useful institution stands in a well-aired situation in Park Place. The business is managed by a president, four vice-presidents, and a number of directors, annually elected.

Lunatic Asylum.

In the original plan for an Infirmary in Edinburgh, it was intended that part of the building should be appropriated to the use of lunatics, and for some time patients labouring under mental derangement were admitted to the benefits of this institution. But it was soon found that the treatment of the insane under the same roof with other patients was liable to many objections, and the plan was accordingly abandoned. The want of a well regulated public hospital had in consequence been long felt, and although the Charity Work-house had attached to it a few cells for the insane, yet something better seemed to be required for the successful treatment, either by medical or moral treatment, of the unfortunate individuals who were labouring under mental derangement.

In consequence of this, Dr Duncan senior, when President of the Royal College of Physicians, brought forward in 1792 a plan for the establishment of a Lunatic Asylum at Edinburgh, which having received the countenance of the heads of the principal

public bodies, trustees were appointed to manage the subscriptions expected to be received for its erection.

The money received at this time for the erection of an establishment for lunatics being totally inadequate for the purpose, little further was done till the year 1807, when, through the exertions of Sir John Sinclair and the Hon. Henry Erskine, L. 2000 from the debts on the forfeited estates were appropriated by government for this institution, and a new subscription was commenced.

On obtaining this grant the trustees purchased a piece of ground at Morningside, in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh, in 1808; and having procured plans from Mr Robert Reid, architect, the building was begun in 1810, and opened for the reception of patients in 1813. A part only of the contemplated buildings, which are to be of a square form, is erected; and a much larger sum than will probably ever be furnished by private subscription will be required for their completion. Patients are admitted to the benefits of this institution on payment of a regulated board, according to the accommodation required and their former habits; and the medical treatment is conducted by two physicians and two surgeons of eminence.

Heriot's Hospital.

This hospital, one of the richest in Edinburgh, owes its foundation to George Heriot, jeweller to King James VI. Heriot was the son of a goldsmith in Edinburgh. Being bred to his father's business, he was appointed, in the year 1597, goldsmith to the queen of James VI. Soon after he was constituted goldsmith and jeweller to the king, with a right to all the profits and emoluments of that lucrative office. Upon the accession of King James to the English throne, Heriot followed the court to London. By assiduous attention to business he was now become eminent and rich. He furnished jewels to Prince Charles, afterwards Charles I., when he went to the court of Spain in 1623. These jewels were never paid

for by James ; but when Charles I. succeeded to the throne, the debt to Heriot was allowed to his trustees, in part of their purchase money of the barony of Broughton, then crown-lands, in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh. These lands are now part of the foundation of this hospital, the revenue of which is upwards of L. 5000 *per annum*, and is rapidly increasing.

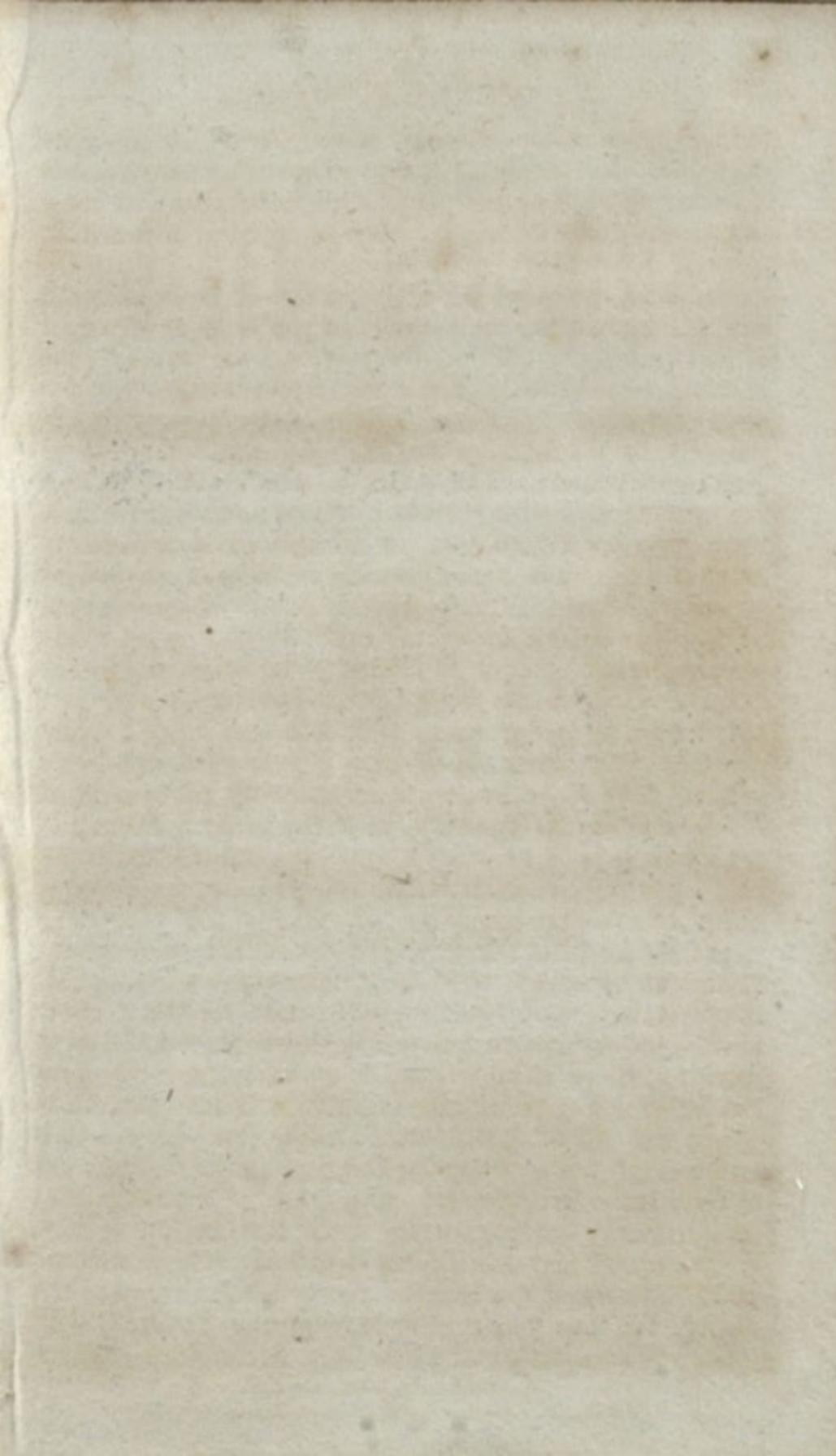
George Heriot died at London in 1624. His immense fortune he disposed of by a will made in 1623, in which he remembered all his relations, with many friends and servants, both in England and Scotland, and left the remainder in trust to the magistrates of Edinburgh to found and endow an hospital "for the maintenance, relief, and bringing up of so many poor and fatherless boys, freemen's sons of the town of Edinburgh, as the sum should be sufficient for." The magnificent Gothic fabric of Heriot's Hospital, in the vicinity of Edinburgh, was accordingly begun to be built in the year 1628, from a plan, it is said, of the celebrated architect, Inigo Jones, whom James VI. brought from Denmark.

The building was for some time stopped during the time of the civil wars which followed the murder of Charles I. ; but it was again resumed in the year 1642, and prosecuted till 1650, at which time the whole was nearly finished. When Cromwell took possession of Edinburgh after the battle of Dunbar, he quartered his sick and wounded soldiers in the hospital. It continued to be applied to the same purpose till the year 1658, when General Monk, at the request of the governors, removed the soldiers. On the 11th of April 1659 it was opened according to the intention of the founder, for the reception of boys, and thirty were admitted. The building was entirely completed in 1660. The expence of the whole fabric is said to have amounted to upwards of L. 27,000.

Heriot's Hospital stands in the southern district of the city, on the rising ground opposite the Castle Hill.

It is a square, whose sides measure 162 feet on the outside. In the inside is an open court, whose sides measure 94 feet each way. The west and east sides of this court are decorated with an arcade, and a walk $6\frac{1}{2}$ feet in breadth. The court is paved with square stones, and has a well in the centre. On the north side of the court, in a recess in the wall, is an effigy of the founder, which once a year, on the birth-day of Heriot, is fancifully decorated with flowers by the boys of the hospital; and in the council-room is his portrait, of tolerable execution. Over the gateway is a spire and clock. The upper corners of the building are ornamented with turrets. The windows, of which there are upwards of 200, are all differently ornamented at the top, and variety seems to have been studied as a chief beauty. They are said to have been executed in this varied manner to gratify the fancy of Walter Balcanqual, doctor of divinity, one of Heriot's executors. On the south side of the building is the chapel, which is 61 feet long, and 22 broad. Some years ago this chapel was repaired in a style of tasteful elegance. The floor is composed entirely of squares of black and white marble, and the other ornaments with which it is decorated, and the fine Gothic window by which it is lighted, render it an interesting object to every visitor.

In this hospital the boys are instructed in English, Latin, and French, writing, arithmetic, book-keeping, mathematics, and geography; and for any other branch of education that may be required, such as drawing, &c. the boys attend masters, who are paid out of the funds of the hospital. They are admitted at the age of seven, and at any age between that and ten, which last must not be complete. They generally leave the hospital at the age of fourteen, but if necessary, for preparing them for the university, they are retained for a longer period. Those wishing to follow any of the learned professions are sent to the college for four years after leaving the hospital, with





George Watson's Hospital.



Merchant Maiden Hospital.



Gillespie's Hospital.

Edinburgh. Published by Fairbairn & Anderson 1820.

R. Scott del.

an allowance of L. 30 *per annum*, paid quarterly in advance. The hospital also allows from the fund bursaries (or exhibitions) to ten boys unconnected with the institution, who are paid L. 20 *per annum* for four years. Boys going out as apprentices are allowed L. 10 annually for five years, and L. 5 at the expiry of their apprenticeship. All the boys, when they leave the hospital, are provided with a suit of clothes of their own choosing, and a handsome Bible.

Each boy gets a suit of clothes every eight months, and four day and two night shirts; four pairs shoes, four pairs stockings, one leather cap, and two pocket handkerchiefs yearly.

The diet of the hospital is, for breakfast and supper, porridge and milk, for dinner, beef and broth, or soup, for six days, with five ounces of bread; and on Saturday bread and milk. And each boy is besides allowed five ounces of bread every day at four o'clock. The number of boys in the hospital in 1819 was 180.

The whole management of the house is vested in a treasurer, appointed by the magistrates of Edinburgh, under whom are a house-governor, house-keeper, and the masters in the different branches of learning.

Watson's Hospital.

This hospital, which has its name from its founder, George Watson, stands likewise in the southern quarter of the city, a little to the southward of Heriot's Hospital. George Watson was in the early part of his life a clerk to Sir William Dick, provost of Edinburgh in 1676. He was afterwards appointed accountant of the Bank of Scotland, after which he became receiver of the city's impost on ale, treasurer to the Merchant Maiden Hospital, and to the Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge. Dying a bachelor in 1723, he left L. 12,000 for the maintenance and education of the children and grandchildren of decayed members of the Merchant Company of Edinburgh.

The design of the donor, however, was not put into execution till the year 1738, when the sum originally left had accumulated to L.20,000. The present building was then erected at the expence of about L.5000. Though less elegant than the neighbouring hospital of Heriot, yet the building is handsome and commodious. It is decorated with a small spire, surmounted by a ship, the emblem of merchandise. The number of boys in the hospital this year (1819) is 70. The branches of education taught are English, Latin, Greek, and French, arithmetic and book-keeping, mathematics, geography, and the use of the globes. The boys when they leave the hospital receive L.100 as an apprentice fee, paid by instalments of L.20 a year, and on their attaining the age of twenty-five years, if unmarried, and producing certificates of their good behaviour, they receive a further bounty of L.50. Such as prefer an academical education receive L.20 *per annum* for five years. The diet and clothing of the boys is similar to that of Heriot's Hospital. They are taken in from eight to eleven, and remain till 16 years of age. The hospital is under the management of the master, assistants, and treasurer of the Merchant Company, four old bailies, the old dean of guild, and the two ministers of the church in Edinburgh called the Old Church. The annual revenue the managers decline to make known.

Gillespie's Hospital.

This hospital stands in a beautiful situation on the south-west border of the city. It owes its erection to the beneficence of the late Mr James Gillespie of Spylaw, who, having amassed a considerable fortune, and having no near relation, bequeathed, by a deed dated the 16th of April 1796, the greater part of his property for the purpose of founding and endowing an hospital for old men and women, and a free school for the instruction of 100 poor boys in reading, writing, and arithmetic. The governors of this hospital were

incorporated by a royal charter, dated the 19th of April 1801; and in that year the present building was begun.

Gillespie's Hospital is of an oblong form, and built in imitation of the ancient Gothic manner, from a design of Mr Burn, architect. In the front are three projections; and all the angles are ornamented with turrets. The centre projection rises higher than the other parts of the building; and the whole has an elegant appearance. The schoolhouse, which is at a little distance from the hospital, is neat and commodious.

To make way for the erection of this hospital, an old building, of a castellated form, called Wryte's House, of considerable antiquity, was removed.

The number of inmates is believed to be about fifty; but as the governors do not think it advisable to make any statement public concerning the economy of this hospital, little is known of its management beyond the walls of the council-room.

Charity Work-house.

The Charity Work-house of the city stands likewise in the southern district. It is a large mean-looking building, and was erected by voluntary contribution in 1743. It accommodates nearly seven hundred persons of both sexes, including children; and such as are able to work are allowed twopence out of every shilling they earn, besides their clothing and maintenance. The principal funds for the support of this institution are, a tax of five *per cent.* on the valued rents of the city; the collections at the church doors, charitable donations, and the voluntary contributions of the citizens. The government of the charity is chiefly under the direction of the magistrates of Edinburgh.

The income of the house, for the year ending July 1, 1818, including L. 2000 of money borrowed, amounted to L. 10,309, 14s. 7d.; while the expendi-

ture for the same period, including an arrear of L. 661, 4s. 7½d., amounted to L. 10,857, 4s. 7½d., leaving a balance against the house of L. 547, 10s. 0½d. Besides the inmates of the house, assistance has been given to out-pensioners to the amount of L. 2271, 2s. divided among 1123 families and individuals; L. 298, 6s. has been paid for 97 children at nurse; and there has been given in temporary supplies to others L. 295, 14s.

The establishment has been uniformly on the increase. In 1817 884 resided in the house, whereof 99 died. The number in 1818 was 890, and the deaths only 84. The average expence of maintenance of each person is L. 8, 8s. 6d.

The debt of the house is about L. 2300, arising almost exclusively from the late pressure of the times on the labouring classes, from the badness of the crops 1816 and 1817; and it is to the benevolence of the citizens that the managers chiefly look for its liquidation.

There are two other charity work-houses connected with Edinburgh, one in the suburb of Canongate, which was opened for the reception of the poor in 1761; and another in the parish of St Cuthbert's, which was opened in 1762. Both these are conducted nearly on the same plan with the former, and like it have their chief support from the voluntary contributions of individuals and the collections at the church doors.

Merchant Maiden Hospital.

The Merchant Maiden Hospital was founded in 1695, by a voluntary contribution raised for the education and maintenance of daughters of merchant burghesses of Edinburgh. Mrs Mary Erskine gave L. 12,000 Scots for the purchase of a building, besides several other sums. In 1707 the governors were erected into a body corporate by act of parliament. The old building in Bristo Street having become inade-

quate to its object, the governors resolved to erect a new house; and for that purpose purchased three acres of land to the west of Lauriston Lane. Competition plans having been procured, that of Mr Burn was approved of; and the foundation-stone was laid upon the 2d day of August 1816. This edifice, which is in the Grecian style of architecture, stands on a gently rising ground with its front to the south, and bounded on that side by the public walk of the Meadows. It is 180 feet in length, and nearly 60 in depth; and has in the centre of the building to the north a circular projection 36 feet in diameter. The principal feature is the portico, supported by four handsome columns, the design of which is taken from that of the Ionic temple on the Ilyssus. The windows of the lower story are arched, which gives the building the appearance of strength and solidity, and afford to the portico and pilasters at the end a basement proportioned to their height, and the entablature they support. The general appearance of the house, however, is rather heavy.

In the basement story is contained the kitchen and apartments for servants, laundry, washing-house, dining rooms for the girls, &c. The principal floor is occupied by an elegant chapel and governor's room, 30 feet in diameter, and 22 feet high; one school-room 52 feet long by 26 feet wide; two others 42 by 25 feet, and a smaller one for music, &c.; besides other apartments. In the second floor are the bed-rooms for the girls and detached apartments for the sick; above which are rooms the whole length of the building for drying clothes, &c. during winter. The expence of erection, including fitting up, amounted to L. 12,250 Sterling.

The girls, of which there are 80 this year (1819) in the house, are taken in from seven to eleven, and go out at seventeen years of age. They are taught English, writing, arithmetic, geography, French, and needle work. If any other branches are required,

such as drawing, &c. the girl's friends pay for it. The clothing is respectable, and the diet excellent. On leaving the hospital the girls receive L. 9, 6s. 8d. The annual revenue of this hospital is about L. 3000 Sterling.

Trades' Maiden Hospital.

The Trades' Maiden Hospital was founded by the incorporations of Edinburgh in the year 1704, for the maintenance and education of the daughters of decayed tradesmen. The governors of the hospital were incorporated by royal charter in 1707. The building stands on the south side of Argyle's Square. To this hospital, as well as the former, Mrs Mary Erskine was a liberal contributor. About fifty girls, it is believed, are maintained and educated here.

Orphan Hospital.

The Orphan Hospital was planned by Andrew Gairdner, merchant in Edinburgh, in the year 1732. The design was promoted by the Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge, and was assisted by a liberal subscription. A house was hired, and thirty orphans received into it in the year 1733. The present building was founded in 1734. In 1735 the managers were erected into a body corporate by the magistrates of Edinburgh, and in 1743 they obtained a royal charter. It stands on the low ground, a little to the eastward of the North Bridge. It is composed of a body and two wings, surmounted with a neat spire, in which are a clock and two bells. The managers of the charity were erected into a body corporate by his late Majesty in 1742. Into this hospital orphan children, not under seven years of age, are received from any part of the kingdom. The revenues are inconsiderable; and the institution is supported chiefly by benefactions, and a part of the sums collected at the church doors. The Orphan Hospital of Edinburgh is noticed by Howard as one of the most useful charities in

Europe. About 150 orphans are supported in this hospital.

Trinity Hospital.

The Trinity Hospital was founded by Mary of Gueldres, consort to James II., in the year 1461, for the reception of thirteen poor persons. At the Reformation, however, it was stripped of its revenues; but the Regent Murray afterwards bestowed them on Sir Simon Preston, provost of Edinburgh, who gave them to the citizens for the use of the poor. In 1585 the town-council purchased from Robert Pont his right in these subjects, Sir Simon's gift being only reversionary. This transaction was ratified by James VI. in 1587. The Trinity Hospital is situated at the foot of the lane called Leith Wynd, and has attached to it a small garden.

The number of persons maintained in this hospital is regulated by the income, which is chiefly derived from lands in the parishes of St Cuthbert's and South Leith, and money on bond; and several presentations are vested in different public bodies and families in Scotland. The number of persons on the establishment this year (1819) is eight men and thirty women, besides ninety-three out-pensioners, who receive each L. 6 *per annum*. None are received under fifty years of age.

The clothing of the inmates is adapted to their rank in life; and the diet of the house is most comfortable: Roast beef, mutton, lamb, or veal, two days a week; one day eggs, or cheese and bread and butter, and the other days excellent beef and broth. There is served out to each individual a proportion of table beer every day, and an allowance is paid twice a month for them to provide their own tea. A chaplain resides in the house, and each person in health is required to attend prayers twice a day. Each individual has a good bed, and the greater proportion have each a room, besides the hall, which is common to all the

inmates. There is a library in the house, but being very ancient, it is rather an object of curiosity than of any utility.

Asylum for the Blind.

This useful institution was projected by Dr Johnston of North Leith, in 1795, and is chiefly maintained by voluntary contributions. The house is situated in Nicolson's Street, and the indigent blind, who are the objects of the charity, are here taught to work at professions suitable to their abilities. They make all sorts of wicker-work, mattresses, mats, &c. ; and some of them are even employed in weaving, making use in this branch of the fly-shuttle. The produce of their work contributes to the support of the institution.

Institution for the Education of Deaf and Dumb Children.

This institution was established on the 25th of June 1810. Independently of moral and religious instruction, the pupils are taught to read and write their native language, to compose in it with ease and fluency, and even to use it in articulate speech. They are also taught arithmetic, and such other branches of education as may fit them for the stations to which they are destined. The pupils, from the lower classes of society, are trained to those habits which are to make them useful in their station. All the female pupils are taught sewing, and other peculiar branches of female education ; and the females of an inferior station are instructed by Mrs Kinniburgh in those occupations which qualify them for domestic service. Similar attention is paid to the appropriate instruction of the boys, a number of whom have been taught shoemaking, and a stock of shoes of their fabrication is kept for sale at the house. The total number of pupils in the institution is about fifty. Mr Kinniburgh, whose success in teaching these unfortunates merits the highest appro-

bation, having gone to Glasgow in 1814 with a few of his pupils for public examination, an auxiliary society was immediately formed in that city, by the aid of whose contributions a number of additional pupils have ever since received the benefits of the institution. The establishment occupies a house and garden in Chessels's Court, Canongate.

Magdalen Asylum.

This institution was first projected in the year 1797, under the title of "The Philanthropic Society of Edinburgh." Its object is to reclaim to habits of virtue and industry convicts, chiefly of the female sex, who have been committed to Bridewell, and other persons of similar characters. It is chiefly supported by voluntary contributions. A house was built for the reception of the objects of this charity in the Canongate in 1805.

The Repository.

The Repositories, of which there are several, are shops or ware-rooms, to which ladies in straitened circumstances may send for sale any curious, beautiful, or useful articles of needle work, with the price affixed, and when sold the price is remitted to them.

Ministers' Widows' Fund.

The plan of this very meritorious scheme originated with Dr Webster in 1743, and received the sanction of parliament in 1744. It was afterwards improved and extended by two subsequent acts of the legislature; and was established on its present footing by an act passed in 1814. By former acts every minister possessed of a benefice in the church of Scotland, and every person possessed of an office in any of the four Scottish universities, was subject to one or other of the annual rates therein specified. The widow was entitled to an annuity corresponding to the rate he had chosen; and his children, if he left no widow, were entitled to ten

years of the annuity, which would have been payable to the widow.

The capital having accumulated to L. 100,000, it had been directed by the former acts, that, when this happened, all further accumulation should cease; and contributors being called upon, according to the legislative enactments, to give an opinion as to the future disposal of the surplus revenue, it was determined that it should be applied solely to the benefit of the widows.

But the annuities and provisions fixed by former acts having, from the increased expence of living, and the decrease in the value of money, become wholly inadequate, recourse was again had to parliament in 1814; and the following important improvements upon the fund received the sanction of the legislature. A voluntary subscription among the contributors was recommended; an addition of 20 *per cent.* on the then rates was imposed; every person in future admitted to a benefice for the first time, or to an office in the universities, was to pay a contribution of L. 10; a grant was made of the bishops' rents in Scotland; and a grant of the stipends of vacant churches. The trustees were also authorized to apply to the purposes of this act the unappropriated balance which had accumulated in their hands after the capital had attained the prescribed amount, and such voluntary donations as they had received.

The annuities to widows and provisions to children are, after the expiry of six years, to be increased at certain intervals prescribed by the act;* it being the true intent and meaning of this act, that there shall always be attached to the capital stock such an increasing sum or revenue as may admit, from time to

* The four annual rates, to one of which every minister and professor is now subject, are L. 3, 3s., L. 4, 14s. 6d., L. 6, 6s., and L. 7, 17s. 6d.

time, of an advance in the annuities of the widows and orphan families of contributors, in some degree corresponding to what may be the expence of living, and to the subsequent exigencies of their situation.

The trustees of this fund are the presbytery of Edinburgh and professors of the university, and they have a small hall in Scott's Close, in which is a portrait of Dr Webster, the founder of the institution.

The Widows' Scheme of the Society of Writers to the Signet, upon a plan similar to that of the Clergy, was established in 1803 by act of parliament; and further improved by a subsequent act passed in 1817.

A similar scheme has been formed by that most useful body the Parochial Schoolmasters of Scotland, and by the Dissenting Clergymen. And there is an establishment in Edinburgh open to the public under the title of The Scottish Widows' Fund and Life Assurance Society.

Society for the Sons of the Clergy.

This society was instituted in the year 1791 by a few lay sons of clergymen, for the benefit of the children of the clergy of the established church of Scotland. In 1792 the subscribers to this laudable institution were so considerable that they obtained a royal charter of incorporation. The affairs of the society are conducted by a president, a committee of management, a treasurer and secretary.

Society for Relief of the Destitute Sick.

This society was established in July 1785, for the purpose of affording relief to individuals who, from sickness or other causes, are unable to follow their usual employments, and who are not entitled to the benefit of any other fund. It has been found eminently useful. Its funds are derived from voluntary contributions.

Besides these charitable establishments there are some others, which, although not calculated to decorate the city by their buildings, are no less worthy of mention.

Horn's Charity.

In 1741 Captain William Horn of the city of London, by his last will bequeathed L. 3500, old and new South Sea annuities, to be disposed of at the discretion of the lord provost, bailies, dean of guild, and treasurer of the city of Edinburgh, as follows:—The interest of L. 1500 on Christmas day yearly to such day-labourers of Edinburgh as, by the inclemency of the weather, may be set idle and reduced to want; interest of L. 1000 to day-labourers, as aforesaid, in Potterrow, Bristo, and West Port; and interest of L. 1000 to labourers of the neighbouring parish of Libberton; L. 100 to the Royal Infirmary, L. 100 to the Orphan Hospital, L. 100 to the Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge. No family to receive above L. 5 *per annum*, or under 50s.

Watson's Bequest.

A Mr John Watson, writer to the signet, in July 1759 executed a deed, bequeathing the reversion of his fortune in certain circumstances for the erection of a foundling hospital in Edinburgh. The management of this fund, which has now accumulated to nearly L. 100,000, is under the management of the keeper, deputy-keeper, and commissioners of the writers to the signet. An unsuccessful attempt was made by the magistrates of Edinburgh to have it applied to some useful purpose. As the utility of a foundling hospital is at best problematical, the money might, under the sanction of parliament, be applied to the support of other charities, whose use to the community has been long ascertained. It was, it is believed, once suggested, that part of this large sum might be appropriated, by direction of parliament, to the comple-

tion of the Lunatic Asylum ; but the suggestion was not adopted, and the public are left to regret the un-employment of a fund which, on many late occasions of public distress, could not have failed to be of eminent use.

Thomson's Bequest.

Mr Joseph Thomson of Mortonhall of Eilden, by disposition and deed of settlement, executed 11th July 1774, conveyed to certain trustees his whole lands and heritages, with some trifling exceptions, as a perpetual fund, the interest whereof was to be applied for purchasing oatmeal or oats to be made into meal, to be distributed among the poor householders of Edinburgh, when the price of oatmeal exceeds tenpence the peck, and which meal is to be sold to these householders at tenpence the peck. It is understood that the Lords of Session and other official persons declined to accept as trustees under this deed, except the deputy-keeper of the signet, who now holds the exclusive management. It is provided by the deed of 1776, "that a regular account is to be kept of the purchasing and disposing of the whole quantities of meal from time to time, to be shewn to any of the ministers of Edinburgh, either Presbyterian or Episcopal, who shall think fit to take notice of this charitable institution." As few people are aware of the existence of this fund or its extent, it would be of material use to publish an annual statement of its application for the satisfaction of the public.

Another charity is that of Robert Johnston, LL. D. of London, who, in the year 1640, left L. 3000 to the city ; L. 1000 to be employed in setting the poor to work ; L. 1000 to clothe the boys of Heriot's Hospital ; and L. 1000 for the support of bursars (exhibitioners) at the university.

John Strachan, a writer in Edinburgh, left also, about the beginning of the last century, his estate of Craigmack, in the vicinity of the city, in trust to the

presbytery of Edinburgh, to be by them bestowed in small annual sums to poor old people, not under sixty-five years of age, and to orphans not above twelve. The income of this estate is now upwards of L. 300 *per annum*, but no statement of its application is made public.

Society for Suppression of Begging.

The Society for the Suppression of Begging was formed in 1813 upon the model of an establishment of the same nature at Bath, and has proved of much advantage to the public. The children of the poor are also provided for, and have the means of education furnished to them by this society, and those who are able for work are employed in contributing to their own subsistence. The success of this society has occasioned, it is believed, the erection of similar establishments on the Continent of Europe.

Savings Banks.

These institutions were projected in Edinburgh in 1813, and in conjunction with a *Loan Society*, have proved here, as in other parts of the kingdom, of much service as a deposit for the little sums which the labouring poor are able to save from their weekly earnings. An act of parliament has been lately passed for their regulation.

The plan of the *Institution for Relief of Incurables* was suggested in 1805 by Mrs Keir; and its object was to give relief to "persons labouring under incurable disease, and incapable of gaining a livelihood," by small annual pensions paid to them for life. The funds of the institution were raised by subscription, and vested in government securities under trustees.

The *Association for the Relief of Imprisoned Debtors* was instituted in 1813, for the purpose of procuring "the liberation of unfortunate but not fraudulent debtors from jail, by application to the incarcerating creditors, or the relations of the debtors, and by de-

fraying the expence of applications for the benefit of the act of grace." In particular cases some pecuniary aid is given to the debtor or his family ; but this is not done beyond a very limited extent, and without the most minute inquiry respecting the fairness of the debtor's conduct.

A number of other useful charities exist in Edinburgh, of which it is unnecessary to give any detail, as their object is sufficiently declared by their names. Among these are a House of Industry—a Society for Clothing the Industrious Poor—a Society for Promoting Religious Knowledge among the Poor—a Society for the Relief of Indigent Old Men—and two Female Societies for Relief of Indigent Old Women. The funds for these are chiefly derived from contributions among the charitable, and the collections at occasional sermons.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

THE THEATRE.

THE *Theatre* stands at the north end of the North Bridge, nearly opposite to the Register Office, and in the middle of a small square called Shakespeare Square. This building presents but a mean appearance when contrasted with the other public edifices in Edinburgh ; and were it not for a wretched portico attached to the building, which takes away the barn-like appearance it would otherwise have, the Theatre would make a very poor figure indeed. On what may be called the north front, over the principal entrance, is a statue of Shakespeare, supported by the Tragic and the Comic Muse. Though the outside, however, presents no prepossessing appearance, the inside of the house

is not destitute of accommodation. This building was opened for exhibitions in December 1769. The prices of admission at that time were three shillings for the boxes and pit, two shillings for the first gallery, and one shilling for the second or upper gallery. The house at these prices could hold with ease about L. 140. The box seats were afterwards raised to four shillings, and subsequently in 1815 to five shillings; but the prices of the seats in the other parts of the house still remain at the old rate.

The origin of theatrical exhibitions in Scotland is perhaps much the same with those of England. About the beginning of the 12th century, a religious spectacle, entitled "A Miracle Play of St Catherine," was composed by the abbot of St Alban's, and acted at Dunstable, which is accounted the first exhibition of the kind represented in the island, and the *Chester Mysteries*, called the Whitsun Plays, were performed at that city during the mayoralty of John Arneway, from 1268 to 1276. Not long after this these spectacles found their way into Scotland; and miracles and mysteries were frequently represented by the Scottish clergy. At the Reformation, the sacred drama ceased, and the curtain on religious exhibitions was dropped for ever. These, however, were almost immediately succeeded by secular representations. Prior to this time, indeed, some faint traces of dramatic exhibitions have been discovered to have existed in Scotland. As early as the reign of James IV., one John Inghish and his company performed at that prince's marriage with Margaret of England. In the minority of James V. the entertainments called *Interludes* were frequent; and in the year 1538, when Mary of Lorraine espoused James V., "there were at Edinburgh great triumphs, farces, and plays, made unto the queen's grace."

These plays, however, were perhaps performed by itinerant companies from France or England, and their introduction into Scotland may be rather deduced

from these countries, than as taking their rise among the Scots themselves. The earliest effort of the dramatic muse north of the Tweed, which has hitherto been discovered, is "*Ane Satyre of the Three Estaits*, in commendation of vertu and virturpation of vyce, made be Sir David Lindsay of the Mont," which was played at the feast of the Epiphany, January 1539, at "Lithgoe, before the kinge and quene." Several other dramatic pieces in the Scottish language were about this time wrote by Sir David Lindsay, and were acted at the play-fields of Cupar-Fife and of Edinburgh, in the open air, "*when weather served.*"*

These exhibitions met with a temporary repulse from the clergy. The obscenities with which the plays were mixed, from the rudeness of the manners of the people at this time, may have perhaps had some weight in raising the indignation of these teachers of religious and moral duties; but the chief cause of their opposition seems to have arisen from the satirical manner in which Sir David exposed to the public the scandalous lives of the priests and monks. A council of the clergy, in consequence, was held in the church of the Blackfriars at Edinburgh, in March 1558, which, after deliberating on the tendency of these representations, ordered, that the book containing Sir David Lindsay's poems and plays should be burnt by the hands of the common executioner.

After the Reformation, however, had established itself in Scotland, the exhibitions of the stage were again

* The place where these exhibitions were performed at Edinburgh was in a hollow at the bottom of the north-west side of the Calton-hill, called the Greenside well. King James II., in 1456, granted this spot of ground to the citizens of Edinburgh, for the purpose of holding tilts and tournaments. The hour of representation was seven o'clock in the morning, and the entertainment seems to have lasted the greater part of the day.

revived. On the 17th of January 1568, "a play made by Robert Semple" was performed at Edinburgh before the Regent Murray, and several of the Scottish nobility; and in the year 1592, James VI. licensed a company of players from England, to perform in the city. The reformed clergy now took the alarm, and an act of the *Kirk Session*, prohibiting people from resorting to places of profane amusement, on pain of church censure, was published. This act, however, was in November 1599 annulled by royal authority, and dramatic exhibitions were permitted as formerly.

"*Philotus*," a comedy, said to have been that performed before the Regent Murray, and of which Robert Semple was the author, was printed at Edinburgh in 1603. In the same year also was published a tragedy under the title of "*Darius*," and in the following year three other tragedies, the production of Sir William Alexander, afterwards Earl of Stirling.

During the civil and religious dissensions in the reign of Charles I., and the wars which desolated the country in the protectorate of Cromwell, the minds of men were occupied with other concerns than the amusements of the stage; and theatrical exhibitions for that time seem to have been banished from Edinburgh. Soon after the Restoration of Charles II., however, they began to make their appearance; and on the festival of St John, a play called "*Marciano, or the Discovery*," by Sir Thomas Sydserff, was acted before the Earl of Rothes, then high commissioner to the Scottish Parliament, and his court, at the Palace of Holyroodhouse.

In the years 1681 and 1682, while the Duke of York, (afterwards James II.) then commissioner to the Scottish Parliament, with his duchess, and his daughter the Princess Anne, (afterwards Queen Anne,) resided in Edinburgh, a splendid court was kept at the Palace of Holyroodhouse; and a company of comedians, who accompanied his royal highness, frequently performed in the Tennis-hall, for the entertainment of the

court. These performers, if we may credit Dryden's satirical account of them, seem not to have been the most excellent in their profession. The best part of the troop had gone to Oxford, as they had been accustomed to do, to perform at the annual public acts in that city. In the following verses, Dryden, with considerable humour, makes them apologize to the university for the small number of the company, and insinuates that the underlings only had gone to the Scottish metropolis.

Our brethren have from Thames to Tweed departed,
 To Edinburgh gone, or coach'd or carted :
 With bonny blue cap there they act all night
 For Scotch half-crowns, in English threepence hight.
 One nymph, to whom fat Sir John Falstaff's lean,
 There with her single person fills the scene.
 Another, with long use and age decayed,
 Died here old woman, and rose there a maid.
 Our trusty door-keeper, of former time,
 There struts and swaggers in heroic rhyme.
 Tack but a copper lace to drugget suit,
 And there's a hero made without dispute :
 And that which was a capon's tail before,
 Becomes a plume for Indian emperor.
 But all his subjects, to express the care
 Of imitation, go like Indian bare.
 Laced linen there would be a dangerous thing ;
 It might, perhaps, a new rebellion bring :
 The Scot who wore it would be chosen king. }

Though perhaps not entirely devoid of truth, this ludicrous description of the Scottish theatre certainly exaggerates the difficulties under which the performers laboured. Notwithstanding that there might be no proper apartment for the purpose, or scenes or dresses exactly suited to the persons who were represented, yet, in a court such as was Holyroodhouse at that time, we may suppose that the characters would be at least respectably supported.

The events which followed this period again put a stop to the exhibition of dramatic pieces in Scotland. The abdication of James, and the accession of William, involved the country in a series of disturbances; and the accession of Anne, and the union of the kingdoms, were events which so completely occupied the minds of the public, that little encouragement was offered to stage-adventurers. Presbyterianism, which at the accession of William had been established in Scotland, was likewise unfavourable to any attempt of this kind. For these reasons, scenic representations were for many years entirely discouraged in this country. In the year 1714, however, when a number of the Scottish nobility and gentry were assembled in Edinburgh, at a grand procession of the Royal Company of Archers, the play of "Macbeth" was performed in the Tennis-hall, near the Palace of Holyroodhouse.

On this occasion a disturbance happened which threatened disagreeable consequences. One part of the audience, friends of the abdicated family, called for the tune of "*May the king enjoy his ain again;*" which was violently opposed by the opposite political party. A riot ensued; but happily neither party proceeded to extremes in their resentment.

In the following year the standard was reared in Scotland for the exiled prince; but the efforts of his friends were unequal to the task of raising him to the throne which had been forfeited, and proscription, desolation, and all the miseries of civil war, were the consequence. When the storm had subsided, however, itinerant parties of players occasionally visited Edinburgh; and annual exhibitions of this kind were presented in the city. At the head of the first of these was Signora Violante, an Italian lady, celebrated for feats of strength, postures, and tumbling; female accomplishments which the delicacy of the citizens did not then think disagreeable. The reception which she met with in these exhibitions, induced her to fit up a house in Carrubber's Close, and collect a company of

English comedians, to perform plays in that place. The city was after this period annually visited by a company of strolling players till the year 1727. At this time the clergy, alarmed at the encouragement which was given to these sons of Thespis, sounded an alarm against the growing evil; and "An Act and Exhortation" was fulminated from the pulpits against those who attended theatrical exhibitions. The magistrates of Edinburgh, also, zealous to preserve the religion of their ancestors uncontaminated by such profane amusements, interdicted the players from acting in any place within their jurisdiction. The clergy were so pleased with this, that they appointed a solemn deputation of their number to wait on the magistrates, and express the thanks of the presbytery to them "for the just zeal they had shewn in the matter."

Theatrical exhibitions, notwithstanding these expressions of ignorant zeal, did not want friends in the city. The interdiction of the magistrates was brought under the review of the Court of Session; and in the year 1728, while the cause was still pending, a new company, protected by the nobility and the gentlemen of the Scottish bar, again ventured to open an exhibition in the Tennis-court of Holyroodhouse.

The stage in Edinburgh continued in this state for several years, without its enemies being able to crush it by their influence, or its friends by their interest to establish it under the sanction of royal authority. In 1735 the celebrated Scottish poet, Allan Ramsay, built, at his own expence, a theatre for dramatic performances. It was situated in the lane called Carrubber's Close, the same place where Signora Violante made her theatrical debut in Scotland. But Ramsay did not long enjoy his new character as manager of a theatre. The clergy, whose anger, by long repression, now burst out into fury, seconded by the exertions of the magistrates, and even by those of the members of the university, at last effected the downfall of the most rational entertainment which civilized nations can en-

joy. An act was passed in the year 1737, prohibiting the performance of stage plays in Scotland, without his majesty's licence and letters-patent for that purpose.

Immediately upon the passing of this act, the presbytery of Edinburgh, in their zeal to prosecute those whom they styled the *servants of Satan*, brought, at their own expence, an action against the unfortunate players. The cause was decided against them; and the drama was suspended for a time in the Scottish capital. A bill having been soon afterwards (1739) brought into parliament to enable his Majesty to license a theatre in Edinburgh, a violent opposition again commenced. Petitions were presented to the House of Commons from the magistrates and town-council, the principal and professors of the university, and the dean of guild and his council; and, in consequence of this opposition, it was thought proper to lay the design aside altogether.

But although the clergy obtained the victory, theatrical entertainments were not entirely banished from Edinburgh. An apartment called the Tailors' Hall was fitted up as a theatre; a way of evading the act was easily found out, by advertising the entertainment as "A Concert of Music, with a Play between the acts;" and the dramas of Shakespeare, Ben Jonson, and Congreve, were listened to with pleasure by numerous auditors. The encouragement thus given to the stage, in defiance of every opposition, which ecclesiastical zeal, accompanied by the arm of secular power, had thrown in its way, continued to increase; and in the year 1746, after the last attempt of the House of Stuart had failed, and the commotion occasioned by that attempt subsided, a small theatre was erected in a back area near St John's Cross, Canongate. The foundation-stone of this building was laid by Mr Lacy Ryan of Covent-Garden, in 1746.

This theatre was built partly by subscription, and partly on credit, and the performances were carried on

in it under the same evasion of the law as formerly. Mrs Ward, then in the bloom of youth and beauty, was one of the chief attractions, and performers of merit, from the British capital, now occasionally visited the Edinburgh theatre, among whom Sparks, Lacy, and De Lane, deserve notice.

About the year 1752, Mr Lee, an actor of that period, purchased the Canongate theatre from the original proprietors for L. 648, and L. 100 *per annum* during the lives of the lessees. Mr Lee having failed in his engagements, he was dismissed from the management by the gentlemen who had become security for him, and one James Callender, a merchant of Edinburgh, was appointed to conduct the business of the theatre.

Mr Callender engaged, as acting manager, the well known performer Mr Digges. Under this gentleman's management, the business of the stage went on for some time with considerable success; several good performers were engaged in it; and others visited it at times from London, particularly the celebrated Mrs Bellamy. But Digges's imprudence involving him in pecuniary embarrassments, he retired from Edinburgh. Mr Callender, however, still continued to manage the theatre, and in conjunction with Mr Love, a performer, directed the business of the stage.

After the unfortunate disturbance of 1745, the spectators at the theatre frequently displayed a spirit of political dissension. On the anniversary of the battle of Culloden, in the year 1749, some military gentlemen who were in the theatre called out to the orchestra to play the tune of "*Culloden.*" This was regarded by the rest of the audience as an insolent and unmanly method of upbraiding the country for her misfortunes. They accordingly, in opposition to this, ordered the musicians to play "*You're welcome Charlie Stuart.*" The band complying with this last request, instantly struck up the tune in question. The military gentlemen, leaping upon the stage, immediately attacked them sword in hand; but the sons of Orpheus, being

unable to cope with men trained for battle, instantly disappeared. The officers, in the mean time, were assailed from the galleries with apples, broken benches, and every missile which could be procured. As the persons who attacked them in this quarter could not be repelled from the stage, the officers at once consulted their own safety, and went in quest of revenge, to storm the galleries. But the inhabitants of the upper regions had barricaded the doors; and the Highland chairmen without, hearing the nature of the quarrel, attacked the poor officers in the rear with their poles, who being unable either to advance or retreat, surrendered at discretion, leaving the chairmen masters of the field. No serious misfortune happened in consequence of this affray; but, to prevent similar disturbances in future, bills were next day posted up, in which it was notified, that the musicians would play no tunes but such as were selected by the managers.

Not long after this, another disturbance, on a very different account, however, happened at the Canongate theatre. This was occasioned by the performance of Garrick's celebrated farce of "*High Life below Stairs.*" The footmen, highly resenting such a satire on their fraternity, resolved to stop the performance. Accordingly, on the second night of its being announced, as a part of the entertainment, Mr Love, one of the managers, came upon the stage, and read a letter, containing the most violent denunciations of vengeance, both against the actors and house, if the piece should be represented. Notwithstanding of this threatening, the performers were ordered to go on with the piece. The gentlemen who at this time attended the theatre, had provided for the accommodation of their servants in the upper gallery; and no sooner was the farce begun, than a prodigious noise was heard from that quarter. The footmen were ordered by their masters to be silent, but without success. The gentlemen who were their masters, assisted by other parts of the audience, immediately went up to the gallery to quiet them by

force; but it was not till after a battle, and the gentlemen of the cloth fairly overpowered by numbers, and turned out of the house, that order was restored. The servants, from this time, were deprived of the freedom of the theatre.

Mr Callender, soon after this, relinquished his situation in the theatre to David Beat, another citizen of Edinburgh. Mr Love also withdrew himself, and was succeeded by John Dowson of Newcastle. These new managers, however, did not long succeed to the satisfaction of the public. Dissensions arose among the performers which their authority was unable to allay; and two parties were formed in the theatre, each of which had their friends among the public. In a riot which unfortunately ensued, the house in the Canon-gate was totally demolished, to the no small pleasure of the opposers of theatrical entertainments.

The consequence of this disaster was an action of damages brought by the proprietors of the theatre against those who were concerned in the riot. This the rioters warded off by a counter action against the proprietors, founded on their having been concerned in stage-performances, in open defiance of an act of parliament. These actions, however, were mutually dropped, both parties having seen that neither could be pursued with the prospect of ultimate success.

The theatre was once more fitted up, and performers of eminence were from time to time engaged in the representations. Nothing material, however, occurs in its history till the period when the tragedy of Douglas was first performed in Edinburgh, on the night of the 14th December 1756.* The circumstances which happened on this occasion form a remarkable era in the

* The original characters were thus filled,—Douglas, Mr Digges,—Lord Randolph, Mr Younger,—Glenalvon, Mr Love,—Norval, Mr Hayman,—Lady Randolph, Mrs Ward,—Anna, Mrs Hopkins.

history of the Scottish stage. The play was well received; but when it was understood that the author was a minister of the church of Scotland, his brethren took the alarm, the ecclesiastical standard was reared, and religion and morals were declared to be in danger. What added to the flame was, that several clergymen, friends of the author, had once or twice attended the theatre, a thing by no means uncommon at that time, though perhaps it had not been done in so public a manner. The presbytery of Edinburgh, whose zeal seems to have been the most forward, met often on the alarming subject, suspended for a time such ministers within their jurisdiction as had witnessed the representation, and wrote warm letters to the several presbyteries to whom any of the offending clergymen belonged, insisting on their proceeding with rigour against them.

With respect to the play itself, they attacked it on account of its pretended irreligious and immoral tendency, alleging, in support of this heavy charge, that there were certain impious invocations, or mock prayers in it,—an expression of horrid swearing,—and that it encouraged suicide. They at the same time emitted an admonition and exhortation, levelled against all those who frequented what they supposed the temple of the *Father of Lies*, and ordered it to be read in all the churches within their bounds. In this address the presbytery, after bewailing the melancholy growth of immorality and irreligion, proceeded to “warn, exhort, obtest, and plead, with all within their bounds, to discourage the illegal and dangerous entertainments of the stage; and to restrain those under their influence from frequenting such seminaries of vice and folly.” The presbytery of Glasgow, also, eager to shew their zeal, though they do not appear to have had any immediate concern in the business, joined in the general clamour, “lamenting the melancholy fact, that there should be a tragedy written by a minister of the church of Scotland!”

Mr John Home, the accomplished author of this tragedy, was, however, never proceeded against; but while the presbytery of Haddington, of which he was a member, were deliberating about it, he gave in his demission, which was accepted, and he withdrew for ever from a profession, whose rigid sanctity, in the opinion of a few, had been violated by the writing of "Douglas." Mr Home had the satisfaction of living to see the prejudices of many in his country completely subdued; and that performance, which procured its author so much obloquy at one time, become a subject of national pride.

"To account for this extraordinary phenomenon," says Dr Carlyle, "so far down in the eighteenth century, it is to be observed, that not a few well-meaning people, and all the zealots of that time, were seriously offended with a clergyman for writing a tragedy, even though of virtuous tendency, and with his brethren for giving him countenance. They were joined by others out of mere envy. At the same time certain leaders of the moderate party among the clergy having become jealous of some young clergymen who had discovered talents for business, bethought themselves of fixing a stigma upon them that might prevent their rising into influence in the councils of the church. With this view they united with their former opponents, joined them in their cry against the dreadful crime of attending stage plays, and led them into measures for bringing one of the offenders, whom they thought they could easiest reach, by means of his presbytery, to condign punishment. To this was added, at the same time, a small share of political enmity, which served to blend the parties together in a manner heretofore unknown and unusual."

The General Assembly of the Church, which met in 1757, accordingly made a declaratory act, in which they enjoined all presbyteries "to take care that none of the ministers of this church do, upon any occasion, attend the theatre." As this was the first act of the assem-

bly against the stage, it was little regarded, and the clergy, as they had formerly done, continued still to attend the theatre occasionally. Nay, so remarkable was the change which afterwards took place, that during the sitting of the General Assembly in the year 1784, when the great actress Mrs Siddons first appeared in Edinburgh, that ecclesiastical court was necessitated to fix all its important business for the alternate days on which she had not to perform, as all the younger members, clergy as well as laity, took their places in the theatre on those days by three in the afternoon! The benefits which have accrued to the clergy, since an attendance at the theatre was allowed, is very apparent; and that rustic vulgarity of provincial dialect, which formerly disgraced the pulpit, is now almost banished from the members of the established church.

Theatrical entertainments continuing to be encouraged in Edinburgh, a new playhouse was begun in 1768; and when the extension of the royalty over the New Town was obtained, a clause was added to the bill enabling his Majesty to license a theatre in Edinburgh, which since that time has been dignified with the title of the "Theatre-Royal." The expence of the house, wardrobe, and scenery, amounted to L.6900 Sterling, and it was opened for exhibition under the management of Mr David Ross, of Covent-Garden Theatre, in December 1769. This gentleman having become patentee by purchase, continued his exertions for a short time under the sanction of the royal authority. But the ill success he met with considerably damped the ardour with which he commenced his theatrical career; and the unlucky accident of the North Bridge falling lessened his expectations as to the profits of the ensuing season.

Mr Ross having thus become unsuccessful in his first season, let the theatre to the celebrated Foote, who brought with him such a company as insured success at the second opening of the house. Among

Foote's troop were the well known performers Woodward and Weston. Such was his success, that, after deducting all expences, he cleared considerably upwards of L.1000, with which he returned to London. The management upon this was conveyed by Foote to Messrs Digges and Bland. Mr Bland had been originally a partner with Mr Ross, and had contributed L. 400 to the price of the patent. But his concern was afterwards repurchased by Mr Ross for an annuity of L. 100, with which the theatre continued to be charged during Mr Bland's life. The managers set out with an excellent company, in which Mrs Hartley made her first appearance, and cleared in that season upwards of L. 1400. Bland, in conjunction with Digges, continued to manage the theatre for several years with various success, till Mr Digges, from his imprudence, was once more obliged to leave Edinburgh.

Signor Dominico Corri, and Mr Wilkinson of York, successively held the current lease after the departure of Digges; and the business of the stage was occasionally superintended by Mr Bland, till November 1781, when Mr John Jackson purchased the theatre, wardrobe, scenery, &c. from the late patentee, Mr David Ross.

Mrs Siddons appeared in Edinburgh in 1784; and such was the anxiety to witness her performances, that L. 200 were subscribed by a party of gentlemen to enable the manager to make an adequate offer to this celebrated actress, for which they claimed the right to a certain number of seats in the pit, to which they were admitted previous to the opening of the doors.

In the year 1788, a new patent was procured in the name of the Duke of Hamilton and Mr Henry Dundas, afterwards Viscount Melville, with the consent of Mr Jackson the proprietor, at whose expence it was taken out. An occurrence happened in the theatre this year, which shews how difficult it is for a manager to

introduce a new performer into parts which custom has sanctioned as the property of another. This was the case of Mr James Fennell, a young performer of considerable merit, having parts allotted to him by the manager, in which the public had long been accustomed to see Mr Woods. Several disturbances happened in the theatre on this occasion between the favourers of the different performers; but the manager was at last obliged to comply with the voice of the majority, and Mr Fennell relinquished his situation. After a management of eleven years, Mr Jackson's affairs having fallen into disorder, the theatre was let for one year by his creditors to Mr Stephen Kemble, in November 1791, it being previously understood between the parties that Mr Jackson was to retain a half share, and Mr Kemble to have the management. Mr Jackson's not finding Mr Kemble security for his portion of the rent, occasioned a misunderstanding, which afterwards terminated in a law-suit, and the erection of a rival theatre at the Circus by Mr Kemble in the following year.

Mr Kemble being unsuccessful in his attempt to procure the theatre in 1792, it was let by the creditors of Mr Jackson to Mrs Esten for one year, who opened the house under the management of Mr Williamson on the 12th January 1793, and Mr Kemble's rival theatre at the Circus, which was opened on the 21st, was, by a decision of the Court of Session, declared to be an encroachment on the patent for the regular theatre.

At the end of the season, however, Mr Kemble procured the theatre from the creditors of Mr Jackson, and it remained under his management till November 1800, when it was again purchased, along with the Glasgow theatre, by Mr Jackson, in conjunction with Mr Aikin of Liverpool, for L. 8020.

Mr Jackson's patent having expired in 1809, it was renewed in the name of trustees as formerly, and acquired by Mr Henry Siddons. Mr Siddons, upon

his becoming manager, fitted up Corri's Rooms, formerly the Circus, as a theatre, at an expence of upwards of L. 4000, in which performances were continued for two seasons; but circumstances having rendered it necessary for Mr Siddons to occupy the old theatre, he acquired the property of that house on becoming bound to pay L. 2000 guineas annually for twenty-one years, this obligation being in force from the date of the patent.

Mr Siddons died in 1815, and the theatre is now under the management of his brother-in-law, Mr W. H. Murray, who, in addition to the regular company, annually presents the Edinburgh public with most of the celebrated London performers.

As the Edinburgh theatre, from various circumstances, has never yet proved a lucrative concern to any of its successive managers, the erection of a new theatre, which the general improvement of the city renders necessary, can only be accomplished by public subscription. The site of the old house, from the improvements which have taken place in its immediate neighbourhood, is now become of particular value; and, should another situation be procured for a new theatre, the money procured from the sale of the old one might perhaps clear off all the incumbrances with which it has been hitherto loaded.

The northern termination of the Earthen Mound presents a situation sufficiently central and spacious for the erection of a new theatre; and there is little doubt of the receipts at such a house being sufficient to enable the patentee to pay a handsome interest for any sum which might be expended in its erection.

MUSIC.

Music has always been a favourite amusement in Scotland from the most early periods; and the Scottish songs are universally admired for the pathetic sweetness which distinguishes them from the music

of every other country. To what era these songs may be referred, it is impossible to decide with certainty. In a dissertation published by the late Mr William Tytler, in the first volume of the Transactions of the Society of Scottish Antiquaries, many of our favourite songs are conjectured to have been in use or composed during the reign of James I. But Mr Ritson asserts, with great probability of truth, that what is imagined centuries old is of modern date, and that no direct evidence can be shown, of any tune, familiar to our ears at present, having existed before the Restoration.

Be that as it may, however, it is more than probable that the song has existed in Scotland from the rudest times. Most of our ancient authors speak of music; and Winton the historian records a song composed upon the death of Alexander III., who was accidentally killed in the year 1285. As this is the earliest specimen of Scottish song which has been discovered, we shall be excused for inserting it in this place.

Quhen Alessandro oure kynge wes dede,
 That Scotland led in lueve and le,
 Away wes sons off ale and brede,
 Off wyne and wax, off gamyn and gle;
 Our gold wes changyd into lede:
 Cryst, borne into vergynyte,
 Succour Scotland, and remede
 That stad in his perplexite!

In the fifteenth century, the rules of composition and the science of music seem to have been very generally known. James I. is celebrated by the Scottish historians as an excellent performer, and as a great theorist in music. Upon the harp he excelled the Irish, or "*sylvestres Scoti, qui in illa arte precipue sunt.*" In the excellent poem of "Peblis to the Play," wrote by that prince, he refers to songs, which, per-

James III. was an encourager of the arts in Scotland; and in his reign one William Rogers, an English musician, enjoyed a considerable share of the royal favour. James IV., who perished on the unfortunate field of Flowden, was likewise skilled in music. At his marriage "he played of the clarycordes, and after of the lute;" and "lastyng the dinner, they blew trompetts, mynstrells, and sakkeboutts." The high-spirited monarch, James V., is well known as the reputed author of two songs of merit, and considerable humour, "*The Gaberlunzieman*," and "*The Jolly Beggars*."

In the families of the feudal chiefs or heads of clans, the *Bard* was a considerable personage. The office of this person was, upon festivals or solemn occasions, to sing or rehearse the splendid actions of the heroes, ancestors of the family, which he accompanied with the sweet sounds of the harp. At this time, too, there were itinerant or strolling minstrels, performers on the harp, who went about the country, from place to place, reciting heroic ballads, and other popular episodes. To these sylvan minstrels we are perhaps indebted for the preservation of many fine old melodies, if the possibility is allowed of their having been so preserved.

The most ancient musical instruments among the Scots must have been simple; but what these were, or what was their construction, is in a great measure left to conjecture. In the "*Houlate*," an allegorical poem written by one Holland, about the year 1450, a number of musical instruments are enumerated, most, if not all, of which were probably in use, or well known at that time. The following is the stanza in which they are mentioned:—

All thus our ladye thai lose, with lyking and list,
Menstralis and musicians, mo than I mene may,
The *psaltry*, the *citholis*, the soft *athorist*,
The *croude* and the *monycordis*, the *gythornis* gay,

The *rote*, and the *recordour*, the *ribus*, the *rist*,
 The *trump*, and the *taburn*, the *tympane* but tray ;
 The *liltpype*, and the *lute*, the *cithill* and *fist*,
 The *dulsate* and the *dulsacordis*, the schalin of affray ;
 The amyable *organis* usit full oft ;
Clarions loud knellis,
Portatibis and bellis,
Cymbaellonis in the cellis,
 That soundis so soft.

Of the eight shepherds mentioned in the "Complaint of Scotland," published at St Andrew's in 1548, "the fyrst hed ane *drone bagpipe*, the nyxt hed ane *pipe made of ane bleddir and of ane reid*, the third playit on ane *trump*, the feyrd on ane *corne pype*, the fyft playit on ane *pype maid of ane gait horne*, the sext playit on ane *recordar*, the seuint playit on ane *fiddill*, and the last playit on ane *quhissil*."

Among the ornaments which are displayed with so much profusion upon the Abbey of Melrose are several figures of musicians. On the south-west wall is one playing upon an instrument, the lower part only of which remains ; and from what appears it seems to be a flute or hautbois, with, at most, six holes. Near this is a bagpipe blown with the mouth, with one drone. The whole of this, however, is much defaced. There is another instrument here, which strikingly resembles the violin, with four strings ; the sounding holes, however, are placed above the bridge ; but the hand of the instrument is gone, and the rest of it is much decayed. Besides this is a female figure, playing upon a six stringed instrument, in form like the longitudinal section of a pear, and the strings disposed in pairs. Upon the west side of the abbey there is a similar instrument, with the strings singly disposed. These have been conjectured to be a kind of lute. The Abbey of Melrose is said to have been founded by David I. in 1146. In the chapel of Roslin, about seven miles south from Edinburgh, upon the architraves of the pillars are also several very distinct fi-

gures of persons playing upon musical instruments ; one of which is an angel playing upon a bagpipe.

It is probable, that, among a warlike people such as the Scots, those instruments would be first introduced which were of use to them in their predatory excursions. Horns, which were anciently used in battle, and trumpets, which are but an elongation of the horn, are, perhaps, the most ancient instruments. Each warrior carried, in ancient times, a horn, suspended by a cord about his neck, to animate him in the battle. The noise made by these horns was hideous, and could be heard at a distance of four miles ; according to Froissart, it “ seemed as if all the devils of hell had been there.” Cochran, the favourite of the monarch, James III., is said to have had a horn of peculiar elegance.

Next in antiquity to the horn and trumpet may be placed the harp, which seems to have been a favourite instrument among the Highland Scots. It was much used by the wandering minstrels, and with it they accompanied their songs and recitations. The bagpipe, however, which is now almost entirely confined to the Highlands, appears to have been one of the most common instruments in the low part of the country. James I., in his poem formerly quoted, introduces the bagpipe to heighten the disorderly festivities of “ Peblis to the Play.”

With that Will Swane came sweiland out,
Ane meikle millar man,
Giff I sall dance, have doune, lat se,
Blaw up the *bagpyp* than.

The *bagpyp* blew, and they out threw
Quite from the townis untald.

But the bagpipe was not peculiar to Scotland, nor did it attain much notice there, especially in the Highlands, till the “ lays of the last minstrels” had entire-

ly ceased. In the sister kingdom this instrument seems to have been likewise introduced, and a bag-piper was retained in the court of Queen Elizabeth. "*As melancholy as the drone of a Lincolnshire bagpipe,*" is one of the similies put into the mouth of Falstaff by Shakespeare. The bagpipe, or, at least, a similar instrument, was not unknown to the ancients. Representations of it are frequently met with on coins, vases, and other monuments of antiquity; and among the Romans it was known by the name of "*tibia utricularia.*" In some of the towns south of the Forth a public piper is still retained.

The *Church Music*, before the Reformation, appears to have been in no contemptible state. James I. introduced organs into the cathedrals and abbeys of Scotland, and composed several anthems or vocal pieces of sacred music. The choral service at this time was brought to such a degree of perfection as to fall little short of the English, who were thought to excel all other nations in this department. By the preservation of some of the choral service books from the havoc of the Reformation, the church music seems to have consisted entirely of harmonic compositions, of from four to eight parts, all in strict counterpoint. Though deficient in air, such pieces were perfectly suited to the solemnities of religious adoration; and when performed by a full choir of voices, accompanied by the organ, must have had a solemn and awful effect.

After the Reformation, it became a practice with the pious and godly clergy to adapt their enthusiastic rhapsodies to the tunes of common songs, of which they for the most part preserved a few lines at the beginning.

About the year 1590, a collection of these pieces was printed at Edinburgh by Andrew Hart, under the title of "*A compendious book of godly and spiritual sanges, collectit out of sundrie parts of the Scriptures,*"

with sundrie of other ballats, changed out of prophaine sanges, for avoiding of sinne and harlotrie." This book has been since reprinted by Lord Hailes, and affords a curious picture of the manners of the age when it was first published.

Musical entertainments were frequent, and seem to have been respectably conducted in Edinburgh, about the end of the seventeenth century. A paper published in the first volume of the "Transactions of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland," presents us with a "Plan of a grand concert of music, performed at Edinburgh on St Cecilia's day, 1695." It appears from this plan, that the metropolis could exhibit a concert, with an orchestra consisting of above thirty performers. Of these, no less than nineteen were gentlemen of the first rank and fashion; the remainder were professors or masters of music. Concerts of this kind were held at intervals prior to and after this period; and on the 29th of March 1728, a musical society was instituted, for the performance of weekly concerts.

This musical association consisted of a limited number, selected from the nobility and gentry of known taste, most of whom could either perform on some instrument, or take part in a chorus. A governor, deputy-governor, and five directors, were annually elected from among the members, and in these the whole management of the affairs of the society were vested. At their first erection into a society they met for the performance of concerts in St Mary's Chapel, a building which has since been removed. Their numbers, however, soon increasing, it became necessary to have a larger place of meeting. A hall was accordingly built in 1762, at the foot of the lane called Niddry's Street, after the model of the great opera-theatre in Parma. The plan for this building was drawn by Sir Robert Mylne, the architect of Blackfriars Bridge. The principal music room was of an oval form, lighted from the top, the ceiling being a concave elliptical dome. The seats were ranged in the form of an amphitheatre,

and were capable of containing 500 persons. The orchestra was at the upper end of the room, at the head of which was placed an elegant organ.

As the first band of this society consisted chiefly of gentlemen who performed, it was denominated the "*Gentlemen's Concert.*" But, in the course of time, these becoming less plenty, professional men were invited from abroad to assist in the performances, till at length the orchestra was almost entirely filled up with professed musicians. This musical society subsisted about sixty or seventy years, and continued during the greater part of that time to be a favourite resort of all who pretended to taste in harmony. The liberal principles on which it was conducted reflect high honour on the gentlemen who projected and encouraged the undertaking. Admission was obtained by special tickets, which were not transferable, and served for the night only for which they were granted. These tickets were always *gratis*, except when benefits were given for the emolument of performers. It deserves to be remarked, that strangers who wished to visit this entertainment were always preferred in the distribution of tickets, and every attention was paid them which could be expected from gentlemen who, with views above being biassed by interest, conducted at their own expence one of the most elegant entertainments which civilized nations can enjoy.

In St Cecilia's Hall, the best compositions of the old school took the lead in the plans of the concerts; and the oratorios of Handel were occasionally performed. In the former periods of this institution, the concerts were ably conducted, while the excellent performers Pinto and Puppo, and not unfrequently the Earl of Kelly himself, led the band. The celebrated Tenducci also often appeared in St Cecilia's Hall, and the Scottish melodies, in his hands, received all the pathos and melting tenderness of which they are so susceptible. The greatest instrumental performers of that time,

among whom were Fischer, Salomon, Jarnowick, and Cramer, often visited the country so famed for its simple melodies, and added to the enjoyment of the select musical circle of Edinburgh.

After Puppo had withdrawn himself from the weekly concerts, the directors were at no small pains to get a proper person to supply his place as the leader of the orchestra. At this time a young performer of promising celebrity as a violin player appeared at Rome; and the directors resolved to invite him to settle in the Scottish capital. The offer was accepted, and Signor Stabilini arrived at Edinburgh in the year 1783. This performer made his first essay in such a style as to gain him unqualified approbation; and he was declared not unworthy to succeed his celebrated predecessor. But Signor Stabilini, though a respectable performer, probably from the want of rivalship in his department, never advanced much beyond the limits to which his talents had arrived.

Soon afterwards, the entertainments of St Cecilia's Hall began to be gradually neglected, and at last were totally deserted. The hall was in consequence shut up, and afterwards disposed of. It was then occupied as a place of worship by a congregation of Baptists; finally purchased by the Grand Lodge in 1812 as a hall for their meetings, and is now named *Freemasons' Hall*.

After the weekly concerts in St Cecilia's Hall were given up, subscription concerts were performed in the Assembly Rooms, George's Street, and at Corri's Rooms, formerly the Circus, and now again transformed into a place for equestrian and pantomimical exhibitions under the name of the Pantheon. Of late years also that eminent performer, Mr Yaniewicz, has annually in winter given concerts under his superintendence.

The low state of music in Scotland had long been a matter of regret to the lovers of that delightful art; and it appears difficult to account for the circumstan-

ees that a people, renowned for possessing a national music of unparalleled beauty, should have been so indifferent to the cultivation of the higher branches of the art. In Germany the diffusion of a taste for music is universal; and there are few even among the lower orders who are not acquainted with the works of the great composers of that country. Two general causes, which have operated powerfully in the improvement of music in other countries, have hitherto had little effect in Scotland. The choral church service, in most other countries, has led by degrees from the rude chaunts of the earlier composers to the choruses of Handel and Hadyn: and the theatre has given rise to the most exquisite compositions of modern times. The want of musical establishments in Edinburgh, (for since St Cecilia's Hall was given up no regular establishment of this kind existed,) contributed also to the slow growth of a taste for the classical music of foreign composers.

When a Musical Festival was first proposed by some public spirited individuals in the end of the year 1814, the plan was supported by a number of the most respectable individuals in the country; and the subscription which was afterwards opened, was soon filled to an extent sufficient to authorize the directors to engage performers, and arrange the other preparatory details. The arrangements having been concluded, the performances were announced to commence on Tuesday the 31st October 1815, and to continue during the remainder of the week. The sensation excited by this grand exhibition of musical talent had from the beginning been considerable; but as the period of its commencement drew near, the interest became excessive, to a degree never before seen in Edinburgh. For weeks before, the influx of strangers was unprecedented; and before the Festival began every hotel and lodging-house were crowded.

The morning performances took place in the great outer hall of the Parliament House, which was fitted

up for the occasion ; and the evening concerts were given in Corri's Rooms. The principal vocal performers were Madame Marconi, Mrs Salmon, Mr Braham, Mr Smith, a bass singer, and Mr Swift. The chorus singers were between fifty and sixty in number, among whom were several of the celebrated Lancashire singers, and a number from London and York. The instrumental band consisted of an assemblage of talent rarely to be met with. Mr Yaniewicz was the leader, besides whom were Lindley, Dragonetti, Holmes, the Petrides, Nicholson, Mariotti, Hyde, Mather, and others, and almost every subordinate part was filled by a person fully qualified to do it justice. The whole of the music was exquisitely performed ; and the Parliament House was every day crowded to excess hours before the performance commenced. There were four performances of Sacred Music in the Parliament House ; and among the compositions performed in the evening at Corri's Rooms was an admirable overture composed by Mr G. F. Graham of this city, which received distinguished marks of approbation. The city during this time presented a scene of gaiety and splendour, far beyond any thing which had been seen before ; and which will probably not be seen again till a similar occasion produce a similar assemblage. After paying all expences, the sum distributed among the charities of Edinburgh amounted to about L. 1500.

The effects of this first Musical Festival in Edinburgh have been otherwise beneficial in disseminating, if not in creating, a taste for music where it was much wanted, — in the services of the church. Though the Presbyterian form of worship excludes the use of instrumental music, yet it was desirable that some improvement should take place ; and the institution which the Festival was the means of giving rise to, has already had considerable effect in all the churches of the city.

Institution for Sacred Music.

This institution was projected in November 1815; and a numerous meeting of gentlemen friendly to the measure having been held in the City Chambers on the 28th December, it was resolved to form themselves into a society, under the title of "The Edinburgh Institution for Sacred Music." The leading object of this institution is "to instruct singers in the performance of church music and oratorios, in the confident hope that the singers thus taught, being diffused throughout the various places of worship which they are accustomed to attend, and becoming serviceable as precentors and teachers, will improve the psalmody by leading all classes to engage in it more generally, and with greater skill." The next step was to procure singers, and an advertisement was published, offering instruction to all who were disposed to come forward free of expence. The multitude of applicants was immense; but a selection was made of about 380, who were put under the tuition of Mr Mather. Under the care of this able master, the progress of the singers was rapid; and in no long time they were enabled to perform the choruses of Handel and Haydn with considerable effect. The institution is supported by most of the amateur instrumental performers in Edinburgh; and public concerts are given at intervals in the course of the year. The teaching of the singers is now conducted by Mr Swift; and the institution is supported by annual subscriptions, which entitle the subscribers to admittance to the concerts.

The success of the last Musical Festival has induced the directors to make arrangements for a second this year, (1819;) and it is to be hoped that these splendid displays of musical talent, which, besides the good effects they are calculated to have on the national taste, have so much benefited the charities of Edinburgh, will in future be as successful in their results as the first.

DANCING.

Dancing is an amusement which has prevailed among all nations from the earliest periods of their history. In the reign of James I., whatever the dances may have been in Scotland before that time, they had assumed a regular form, and the different kinds were distinguished by specific names. In the poem of "Pebblis to the Play," mention is made of one of these in the following lines :

With that Will Swane came sweitant out,
 Ane meikle millar man ;
 Giff I sall dance, have doune, lat so,
 Blaw up the bagpyp than ;
 The *Schamon's dance* I mon begin,
 I trow it sall not pane.

In the "Complaiut of Scotland," which was printed in 1548, there is a description of a dance in a ring, where "evyrie ald scheiphyrd led his vyfe be the hand, and evyrie zong scheipird led hyr quhome he luffit best. There was viij scheiphyrdis, and ilk ane of them had ane syndry instrumēt to play to the laif."—"It was ane celest recreation to behold ther lycht lopene, gal-mouning, stendling, backward and forduart, dansand base dancis, pauuans, galzardis, tardions, braulis, and branglis, buffons, vitht mony vthir lycht dancis, the quhilk are over prolix to be rehersit." It would seem that at this period regular dances had been common, as the author of the work now quoted enumerates no less than thirty of their names.

About a century later, balls were a common entertainment in the capital of Scotland. When the Duke of York kept his court at the palace of Holyroodhouse, in 1681 and 1682, balls and masquerades were frequently given. The masquerades, however, owing to the religious strictness of the times, were soon obliged to

be laid aside. The clergy could not tolerate such a profane entertainment as "promiscuous dancing, (as they styled it,) in which all sorts of people met together in disguise." Private balls, notwithstanding, were continued till the duke was recalled to London.

A regular assembly was established in Edinburgh in the year 1710, and a house taken for the purpose in the lane now called from it the Old Assembly Close. The direction of this Assembly continued in the hands of private individuals till the year 1746, when several persons of distinction assumed the direction of it, with an intention of applying the money that might be drawn from the institution to charitable purposes. The rules of this Assembly, so philanthropic in its design, deserve to be recorded to the honour of the encouragers of the plan. These rules were only the two which follow, viz. 1. "That all things relating to the management of the Assembly (dancing excepted) be under the direction of seven men, to meet occasionally to treat of the affairs of the Assembly.—2. That the management of dancing, and things relating thereto, be under the inspection of seven directresses, (ladies of great distinction,) alternately to act in the direction, by agreement amongst themselves; and the lady, on her night of management, to be distinguished by a golden badge, whereon is engraven a pelican feeding her young, with the motto "Charity;" and on the reverse the figure of a woman, representing Charity, leaning on a shield, with the arms of Edinburgh, a child leaning on her knee—the motto "Edinburgh."

The liberality with which the Public Amusements of Edinburgh were formerly conducted deserves to be remarked with particular approbation. For upwards of fifty years did the gentlemen of the city give weekly concerts to the public at their own expence; and the profits of the assembly for many years, instead of enriching the pockets of private individuals, went to alleviate the sorrows which poverty and disease laid on the poorer part of the community.

The apartments in which the assembly was held becoming too small for the increasing population of the city, it was removed to the lane called Bell's Wynd, where assemblies continued to be kept until the erection of the New Town, the elegance of which ill suited the poor accommodation which the rooms in Bell's Wynd afforded. A new assembly room was accordingly projected to be erected in the New Town, in such a style as should not be unsuitable to the general elegance of the other buildings. Upon the removal of the assemblies from Bell's Wynd, the apartments were used as the guard-room and watch-house of the city.

Assembly Rooms.

The New Assembly Rooms, George's Street, were built by subscription, and finished in 1787. The external appearance of the building is by no means striking; but the elegant accommodation within makes ample compensation for any defects of outward appearance. The principal ball-room is 92 feet long, 42 feet wide, and 40 feet in height. It is lighted by eleven large crystal lustres, and has an organ at its upper end. On one side, in a circular recess, and at a convenient height, is the orchestra. There is also a tea-room, 52 feet long by 35 in breadth, which serves for the dancing-room of the card assemblies. There are two card-rooms, 32 feet by 18, and a grand saloon, 24 feet square, besides other smaller rooms. In 1818 a portico was erected in the front of this building, supported by four Doric columns, which gives it a more attractive appearance than it formerly exhibited. Two assemblies are held weekly through the winter, the one a dancing, the other a card assembly. The card-parties are rather select than numerous; but the dancing assemblies are well frequented.

When the city was extended on the southern quarter, an Assembly Room was built by subscription for the inhabitants of that district, in George's Square; but, after the trial of a few seasons, the scheme proved

unsuccessful, and it was in consequence sold and converted into dwelling houses.

The Pantheon.

The Pantheon stands at the head of the great road from Edinburgh to Leith. The building which is thus denominated was erected for the purpose of equestrian performances. But these not meeting with much encouragement, were obliged of necessity to be given up. The successive revolutions which have happened to this unfortunate building deserve to be remarked. After it was relinquished by the equestrians, it was fitted up by Mr Stephen Kemble as a theatre, and subsequently converted into a place of worship, and occupied by several sectaries. It was then fitted up by Mr Corri as a ball and concert room; transformed for the second time into a theatre in 1810; and after being again transformed into ball-rooms, was in 1817 restored to its original destination under the title of the Pantheon.

While the circus was thus successively occupied, the equestrian company who annually visited Edinburgh performed in a temporary wooden building, erected on the north side of the college.

Royal Academy of Exercises.

The Riding-School, or Royal Academy of Exercises, was built by subscription. The sum raised for this purpose during the first three years was L. 2733, 15s. It was opened in the year 1764; and in 1766 received a royal charter, with a salary of L. 200 a year to the master. The building, which is by no means an ornamental one, stands on the east side of Nicolson's Street, and is 124 feet long by 42 broad. There is also a room where fencing is taught by an able master.

Royal Company of Archers.

The Royal Company of Archers in Edinburgh is the most remarkable of the kind now existing. Before

the invention of gunpowder, archery was much cultivated both in England and in this country as a warlike art. The Scottish archers, however, were inferior in the exercise of this weapon of offence to the English. James I., during his captivity in England, remarked the striking disparity; and immediately on his return to take possession of the throne of his ancestors, he appears to have exercised extraordinary care in order to improve the Scots in the practice of archery. In the very first parliament of his reign, therefore, he procured an act, enjoining all his subjects, from twelve years of age and upwards, to apply themselves frequently to the exercise of shooting with the bow, and directed *bow-butts* to be set up, and places for this exercise marked out, near all parish churches, and within every estate, the rents of which amounted to L. 10 of the money of that time. A fine of a wedder was also imposed upon every person who should neglect to yield obedience to this command. In the year 1457 a new law was passed with regard to archery; bow-butts were of new ordered to be set up, and a bow-maker was directed to be established in the principal town of every county. The annual musters of the archers at this time were called *weapon shawings*; and many other acts of the Scottish legislature were passed to enforce the practice of this exercise through the country.

The ancient records of the Royal Company of Archers having been destroyed by fire about the beginning of the last century, no authentic records of its institution now remain. It has been said, however, to owe its origin to the commissioners appointed in the reign of James I. for enforcing the practice of archery in the different counties. These commissioners, it is related, having chosen some of the most dexterous archers from among the better sort of people, formed them into a company for defending the king's person as a body-guard. The company, it is said,

still claim this privilege within six miles of the capital.

The practice of archery having been much decayed, several noblemen and gentlemen, in the year 1676, associated themselves into a body for its restoration; and the Marquis of Athole was elected their captain-general. The association was confirmed by the Scottish privy-council in the year 1677; and the Commissioners of the Treasury gave the company L.20 to purchase a prize, to be shot for at their annual trials of skill.

On the accession of Queen Anne, the celebrated Sir George Mackenzie was the captain-general; and in the year 1713 that queen erected the company into a corporation, by the title of the "Royal Company of Archers." The magistrates of Edinburgh also gave them a silver arrow as a prize to be annually shot for.

The first public parade of the company was in the year 1714, at which time they marched in procession from the Parliament Square to Holyroodhouse, and from thence to Leith, dressed in the elegant uniform of the order. After the rebellion of 1715, the company discontinued their annual exhibitions of skill, and from that period there was no parade of the archers for fifteen years. In the present reign, however, his Majesty renewed the royal prize, and the company now parade occasionally as formerly.

The Company of Archers have a neat hall for their meetings at the east end of the public walk called the Meadows.

Company of Golfers.

The Golf is an amusement peculiar to Scotland, and has been practised in this country from the most remote antiquity. By a statute of James II., in 1657, this amusement, together with that of the foot-ball, was prohibited, that it might not interfere with the more martial exercise of the "*weapon shawings.*" A

Company of Golfers in Edinburgh was established in the year 1744, at which time the town-council gave them a silver club, to be annually played for by the members of the company. There are now three other clubs of gentlemen associated for this healthy amusement. The place where this game is usually played is on the downs of Edinburgh and Leith, here called *Links*. The parties are one, two, or more, on each side. The balls used are extremely hard, and about the size of a tennis-ball; and the club, with which the ball is struck, is formed of ash, slender and elastic, having a crooked head, faced with horn, and loaded with lead to render it heavy. The balls are struck by the clubs, of which there are several kinds, into small holes, about a quarter of a mile distant from one another, and he or they who convey the ball into these holes in succession, with the fewest strokes, is declared the victor. The distance to which an expert player at this game will strike a ball is amazing; and there is an anecdote related of a gentleman, who, upon a wager, struck a ball from the Castle Hill into the highest part of the garrison, a height of above two hundred feet.

There was formerly an established *Cock-pit* in Edinburgh; but this barbarous amusement has long since been given up. *Tennis* was also formerly an amusement. A club, for what is called *Curling*, or the propelling of smooth stones upon ice, and a *Skaiting Club*, meet in winter, when the frost is sufficiently intense, at the small lakes in the neighbourhood.

The annual horse-races of Edinburgh were formerly held at Leith, on the sandy shore, at low water. But the unfavourable nature of the ground, and the difficulty of procuring a space of sufficient size near the city, has been the occasion of removing the races to Musselburgh, a town about six miles east of Edinburgh, where there is an excellent turf course and stand.

The Caledonian Hunt have sometimes their racet-

ings at Edinburgh ; but they do not confine themselves to any particular district.

PROGRESS AND PRESENT STATE OF MANNERS.

THE manners of a people are not the least interesting part of their history. Of the manners and peculiar habits of the ancient Scots, however, little is known, being, like their early history, involved in the darkness of fable and conjecture. On the invasion of Agricola, hunting and fishing appear to have been the principal means by which the ancient inhabitants of Scotland procured their subsistence. Pasturage and agriculture were but little known or practised. Huts made of the branches of trees, or loose stones piled together, were their habitations, and seats of stone or turf their only furniture. Their dress was formed of the skins of animals ; and these with heath formed their places of repose. Their warlike weapons, or those which they used in the chase, were pointed with stones, fixed to shafts by thongs of leather, or the intestines of animals.

The manners of all nations in a rude state are so similar, that it is unnecessary here to enter into the detail of what might be the Caledonian peculiarities. What these were in their more early stages, may be known from the accounts of the savage tribes in America, or in those of the natives of the lately discovered islands of the South Sea. It is only industry, civilization, and commerce, that stamps a character on nations, and gives them those peculiar habits by which they are distinguished from one another.

From Fergus II. to James VI., in the list of the Scottish monarchs, one half of them perished by vio-

lent deaths. The progress of refinement, for a series of ages, seems to have been slow, and for centuries the traits of the savage marked the character of the Scots. In the reign of David II., when a French embassy came to Scotland, with a train of nobility and soldiers, the accommodation which Edinburgh at that time afforded was not sufficient for the reception of so many strangers; and many of these were obliged to lodge in Dunfermline and the neighbouring towns. In the military excursions of this period, the Scottish soldiers boiled the cattle which they had for provisions in their own hides, and made shoes of the undressed skins.

In the reign of James I. the houses in the burghs were not above twenty feet high, and were covered with thatch. The houses of the great barons, though many of them were large and magnificent, yet afforded few of the conveniences which are expected in houses of modern erection. Their apartments were small and gloomy; and the state of the country required security, in the construction of houses, to be the first consideration. The only furniture in the hall of a great baron was large standing tables, benches, and cupboards, made chiefly of oak, and without locks or keys. They eat mostly out of wooden dishes, which were called *tren-plates*, used wooden or horn spoons, and drank out of wooden cups. Silver was remarkably scarce, except in monasteries and cathedrals: and even pewter vessels were accounted rare and costly. These were only used at Christmas or other festivals; and yet, poor as they were, the country could not furnish them of its own manufacture. In the year 1430, eight dozen of pewter dishes, one hundred dozen of wooden cups, a bason and ewer, three saddles, a dozen skins of red leather, five dozen ells of woollen cloth, and twenty casks of wine, were imported from London for the use of the king of Scots.

While thus poor in domestic conveniences, learning also had made little progress. In the reign of James

IV. an act passed, ordering, that every baron or freeholder should put his eldest son and heir to school to learn Latin, and afterwards to study philosophy and law, to qualify him for officiating as a sheriff or judge-ordinary, should his services be required in these capacities.

The reign of James IV. was in Scotland the era of romantic chivalry. Trials by judicial combat, fire and water ordeal, were at this time frequent. The king himself, the chief justiciary, and the lord high constable, were sometimes judges; but the ecclesiastics more commonly assumed this office. In the judicial combats, if the accused defended himself from the rising to the setting sun, he was declared innocent; if otherwise, he was found guilty. The last instance of combats of this kind happened in the reign of James V.

At the fatal battle of Pinkey, in 1547, the Scots appear to have been much improved in their accommodation. The English found in their camp oatmeal, oat-cakes, wheaten-bread, butter, cheese, ale, wine; and in some of the tents was found silver plate. Almost every article of dress was at this time foreign; and it required the aid of sumptuary laws to repress the growing extravagance. James II. and James VI. were also under the necessity of restraining dress by legal statutes.

Mournings were first introduced into Scotland on the death of Magdalene of France, the queen of James V.; but fans in the hands of the ladies, and gentlemen's cork-heeled shoes, are mentioned at a much earlier period. Ostrich feathers on the head, and roses displayed at the knees, were fashionable ornaments at this period. The extravagance of the table, in the reign of Queen Mary, required the restraint of a sumptuary law, which prohibited any, under the rank of an archbishop or earl, to have at table more than eight dishes; of an abbot, prior, or dean, above six; of a baron or freeholder, above four; and of burgesses above three. An exception, however, is made as to

feasts at marriages, or those which were given to foreigners, where there was no limitation but the abilities of the person who gave such entertainments. If the table at that period was not so delicately furnished as at present, it was, at least, fully as substantial. Three flesh meals in a day were at this time the common fare.

The manners of the times are thus described by an Englishman who visited Edinburgh in the year 1598: "Myself," says he, "was at a knight's house, who had many servants to attend him, that brought in his meat, with their heads covered with blue caps, the table being more than half furnished with great platters of porridge, each having a little piece of sodden meat; and when the table was served, the servants sat down with us; but the upper mess, instead of porridge, had a pullet, with some prunes in the broth; and I observed no art of cookery, or furniture of household stuff, but rather rude neglect of both, though myself and my companions, sent from the governor of Berwick about bordering affairs, were entertained after their best manner.

"The Scots, living then in factions, used to keep many followers, and so consumed their revenue of victuals, living in some want of money. The vulgarly eat hearth cakes of oats, but in cities have also wheaten bread, which, for the most part, was bought by courtiers, gentlemen, and the best sort of citizens. They drink pure wines, not with sugar as the English; yet at feasts they put comfits in the wines, after the French manner; but they had not our vintners' fraud to mix their wines. I did never see nor hear that they have any public inns with signs hanging out; but the better sorts of citizens brew ale, their usual drink, (which will distemper a stranger's body;) and the same citizens will entertain passengers upon acquaintance or intreaty. Their bedsteads were then like cupboards in the wall, with doors to be opened and shut at pleasure, so as we climbed up to our

beds. They used but one sheet, open at the sides and top, but close at the feet, and so doubled. When passengers go to bed, their custom was to present them with a sleeping cup of wine at parting. The country people and merchants used to drink largely; the gentlemen somewhat more sparingly; yet the very courtiers, by night meetings, and entertaining any stranger, used to drink healths not without excess; and, to speak truth without offence, the excess of drinking was then far greater in general among the Scots than the English. Myself being at the court, invited by some gentlemen to supper, and being forwarned to fear this excess, would not promise to sup with them, but upon condition that my invitor would be my protection from large drinking, which I was many times forced to invoke, being courteously entertained, and much provoked to carousing; and so for that time avoided any great intemperance. Remembering this, and having since observed, in my conversation at the English court, with the Scots of the better sort, that they spend great part of the night in drinking, not only wine, but even beer; as myself cannot accuse them of any great intemperance, so I cannot altogether free them from the imputation of excess, wherewith the popular voice chargeth them.

“The husbandmen in Scotland, the servants, and almost all the country, did wear coarse cloth made at home of gray or sky colour, and flat blue caps, very broad. The merchants in cities were attired in English or French cloth, of pale colour, or mingled black and blue. The gentlemen did wear English cloth or silk, or light stuffs, little or nothing adorned with silk lace, much less with lace of silver or gold; and all followed at this time the French fashion, especially in court. Gentlewomen married did wear upper bodies after the German manner, with large whale-bone sleeves after the French manner, short cloaks, like the Germans, French hoods, and large falling bands about their necks. The unmarried of all sorts did go bare-

headed, and wear short cloaks, with most close linen sleeves on their arms, like the virgins of Germany. The inferior sorts of citizens' wives, and the women of the country, did wear cloaks made of a coarse stuff, of two or three colours, in chequer-work, vulgarly called *pladden*. To conclude, in general, they would not at this time be attired after the English fashion in any sort; but the men, especially at court, follow the French fashion; and the women, both in court and city, as well in cloaks as naked heads, and also sleeves on the arms, and all other garments, follow the fashion of the women in Germany."

Such is the picture of the manners of the inhabitants of the Scottish metropolis in the end of the sixteenth century. In the beginning of the seventeenth century they were not very much improved. Fraudulent bankruptcies seem to have been so frequent as to occasion a severe law to be passed against bankrupts by the Court of Session. In 1606 they ordered the magistrates of the city to erect a pillory of stone near the market-cross, with a seat on the top of it, on which were to be placed "all dyvours (insolvent debtors) quha sall sit thairon ane mercat-day, from ten houres in the morning, quill ane hour after dinner." Night robberies and riots on the streets were also at this time common, as appears from an order of the Scottish privy-council to the magistrates to keep a strict guard, and forbidding all persons from appearing in the streets after ten o'clock at night. Nor was the appearance of the city at this time very elegant; for, in the year 1621, the parliament enacted, that the houses, instead of thatch or boards, should in future be covered with tiles, slates, or lead.

At the public entrance of Charles I. into Edinburgh, after his accession to the throne, he was received in a pompous manner by the magistrates; attended by no less than two hundred and sixty young citizens, dressed in white satin doublets, black velvet breeches, and white silk stockings; and the streets through which

he passed were hung with tapestry and carpets. The inhabitants of Edinburgh appear by this time to have improved considerably in their dress, when so many of the citizens could afford to appear so splendidly apparelled; and the furniture of their houses, by the display of tapestry and carpeting on this occasion, was far from being despicable.

In the year 1637, a curious act was passed by the town-council with respect to the dress of the ladies, which may be noticed in this place as illustrative of the manners of the times. It appears to have been customary at that period for the female sex to wear *plaid*s as an article of dress, which for some unaccountable reason had given offence to the magistrates, and occasioned their passing several acts against the practice. These having been little regarded by the ladies, the act above alluded to was published, wherein they state that "such hes bein the impudencie of manie of them, that they have continewit the forsaid barbarous habitte, and hes added thairto the wearing of their gownes and petticotes about their heads and faces, so that the same is now become the ordinar habitte of all women within the cittie, to the general imputation of their sex, matrones not being abill to be discerned from strumpettis and lowse living women, to thair awne dishonour and the scandal of the cittie," &c. The penalty attached to the disobedience of this act was, to ladies of quality, heavy fines and censure, and, for the lower orders, fines and banishment.

This act of the town-council, notwithstanding the penalties annexed to its neglect, does not appear to have been much regarded. A traveller who writes from Edinburgh in the year 1729 says, "I have been at several concerts of music, and must say, that I never saw in any nation an assembly of greater beauties than those I have seen at Edinburgh. The ladies dress as in England, with this difference, that when they go abroad, from the highest to the lowest, they wear

a plaid, which covers half of the face and all the body."

In the civil wars which followed this period, the traces of the manners are lost amidst the fury of political dissensions. Jealousy, mutual distrust, and animosity, rankled in the bosoms of the laity; and a striking contempt of the social pleasures, and a rigid exercise of the duties of religion, animated the breasts of the clergy. The conflict of passions which the former circumstances were calculated to rouse in the human heart, and the sombre hue which the latter unavoidably gave to all their enjoyments, characterize the protectorate of Cromwell. On the restoration of Charles II., however, the scene was changed, hospitality was revived, and horse-racing, cock-fighting, and other amusements, were now carried to excess.

In the year 1660 the first stage-coach between Edinburgh and Leith was licensed by the magistrates; and in 1677 the town-council, with a laudable zeal to repress the impositions generally laid upon the citizens who frequented *penny-weddings*, ordered, that in future no person should presume to take, on these occasions, for a man's dinner, more than 24 shillings Scots, (2s. Sterling,) and from women 18 shillings Scots, (1s. 6d. Sterling!) In the same year they passed an act, ordering, that all persons building houses should, instead of wood, (which had been formerly used for this purpose,) build them with stone, and, instead of thatch, cover the roofs with tiles or slates, under a penalty of 500 merks, and the house to be demolished. Coffee-houses were also first licensed in Edinburgh in this year.

In the short reign of James II. (or VII.) religion seems to have chiefly occupied the attention of the citizens, and to have had a considerable share in swaying the manners of the times. None durst teach dancing in public or private without a licence from the magistrates; all persons found on the streets in the time of divine service were taken up by persons

appointed for this purpose, and who, in the language of the day, were called *Seizers*. Absurd and extravagant punishments for fornication were introduced, which often were the occasion of crimes of a deeper dye. These were the pillory and *repenting-stool*, an instrument of ecclesiastical tyranny which is not yet altogether laid aside. The era of witchcraft was also not yet over; and many old women, accused of this by the ignorant or the envious, were tormented by the rabble, till, by their confession of an imaginary crime, an end was put to their sufferings. So late as the year 1678, no less than ten women were tried for this crime before the Court of Justiciary, convicted on their own confession, strangled at a stake and burned. What may be thought of the manners of that period, even among the higher ranks, when the supreme criminal court of the nation could judge, and fifteen impartial jurymen convict, ten women for a crime which has only its origin in ignorance and superstition.

In the beginning of the eighteenth century, public amusements began to be introduced into Edinburgh in greater variety than formerly. Of these Music, Dancing, and the Theatre, were the chief; and, perhaps, had no small effect in the improvement of manners. Science also now began to dawn in the Scottish capital; and industry and commerce, by the introduction of luxury, almost entirely changed the habits of the citizens. Still, however, the gloom with which rigid presbyterianism shaded all the transactions till the middle of the eighteenth century, was remarkably conspicuous in their aversion to stage performances and other amusements.

A very interesting paper, published by the late Mr William Creech in the Statistical Account of Scotland, throws considerable light on the manners of this period. From this account it appears, that, "in 1763, people of fashion dined at two o'clock, or a little after it, and business was attended to in the afternoon. It

was a common practice at that time for the merchants to shut their shops at one o'clock, and to open them again after dinner at two. Wine at this time was seldom seen, or in a small quantity, at the tables of the middle rank of people. It was the fashion for gentlemen to attend the drawing-rooms of the ladies in the afternoons, to drink tea, and to mix in the agreeable society and conversation of the women. People at this period, too, were interested about religion, and it was fashionable to go to church. Sunday was by all ranks strictly observed as a day of devotion, and few were seen strolling about the streets during the time of public worship. Families attended church, with their children and servants, and family-worship at home was not unfrequent. The collections made at the church-doors for the poor amounted at this time to L. 1500 and upwards yearly.

"In 1763," according to Mr Creech, "masters took charge of the moral conduct of their apprentices, and generally kept them under their eye in their own houses. The clergy visited, catechised, and instructed the families within their respective parishes in the principles of morality, Christianity, and the relative duties of life. The breach of the seventh commandment was punished by fine and church censure. Any instance of conjugal infidelity in a woman would have banished her irretrievably from society, and her company would have been rejected even by men who paid any regard to their character. The fines collected by the *kirk-treasurer* for natural children amounted to about L. 154 annually. There were at this time only about five or six houses of bad fame, and a very few of the lowest order of females skulked about the streets at night. Street robbery and picking of pockets were unknown. House-breaking and robbery were extremely rare; and many people thought it unnecessary to lock their doors at night. The execution of criminals in Edinburgh for capital crimes was rare; and three annually were reckoned the average for the whole

kingdom of Scotland. For many years in Edinburgh there was no execution.

“ In the year 1763 there was no such amusement as public cock-fighting, the establishments of this kind which were in the city before having been given up. A young man was termed a *fine fellow*, who, to a well informed and accomplished mind, added elegance of manners, and a conduct guided by principle; one who would not have injured the rights of the meanest individual; who contracted no debts that he could not pay; who thought every breach of morality unbecoming the character of a gentleman; and who studied to be useful to society, so far as his opportunities or abilities enabled him. At this time, in the best families in town, the education of daughters was fitted, not only to embellish and improve their minds, but to accomplish them in the useful arts of domestic economy. The sewing-school, the pastry-school, were then essential branches of female education; nor was a young lady of the best family ashamed to go to market with her mother. At this time, too, young ladies, even by themselves, might have walked through the streets of the city in perfect safety at any hour; and no person would have presumed to speak to or interrupt them.

“ The weekly concert in 1763 began at six o'clock, and the performance was over at an early hour. The morality of stage-plays was at this time much agitated, and several of the clergy were censured for attending the theatre. By those who attended this amusement without scruple, Saturday night was thought the most improper in the week for going to the play. Every thing, either improper in sentiment or decorum, would have been hissed at with indignation at this period. In the dancing assembly rooms, in 1763, strict regularity with respect to dress and decorum, and great dignity of manners, were observed. The profits of this assembly went to the Charity Work-house. The company at the public assemblies

met at five o'clock in the afternoon, and the dancing began at six, and ended at eleven, by public orders of the managers, which were never transgressed.

“ In the year 1763, the accommodation of the inhabitants of Edinburgh was mean, compared to what it now is. The city at that time was almost confined within the walls, and the suburbs were of small extent. With respect to lodging, the houses which in 1763 were possessed by the first families, were twenty years after inhabited by tradesmen or by people in humble life. The Lord Justice Clerk's house was possessed by a French teacher, Lord President Craigie's house by a rousing-wife, (saleswoman of old furniture,) and Lord Drummore's house was left by a chairman for want of accommodation. In 1763 there were only two stage-coaches to the town of Leith, and the only other in the Scottish capital was one to London, which set off once a month, and was from twelve to sixteen days on the road. The hackney coaches at this time were few in number, and perhaps the worst of the kind in Britain. But the want of these was less severely felt at this period, from the great quantity of sedan-chairs, which were to be had at a very moderate price. In 1763 few coaches were made in Edinburgh; and the nobility and gentry in general brought their carriages from London. Perfumers' shops were not at this time known, and there was no such profession as a haberdasher. Hair-dressers were numerous, but were hardly permitted to exercise their profession on Sundays, and many of them voluntarily declined it. There was no such thing known or used as an umbrella. The wages to maid-servants at this period were from L. 3 to L. 4 a year. They dressed decently in blue or red cloaks or plaids, suitable to their stations. Few families had men servants. The wages were from L. 6 to L. 10 *per annum*. A stranger coming to Edinburgh was obliged to put up at a dirty uncomfortable inn, or to remove to private lodgings. There was no such place as a hotel; the word, indeed, was not known, or

was only intelligible to persons acquainted with the French."

The chief characteristic feature in the manners of the citizens of Edinburgh at this time seems to have been a formality, which those who recollect the period call decorum; an affected gravity, which has been called dignity; and a sanctimonious preciseness and regularity, the last remains of fanaticism, which has been named prudence and propriety. But it is quite natural for those who had spent the best part of their life about the time mentioned, to look back with partiality to the scenes, the amusements, and the associates of their early days, and, when contrasting them with those of a more recent period, to look with less complacency upon that freedom of manner, unshackled with affected gravity or distant reserve, which, without making men worse, marks an improvement in social intercourse.

The gentleman from whose notes we have extracted the preceding state of the manners of the inhabitants of Edinburgh in 1763, has fortunately also given a statement of facts relating to the same subject in 1783. If this statement be correct, (which there is no reason to doubt,) luxury and licentiousness, rapine and robbery, had in the short space of twenty years made a remarkable progress indeed. Happily, however, the current of vice has not increased with the same rapidity since that time, or we should by this time have been totally overwhelmed in it.

"In 1783, people of fashion, and of the middle rank, dined at four or five o'clock: No business was done in the afternoon, dinner of itself having become a very serious matter. Every tradesman in decent circumstances presented wine after dinner; and many in plenty and variety. At this time the drawing-rooms were totally deserted; invitations to tea in the afternoon were given up; and the only opportunity gentlemen had of being in the company of the ladies was when they happened to *mess* together at dinner or supper; and even then an impatience was sometimes shewn till

the ladies retired. Card-parties, after a long dinner, and also after a late supper, were frequent. Attendance on church too at this period was greatly neglected, and particularly by the men; Sunday was by many made a day of relaxation; and young people were allowed to stroll about at all hours. Families thought it ungenteeled to take their domestics to church with them; the streets were far from being void of people in the time of public worship; and in the evenings were frequently loose and riotous; particularly owing to bands of apprentice-boys and young lads. Family worship was almost disused. The weekly collections at the church doors for the poor had greatly decreased in amount.

“In 1783, (says Mr Creech,) few masters would receive apprentices to lodge in their houses. If they attended their hours of business, masters took no further charge. The rest of their time might be passed, as too frequently happens, in vice and debauchery; hence they become idle, insolent, and dishonest. The wages to journeymen in every profession were greatly raised since 1763, and disturbances frequently happened for a still farther increase: Yet many of them riot on Sunday, are idle all Monday, and can afford to do this on five days' labour. Visiting and catechising by the clergy were disused, (except by a very few;) and if people do not choose to go to church, they may remain as ignorant as Hottentots, and the ten commandments be as little known as obsolete acts of parliament. At this time, likewise, although the law punishing adultery with death was unrepealed, (says Mr Creech,) yet, (strange to tell,) it ceased to be acted upon; church censure was disused, and separations and divorces were become frequent. Even the women who were rendered infamous by public divorce, had been, by some people of fashion, again received into society. The fines collected by the *kirk-treasurer*, for bastard children, amounted to L. 600. The number of brothels had increased twenty-fold since 1763, and the women of the town more than a hundred-fold. Every quarter of the

city and suburbs was infested with multitudes of females abandoned to vice; and street-robbery, house-breaking, and theft, were astonishingly frequent. At one time, at this period, there were no less than six criminals under sentence of death in Edinburgh prison in one week; and upon the autumn circuit of this year (1783) no less than thirty-seven capital indictments were issued.

“ In 1783 there were many public cock-fighting matches, or *mains*, as they are technically termed, and a regular cock-pit was built for this school of cruelty. A young man at this time was termed a *fine fellow* who could drink three bottles of wine; who discharged all debts of *honour*, (game debts and tavern bills,) and evaded payment of every other; who swore immoderately, and before ladies, and talked of his *word of honour*; who ridiculed religion and morality as folly and hypocrisy, (but without argument;) who was very jolly at the table of his friend, and would lose no opportunity of seducing his wife, or of debauching his daughter; but, on the mention of such a thing being attempted to his own connections, would have cut the throat, or blown out the brains, of his dearest companion offering such an insult; who was forward in all the fashionable follies of the time; who disregarded the interests of society, or the good of mankind, if they interfered with his own vicious, selfish pursuits and pleasures. At this period, the daughters of many tradesmen consumed their mornings at the toilet, or in strolling from shop to shop, &c. Many of them would have blushed to have been seen in a market. The cares of the family were devolved upon a housekeeper, and the young lady employed those heavy hours when she was disengaged from public or private amusements, in improving her mind from the precious stores of a circulating library; and all, whether they had taste for it or not, were taught music. Such was the danger at this time to which unprotected females were exposed, that the mistresses of boarding schools found it

necessary to advertise, that their young ladies were not permitted to go abroad without proper attendants.

“ In 1783 the weekly concert began at seven o'clock; but it was not in general well attended. The morality of stage plays, or their effects on society, were never thought of, and the most crowded houses were always on Saturday night. The boxes for the Saturday night plays were generally taken for the season, and strangers on that night could seldom procure a place. The galleries never failed to applaud what they formerly would have hissed as improper in sentiment or decorum. The public assemblies met at eight and nine o'clock, and the lady directress sometimes did not make her appearance till ten. The young masters and misses, who would have been mortified not to have seen out the ball, thus returned home at three or four in the morning, and yawned, and gaped, and complained of headaches all the next day.

“ In 1783, the accommodation of the inhabitants of Edinburgh was splendid, and the houses in the New Town unrivalled in elegance. The city had extended so much, that it covered twice the extent of ground it formerly did. The stage-coaches to Leith and other parts were tripled, and no less than fifteen every week set out for London, and reached it in sixty hours. The hackney-coaches at this time were the handsomest in Britain. Coaches and chaises were constructed as elegantly in Edinburgh as any where in Europe; and many were annually exported to St Petersburg and the cities on the Baltic. The profession of a haberdasher, which was not known in 1763, was now nearly the most common in town. (This profession includes many trades, the mercer, the milliner, the linen-draper, the hatter, the hosier, the glover, and many others.) Perfumers had now splendid shops in every principal street; and some of them advertised the keeping of bears, to kill occasionally, for greasing ladies and gentlemen's hair, as superior to any other animal

fat. Hair-dressers were more than tripled in number, and their busiest day was Sunday. An eminent surgeon, who had occasion to walk a great deal in the course of his business, first used an umbrella in Edinburgh, in the year 1780; and in 1783 they were much used. Maid-servants dressed now as fine as their mistresses did in 1763. Almost every genteel family had a man-servant; and the wages were from L. 10 to L. 20 a year. In 1783, also, a stranger might have been accommodated not only comfortably, but elegantly at many public hotels; and the person who, in 1763, was obliged to put up with accommodation little better than that of a waggoner or carrier, may now be lodged like a prince, and command every luxury of life."

Such were, according to Mr Creech, the features of the times in 1783. Less rigid, morose, and affected than those of 1763, an ease seems to have been by this time introduced, which characterizes an improvement in manners. Of morals, this period, from the foregoing facts concerning the decay of religious principle, the multiplication of women of the town, of robberies, and the late hours which fashion had introduced, presents not such a pleasing picture.

"In no respect," says Mr Creech, "were the manners of 1763 and 1783 more remarkable, than in the decency, dignity, and delicacy of the one period, compared with the looseness, dissipation, and licentiousness, of the other. Many people ceased to blush at what would formerly have been reckoned a crime."—"The behaviour of the last age (says Dr Gregory) was very reserved and stately. It would now be reckoned stiff and formal. Whatever it was, it had certainly the effect of making them more respected."

The state of manners in Edinburgh at present is not very much different from what it appears to have been in 1783, the last of the periods to which Mr Creech's observations refer. From the chief part of the population being composed of individuals connected with

the national courts,—from its being the residence of a great portion of the Scottish gentry,—from the celebrity of its university, which attracts students from every part of the world, and from other causes, the Society in Edinburgh, if not more intelligent, is certainly less tinged with provincial peculiarities than that of any other city in the empire.

MARKETS, FUEL, AND WATER.

THE markets of Edinburgh afford all the necessaries and many of the luxuries of life in considerable variety. In former times these markets occupied the middle of the High Street, which, from that circumstance, was then called the Market Street. They are now situated on the north side of this street, from which they enter by narrow lanes or *closes*, and occupy part of the declivity of the hill on which the old division of the city is built. The Markets are disposed in terraces or platforms on this descending ground, which communicate with one another by flights of stairs; and being situated in one place, are very convenient for the inhabitants.

Fruit-market.—The fruit-market is in the centre of the city, and consists of stalls disposed around the Tron Church. Here are sold all the varieties of Scots and English fruit in their seasons. In summer, the supply of gooseberries and strawberries is particularly copious; and it is estimated, that of these last are sold, during the short time they continue, upwards of 100,000 Scottish, or 400,000 English pints. The rarer fruits are sold in shops.

Green-market.—This market occupies the uppermost terrace in the range of markets. Culinary vege-

tables, from the kitchen-gardens around the city, are always to be had here in plenty, and of excellent quality.

Veal-market.—The veal-market is on the descending terrace below the green-market, and is so named from its being solely appropriated to the sale of veal.

Poultry-market.—This market is situated on the same platform with the veal-market, and has communication, by flights of stairs, with the green-market above, and beef-market below. The supply of common poultry is copious. But this market exhibits an article perhaps peculiar to itself, the Gannet or *Solan-goose*. The young birds are taken every year, in large quantities, at the Bass Rock, in the mouth of the Frith of Forth, for which, with this view, a considerable rent is paid. They are generally first brought to market about the end of July, when the Edinburgh Races are commonly held; and the demand is at that time the greatest, on account of the resort of strangers hither, to whom they are a rarity. They continue to be sold till about the middle of September, when the whole colony of gannets, old and young, leave the Bass Rock, to spend the winter in the ocean, wherever shoals of herring or mackerel may invite. The same colony returns to the Frith in the beginning of the following month of May, and immediately resumes possession of the Bass, its favourite breeding-place.

In winter the supply of wild-duck is pretty large, but not certain or constant, the catching of wild-duck not being here a business as in England. The Mallard or common wild-duck, the Teal, the Widgeon, and the Golden-eye, ^a are the most common kinds: the Morillon ^b and long-tailed duck ^c are less frequent. Sometimes a few pairs of the Velvet-duck ^d appear on

(a) *Quink goose.* *Anas clangula*, Lin.

(b) *Anas glaucion.* (c) *Caloo.* *Anas glacialis.*

(d) *Anas fusca.*

the stalls; these are caught in the Frith by the New-haven fishers, and are by them called *sea-jucks*. Shags^a or *sharts* are occasionally caught and brought to market in the same way. During this season also, several species of wild geese are here to be found; especially the Grey Lag,^b the White-fronted,^c the Bean,^d and the Brent Goose:^e the Bernacle^f also occurs, but is more rare. After winter-storms, Mergansers^g and Dusky Grebes^h may be expected.—In severe seasons, considerable quantities of game are privately brought to market, viz. *Heathfowl* or Black Cock,ⁱ *Muirfowl* or Red Grouse,^k Ptarmigan or White Grouse,^l and Partridges. In such seasons, Woodcocks, Curlious or *whaaps*, Snipes and Jack-snipes, are also brought to market in plenty; with smaller birds of different kinds, especially Fieldfares and Redwings, Sandpipers, Blackbirds, &c. During summer the Eider-duck^m and Shieldrakeⁿ occasionally occur. The Bittern^o is sometimes, though very rarely, sold at the same season; together with the Water-hen, the Coot, and the Water-rail; the Golden Plover, the Green Plover or Lapwing,^p and the Redshank,^q—The common Pigeon and Wood-pigeon are to be found in large quantities.

(a) *Pelecanus graculus*.

(b) *Anas anser*.

(c) *Anas albifrons*.

(d) *Anas fabalis*, Bewick.

(e) *Horra-geese*. *Anas bernicla*.

(f) *Claikis* or *Cleck-geese*. *Anas erythropus*.

(g) *Mergus serrator*.

(h) *Colymbus nigricans*. (Bewick's Brit. Birds.)

(i) *Tetrao tetrix*.

(k) *Lagopus altera*, Ray.

(l) *Tetrao lagopus*.

(m) *Dunter-geese* or *Colk*. *Anas mollissima*.

(n) *Skeldrake* or *Slygoose*. *Anas tadorna*.

(o) *Bog-blutter* or *Bog-bummer*. *Ardea stellaris*.

(p) Also called *Peascreeper* or *Teuchit*.

(q) *Scolopax calidris*.

Rabbits are sold in the same market, and nowhere can the supply be more plentiful. They are brought chiefly from the extensive warrens at Goulon *Links* or downs in East Lothian. Hares are also sold in private.

The Poultry-market is likewise frequented by the retailers of Eggs.

Butcher-market.—The butcher-market occupies the next descending terrace. It was formerly divided into two parts; that in which *beef* was sold occupying this terrace, and that which was appropriated to the sale of *mutton* a lower platform: but both these articles, together with lamb and pork, are now sold indiscriminately in either. From the lower butcher-market a space is inclosed, called the *Tripe-market*, which is set apart for the disposal of the intestines, &c. of the animals killed for the butcher-markets.

Fish-market.—This is a very commodious market, entering from the lower butcher-market by a flight of wide stairs, and having besides two entries, which afford access to carts or waggons. It is surrounded by covered stalls, which are chiefly occupied by the retailers of salmon and trout. The fishwomen of New-haven and Fisherrow, with the wicker-baskets in which they carry their fish, form two rows in the centre of the market. It is highly amusing to a stranger to pass through this place at a busy time. It is well-known that the Edinburgh fishwomen have an absurd custom of demanding, at first, about three times the price they expect and do accept for their fish. This gives rise to much cheapening on the part of the purchasers, and much noisy wheedling on the other side, in which all the eloquence of Billingsgate may sometimes be recognized, with the change only of the broad Scottish dialect for the Cockney twang. To convey an accurate idea of the supply to be expected in this market, we shall enumerate the kinds of fish which generally appear in it, and shall distinguish their seasons.

Salmon is brought to market fresh from different rivers, from December to October. Common Trout (*Salmo fario*) and Char (*Salmo alpina*) are brought from Løchleven near Kinross; and Sea Trout (*Salmo trutta*) from the mouth of the Esk at Musselburgh, during spring and summer. Smelts or *Spirlings* (*Salmo eperlanus*) are brought to market in March and April, at which time they ascend the river Forth in millions.

Pike and Perch are sometimes sent to market from the lake of Linlithgow. Eels are very common, but not much in demand.

The supply of Cod and Haddock is almost uninterrupted. During winter great quantities are brought in carts from Dunbar and Eyemouth: during summer the market is chiefly supplied from Newhaven and Fisherrow; the fish from these last places, being less chafed by carriage, is generally preferred. Ling is less common than Cod, and sells at a higher price. Whittings are very common, and in autumn are often found of a large size. Under the common name of *Poddy*, the young of the Coal-fish, (*Gadus carbonarius*), and a greenish backed fish, (*Gadus virens*), are confounded. Sometimes the Coal-fish are found of a large size, like a full-grown salmon; they are then termed *Sethes*, *Seys*, or *Grey Lords*.

A shoal of Pilchards generally precedes the Herrings, and Pilchards are to be found in the market in October and November: after which the Herrings set in, and continue till March. In May and June vast quantities of sprats or *garvey-herrings* used to be caught near Cramond, and brought to market. Of late years, however, the fishers of Newhaven have procured an order of the magistrates prohibiting this fishery, on the supposition that sprats are not a distinct species of herring, (as Linnæus and Pennant have made them,) but merely the young of the common herring.

Mackerel are sold during summer, but seldom in large quantities.

The *Sea-cat* or *Wolf-fish* is not uncommon in the market, but is often despised on account of its name by those who do not know its excellence at the table.

The male Lumpfish or *Padle* is brought to market in April and May. The female is not reckoned eatable.

The supply of flat fish is copious. Holibut, (here often called *turbot*;) and the true Turbot, (here called *rowan-fleuk*;) are pretty common during summer. Soles are rather rare, and of a small size: they are caught only in Aberlady Bay in July and August. Plaice, Dab, and Flounder, are to be found in the market almost every day in the year, and are sold promiscuously under the name of *fleuks*; the small plaice, however, being sometimes distinguished by the name of *salties*. Under the title of *Skate* are comprehended the proper Skate, (*Raia batis*); the Thornback, (*Raia clavata*;) which is the most common and most esteemed species; and the Sharp-nosed Ray, (*Raia oxyrinchus*;) which is seldom caught. The young of all these species are called *maiden skate*. They are brought to market throughout the summer.

The Sturgeon does not appear in the market above once or twice in a season. The Gilt-head, the Wrasse, and the Saury-pike, are rarely seen in it, as they are only occasional and temporary visitors of the Frith.

The Father-lasher or *lucky-proach*, and Grey Gurnard or *crooner*, (a Scottish name which it has got from a purring or *crooning* noise which it makes when taken, by forcing the air through its gills,) are common, but are not esteemed.

The Blenny or *greenbone*, and the Sand-launce or *sand-eel*, inhabit the shores, and are carried to market in the summer.

Lobsters are caught on the deep shores of Fife, and sold in the Edinburgh market at high prices. The Cancer Norvegicus, which bears some resemblance to a lobster, is often accidentally caught at the mouth of the Frith, and is sometimes carried to market. Crabs

or *partains* (*Cancer pagurus*) are taken in vast quantities during the spring and early part of summer, and are sold very cheap: frequently the great claws only are brought to market. The male crabs are the best in spring, the females in the end of summer.

Oysters are to be found in the Edinburgh market from the 1st of September till the 1st of May, and the dredging of them affords a livelihood to many families at Newhaven. The close-time of the oyster fishing is fixed by the magistrates of Edinburgh. It would perhaps be an improvement on it, to make it begin only with 1st June and continue till 1st October, it being a fact that the oysters do not here begin to spawn till the end of May, and that they continue in spawn during the greater part of September.—The scallop throws its spawn in April; and this may possibly have been mistaken for that of the oyster.

Clams or *Scallops*, with *spouts* or *Razor-fish*, are often brought to market. Great quantities of the common *Mussel* (*Mytilus edulis*) are gathered by the fishwomen at the recesses of spring tides, and meet with a ready sale. Another species, (*Mytilus pellucidus*), which is dredged from the deep parts of the Frith, is chiefly used for bait, but is sometimes also carried to market. *Cockles* and *Limpets* are much neglected. *Whilks* and *Buckies* (*Buccinum undatum* and *Turbo littoreus*) are often brought to market or hawked through the streets; as are also *Dulse* and *Tangles*, (or the blades of *Fucus palmatus*, with the tender stalks of *Fucus digitatus*.)—*Fine Prawns* is one of the evening calls of Edinburgh. These prawns are caught on the shallow sandy beach at Figget Whins: a few *Shrimps* are sometimes intermixed with them.

Besides these, which are the principal markets, there are butchers' shambles and shops in different parts of the city and suburbs, for the supply of those who are situated at a distance. Salt is sold in shops, and by women who cry it through the streets in wicker baskets or *creels*, which they carry on their backs. These

women come for the most part from the salt-pans near Fisherrow, but some even come, with their little cargo, from Prestonpans, a distance of nine miles. They arrive every morning, and depart the same day, after disposing of their commodity.

The market for black-cattle, horses, and corns, is held on Wednesdays in the wide street named the Grassmarket. A building, the upper part of which is fitted up for a granary, and the under part with open arches, was begun in 1818 at the west end of the Grassmarket, and opened as a Corn-market in 1819.

Fuel.

The only article of *Fuel* used in Edinburgh is coal. This valuable mineral seems to have been used, though not generally, at a very early period in Scotland. In the year 1291, a charter was executed in favour of the abbot and convent of Dunfermline, granting them the privilege of digging coal in the lands of Pittencrieff, in Fifeshire. Æneas Sylvius, who wrote about the middle of the fifteenth century, relates, that he saw in Scotland "the poor people who in rags begged at the churches, receive for alms pieces of stone, with which they went away contented. This species of stone, (says he,) whether with sulphur, or whatever inflammable substance it may be impregnated, they burn in place of wood, of which their country is destitute." The coal works at Gilmerton, in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh, were begun to be wrought in the year 1627. Before this time the fuel of the citizens of Edinburgh seems to have been chiefly heath, furze, and brush-wood. In the year 1584, an accident by fire having happened in the city by some of the *stacks* of these articles in the narrow lanes and streets, the town-council ordered, that in future all these should be removed to a more convenient place, under the penalty of L. 20 Scots; so that it seems to have been near a century later before coals came into general use. The price of coals in Edinburgh is about fourteen shillings Sterling *per ton*,

Water.

Edinburgh is supplied with excellent *spring-water*, which is conveyed in pipes from the elevated grounds of Comiston, about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west of the city. The first pipe to bring water from this distance was laid in the year 1681. One Peter Bruschi, a German engineer, received at this time from the magistrates the sum of L. 2950 Sterling for laying a leaden pipe, of three inches in diameter, from Comiston to a reservoir to be erected on the Castle Hill, the highest part of the city, from whence it might be circulated with ease through all the districts. This small pipe was soon found insufficient to answer the demands of the inhabitants; but there was none other completed till about the year 1722, when one of $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in the bore was laid. These still, owing to the increasing number of people in the capital, were found insufficient for the supply, and in the year 1787 an iron pipe of five inches diameter was added. Preceding the year 1787 the reservoir at Comiston received four distinct streams of water from the same number of pipes; and these, at their fullest discharge into the cistern, were estimated to pour into it from 800 to 900 Scots pints of water (near seven hogsheads) in the minute, but at other times, when the discharge into the fountain head is less, or in the usual heat in summer, from 150 to 170 pints. The reservoir at Comiston is elevated 44 feet above the reservoir on the Castle Hill. When the fountain-head at Comiston is full, the great pipe at the Castle Hill discharges into the reservoir 210 Scots pints *per* minute, (nearly equal to 840 English pints.) The reservoir in the city contains 149,472 Scots pints, or 291 tons, three hogsheads, and six gallons. This supply of water still proving too little, an iron pipe of seven inches in diameter was laid in 1790, and additional springs, three miles farther south than the former, were taken in. This last pipe cost the city of Edinburgh upwards of L. 20,000.

The scarcity of water, as the town increased in size, becoming more severely felt, the magistrates, in 1810, determined to request the advice and assistance of the professors of natural philosophy and chemistry in the university, and to employ the most skilful engineers to survey the ground, and furnish a report, upon the best plans to be adopted for procuring an additional supply.

Dr Hope readily undertook the chemical investigation of the water of every available spring in the vicinity of the city; and the late Professor Playfair, in conjunction with Mr Telford, engineer, having examined the ground, suggested the propriety of employing Mr James Jardine, civil-engineer, to inspect the different springs, to ascertain the quantity of water delivered by each at different seasons of the year; and other matters necessary for framing a report on the subject.

Mr Telford accordingly prepared a report on the data afforded by the very accurate investigations of Mr Jardine, which was published for the information of the public in 1813. Further measures were afterwards taken, and it was finally arranged between the magistrates and a committee of the inhabitants in 1818, that, as the best mode of bringing in an additional supply, a water company should be formed, who should raise the capital necessary to carry through the undertaking in shares of L. 25 each; the magistrates, as representing the community, holding shares to the amount of L. 30,000, for their right in the present water establishment. An act of parliament was accordingly procured in 1819, incorporating a company for this purpose. Their capital is provided not to exceed L. 35,000.

There are two reservoirs for the water at present; one in Heriot's Green, of a circular form, 40 feet in diameter, and containing a cistern 30 feet in diameter, and ten feet two inches deep. The other, the most ancient, is on the Castle Hill. It contains a cistern

43 feet two inches long, 28 wide, and seven feet five inches deep. The water from Heriot's Green reservoir serves the south district; the Old Town, or middle district, is supplied from the Castle Hill reservoir; and the New Town is chiefly served by a seven inch pipe, which passes by the Castle Hill reservoir, and along the Earthen Mound.

In the plan for an additional supply of water, the reservoir on the Castle Hill is to be enlarged, and an additional one erected on Burntsfield Links. The water intended to be brought in is from the Black Springs and the Crawley Spring, and the amount of the additional supply, as measured by Mr Jardine, is, from the Black Springs, 599.2 pints, and from the Crawley Spring 1060 pints per minute, affording in whole, with the present supply, a total of 2388.7 pints per minute, nearly four times the quantity now delivered. The waste water of the canal, beyond serving the purposes of the Union Canal Company, is likewise to be appropriated to the use of the inhabitants of Edinburgh. The estimated expence of bringing in the water, forming the compensation reservoirs, &c. is L. 100,632.

Private families are supplied with pipes to their houses, on payment of a small annual sum; but in the old part of the city, the practice of carrying the water on the backs of men and women, in small barrels, to the high houses, or to those who have not pipes of their own, is still continued.

Lighting.

The first account of the city of Edinburgh being lighted in winter, is in the year 1554, at which time the common-council ordered *bowets* or lanterns to be hung out in the streets and lanes, by such persons, and in such places, as the magistrates should think fit to appoint, to continue burning for the space of four hours, from five to nine in the evening. These *bowets*,

however, having in course of time been found inconvenient, or of little service, the council, by a new act in 1684, ordered, that a lantern and candle should be hung out at the first storey (or floor) of every house, from the 29th of October to the 1st of March, and to burn from five o'clock till ten in the evening, under the penalty of five merks Scots. Edinburgh was afterwards, and is still chiefly, lighted in winter by crystal lamps, which are placed along the streets at intervals; but their number and the light they afford has never been accounted sufficient for the convenience of the inhabitants.

The application of gas extracted from coal to lighting public streets and manufactories having been attended with much success in other places, an association was formed in Edinburgh in 1817, under the title of "The Edinburgh Gas Light Company," for the purpose of introducing that mode of lighting into this city. The capital of this company is L. 100,000, divided into shares of L. 25 each. The association was incorporated by act of parliament early in 1818; and on the 20th April of that year, the necessary preparations having been previously made, the company commenced giving this brilliant light to such shops as had taken branches from the pipes in the principal streets. The theatre commenced lighting with gas on the 3d of December 1818.

The premises of the company are situated in the low ground at the south base of the Calton Hill, and to the north of the Canongate. Upwards of 600,000 gallons of gas are distilled daily, which is contained in four gasometers or reservoirs. The old and new town are supplied by separate ranges of pipes, extending in all to about twelve miles in length. The principal pipe is 12 inches in diameter, and it is calculated will afford light equal to one million of candles when the works are completed. The works were constructed under the superintendence of John Grafton, Esq. the engineer of the company.

Paving.

The *pavement* of the streets of Edinburgh is remarkably durable, and regularly laid. Of the time of the first paving of the streets of the city we have no account. In 1532, however, the magistrates agreed with John Mayser and Bartilme Foliot, French paviours, to make a causeway in the principal streets, at the rate of 20s. Scots per rood, the town furnishing carriage and sand. In the middle of the High Street, opposite the Tron Church, there was formerly a monument, in the shape of a stone coffin, under which, it is said, one Marlin, a French paviour, was interred, and who is likewise reported to have been the first who paved the streets of Edinburgh. Whether the former persons, or this Marlin, be entitled to the honour of being the first who paved the streets, we pretend not to determine. The causeways of Edinburgh are formed of the hard basalt or greenstone, quarried in many places in the neighbourhood of the city, which is admirably adapted for this purpose; and the foot-pavement next to the houses and shops is formed of excellent sandstone flag, chiefly brought from Hailes Quarry, about four miles west from Edinburgh.

LEITH.

LEITH is the sea-port town of Edinburgh. At what time it was first built is uncertain; but in the charter of erection of the Abbey of Holyroodhouse, founded by David I. in 1128, it is mentioned by the name of *Inverleith*. Robert I., in the year 1329, granted to the magistrates of Edinburgh the harbour of Leith, and its mills; and in 1398 they acquired all the other rights and privileges of it by purchase from Logan of Restalrig. In the year 1485, the magistrates, to prevent the inhabitants of Leith from rivaling them in trade, passed an act, ordaining, that no merchant of Edinburgh should presume to take an inhabitant of Leith into partnership, under the penalty of forty shillings Scots, and to be deprived of the freedom of the city for one year; and that none of the revenues of the city of Edinburgh should be farmed to any inhabitant of Leith.

The town of Leith shared in the general calamity which desolated the country when the Earl of Hartford invaded Scotland in 1541. On that occasion, along with Edinburgh, it was burnt and pillaged by the English soldiers. On the arrival of the French troops to the assistance of Mary of Guise, then regent of Scotland, in 1549, Leith was taken possession of by them, and fortified on behalf of the queen. Leith was at this time erected by the queen into a burgh of barony; and the inhabitants purchased the superiority of their town from Logan of Restalrig for £. 3000 Scots. They likewise received promises of an extension of their privileges by its erection into a royal burgh; but the queen having died before this could

be accomplished, Francis and Mary sold the superiority of it to the citizens of Edinburgh for the sum of 10,000 merks Scots. This was only a partial acquisition to Edinburgh, for the town-council, many years after, purchased the reversion of it from Lord Thirlstane for 14,000 merks Scots. The dread of the reforming party at the introduction of French troops into Leith, induced them to require the assistance of Queen Elizabeth for their expulsion; and the English army having accordingly joined that of the reformers, Leith was besieged in April 1560; but a peace being concluded, the French troops returned home. Soon after this, the council of the kingdom, to prevent any danger to the liberties of the country from the introduction of foreign troops into the kingdom, ordered the magistrates of Edinburgh to demolish the fortifications which had been erected by the French troops.

Leith was, however, fortified by Oliver Cromwell; and a citadel with five bastions was built by that usurper. This citadel was, in a great measure, demolished at the Restoration, and the site of it given to the Duke of Lauderdale, from whom the magistrates of Edinburgh purchased it for the enormous sum of L. 6000. Soon after the appearance of Paul Jones in the Frith of Forth, (Sept. 1779,) which excited a considerable degree of alarm on the coast, a battery of nine guns was erected, a little to the westward of the citadel, for the defence of the harbour and shipping. It is now the head-quarters of the royal artillery in North Britain, two companies being stationed here under the command of a field-officer. The barracks are capable of containing 350 men, and there are stables for 150 horses. The harbour of Leith is besides defended by a martello tower, rising from the sea at the distance of about three quarters of a mile from the pier. This tower was built during the late war by Government, at an expence, it is said, of nearly L. 17,000.

The history of Leith affords few facts, besides those

mentioned, worthy of particular remark. Connected as it is with Edinburgh, the history of the one necessarily includes that of the other. Its tide harbour, which is principally formed by the æstuary of the Water of Leith, has at different times been improved, and piers erected; but the want of a sufficient depth of water prevents the admission of ships of great burden. About the beginning of the last century, the magistrates improved the harbour at a great expence, by extending a stone pier into the sea; and in the year 1777 they farther enlarged it, by the erection of a stone quay towards its west side, having wet and dry docks.

Leith Docks.

The trade of Leith had long suffered great inconvenience from the want of a basin, in which the shipping of the port might lie afloat at all times of the tide. Various plans had been proposed at different periods to remedy this defect, which at length induced the magistrates and council of Edinburgh to obtain an act of parliament in 1788, empowering them to borrow L. 30,000 for the purpose of constructing a basin or wet dock of seven English acres above the dam of the Saw-mills at Leith, a lock at Sheriff-brae, and a canal of communication between the lock and basin. This plan, however, of Mr Robert Whitworth, engineer, was ultimately abandoned, and the magistrates applied again to parliament, and obtained an act in 1799, authorizing them to borrow L. 160,000 to execute a part of the magnificent design by John Rennie, Esq. civil engineer, of an extensive range of docks stretching from the north pier of Leith to Newhaven, with an entrance at each of these places.

The eastern wet dock next the tide harbour of Leith was begun in 1800, and finished in 1806, and the middle wet dock was begun in 1810, and completed in 1817. Each of these docks is 250 yards long, and 100 yards wide, both amounting to more than ten English acres of water, and sufficient to contain 150 ships of

the ordinary classes that frequent the port. On the north sides of the two wet docks there are three dry or graving docks, each 136 feet long and 45 wide at bottom; 150 feet long by 70 feet wide at top, and the width of the entrance 36 feet. All the works about Leith docks have been constructed of excellent materials in a very substantial manner, under the immediate superintendence of Mr John Paterson, resident engineer.

In the Appendix to the "Report from the Select Committee, to whom the several petitions from the Royal Burghs of Scotland were referred," presented to the House of Commons on 12th July 1819, it is stated that the two wet docks cost about L. 175,086; the three graving docks L. 18,198; the draw-bridges L. 11,281; and the areas for the sites of the docks and warehouses L. 80,543; making together about L. 285,108 Sterling, exclusive of L. 8000 for building the bridge, which is nearly finished, over the Water of Leith, in the line of the new street leading from the foot of Leith Walk to the west end of the middle wet dock.

The western or large wet dock, which is not yet begun, is to be 500 yards long and 100 yards wide, extending to the spacious deep tide-harbour at Newhaven. It is very desirable to have the whole design of Mr Rennie completed as soon as possible, as the depth of water on the bar of Leith harbour, in ordinary spring tides, is only 15 feet, and only 9 feet at ordinary neap tides.

Regarding the revenue of the docks, it likewise appears from the same appendix, that the gross amount of the dock-duties, crane dues, pontage, and feu-duties of warehouses in the year 1818, was nearly L. 9874, and will likely amount this year to L. 11,335.

A light-house, with reflecting lamps, is erected at the mouth of the harbour, and another, with a revolving light, on the small island of Inchkeith, in the middle of the Frith of Forth, about four miles from Leith.

Leith is two miles distant from Edinburgh, but the splendid road to it is now on both sides so much covered with buildings, that it seems rather an extensive street than a road. The Water of Leith divides the town into two parts, which, from their situations, are named *South* and *North Leith*, but both parts of the town are connected by draw-bridges. One of these, opposite the foot of the Tolbooth Wynd, was erected by authority of an act of parliament passed in 1788. Prior to this period the communication between South and North Leith was by an old stone-bridge of three arches, a little farther up the river, built by Robert Bahantyne, abbot of Holyroodhouse, about the year 1493. The abutments of this bridge, at the north end of which stands the old Church of North Leith, are still to be seen. The second draw-bridge is opposite the foot of Bernard's Street, and was erected in 1800, for a communication with the new docks. A third bridge is now finished, which connects the new streets at Hillhousefield and the Docks with Leith Walk.

The streets in Leith are narrow, irregularly laid down, and most of the old buildings paltry. The new streets to the south and east, however, as well as those to the north-west, are finished with much elegance. As the irregularity of the streets would render any attempt at a description of their relative situations unintelligible to a stranger, their disposition will be best understood by reference to the map.

In *South Leith* the principal streets are named the Kirkgate and Constitution Street, both of which enter from the great road from Edinburgh called Leith Walk. On the west side of the Kirkgate stands the

Trinity House.

The Trinity House was built in 1817, in the Grecian style of architecture, at an expence of L. 2500. The old Trinity House, which occupied the same site, was an ancient building, with this inscription on a stone which is still preserved in the gable of the new

house:—" *In the name of the Lord ve masteris and marenelis bylis this hous to the pour, anno 1555.*" Nearly opposite to this building stands King James's Hospital, founded by the Kirk-session of South Leith in 1614, for the reception of aged women. This building was long occupied as the grammar-school of Leith; but the increase of scholars rendering a more commodious building necessary for this purpose, a new school-house was erected by subscription in 1805.

Grammar-School.

This building stands on the south-west part of the *links* or downs of Leith. It is surmounted with a small spire and clock, and the rooms for the different classes are elegant and commodious.

Church of South Leith.

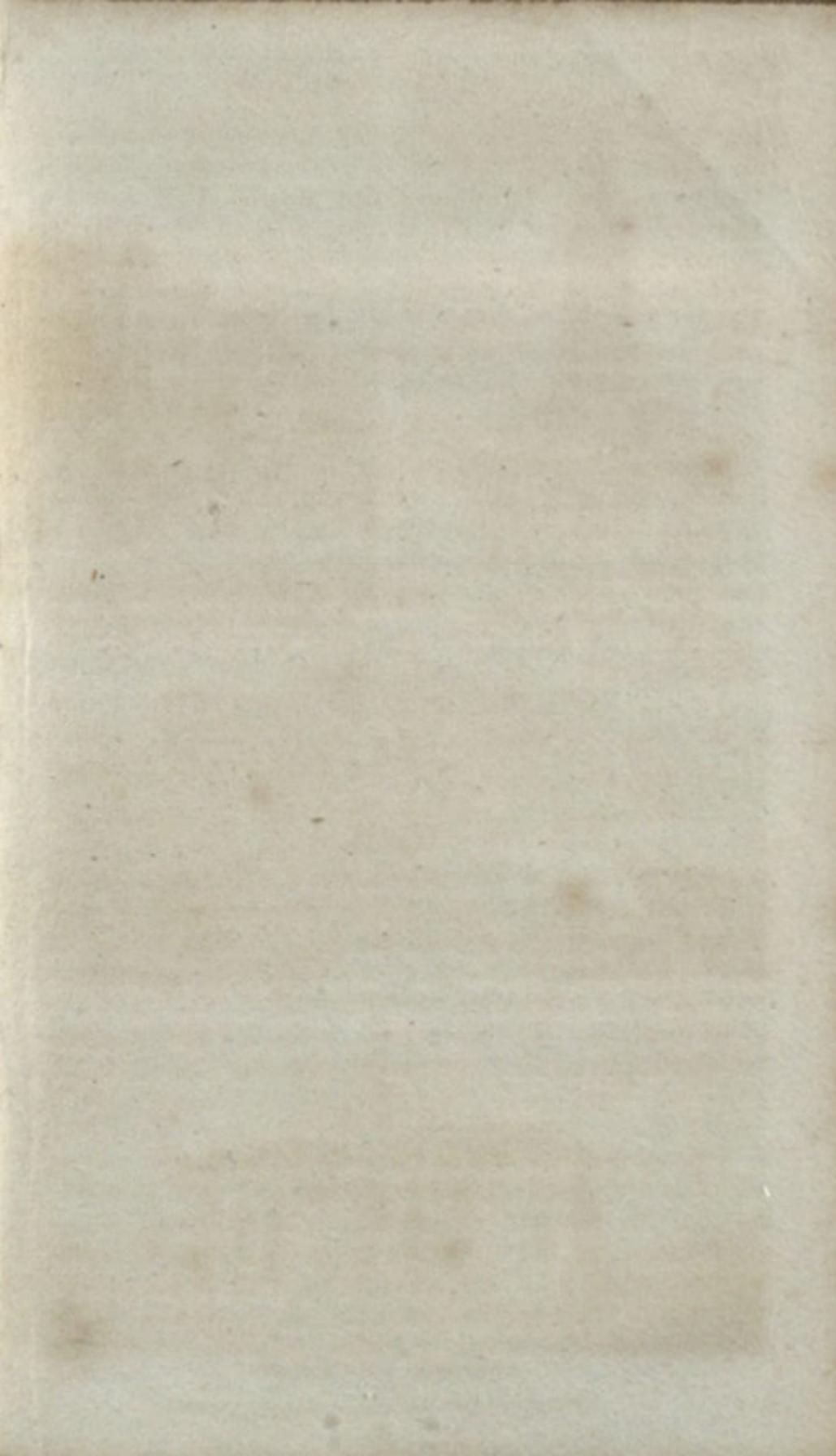
On the east side of the Kirkgate stands the Church of South Leith, an ancient Gothic building, with a spire and clock; and a little to the north-east of the church is the *Chapel of Ease*, a commodious building, capable of accommodating upwards of 1500 people at divine worship.

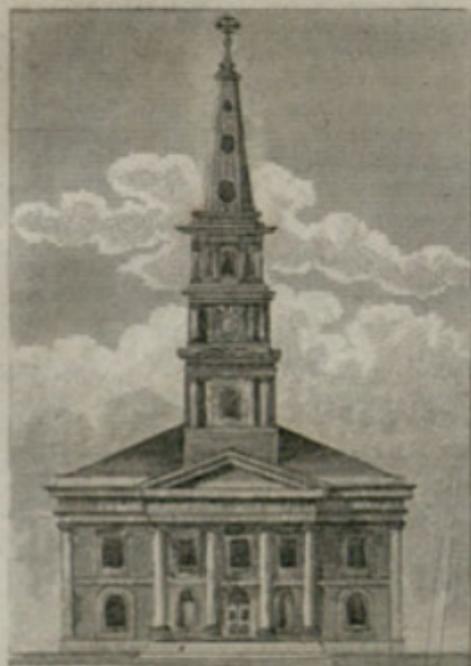
Tolbooth.

The *Tolbooth* or Town-house of Leith is situated at the lower end of the lane called from it the *Tolbooth Wynd*; and the *Weigh-house* on the west side of St Bernard's Street. Neither of these buildings are remarkable for any thing, except as being edifices of ancient erection. The former was built in 1565; the latter was repaired in 1649, and the front rebuilt in 1752.

Leith Bank.

This neat small edifice stands in St Bernard's Street, and was founded in 1805, and finished in the year following. It consists of two floors; a handsome dome rises from the north front; and a projection, ornamented with four Ionic columns, and having three pilasters of the same on each side, decorates the building.—Besides the Leith Banking Company, a branch





North Leith Church.



Exchange Buildings. Leith.



Custom House, Leith.



Grammar School. Leith.

R. Scott del.

of the British Linen Company and the Commercial Banking Company is established in Leith.

Exchange Buildings.

At the east end of Bernard's Street, in Constitution Street, stands the Exchange Buildings, the largest public buildings in Leith. They contain an assembly-room of large dimensions, a coffee-room, a sale-room, a subscription library, and reading-room. These buildings are in the Grecian style of architecture, three stories in height, and are ornamented in front with five Ionic columns. They cost L. 16,000.

The Custom-House.

This building, which contains also the Excise Office, stands on the north side of the harbour, and was erected in 1812. The expence of this building was about L. 12,617.

Church of North Leith.

This church stands to the westward of the town of Leith, and the foundation of it was laid in March 1814. It is a handsome building, in the Grecian style of architecture, and was designed by Mr William Burn, architect. The front is $78\frac{1}{2}$ feet in breadth, and, from the columns to the back wall, its length is $116\frac{1}{2}$. It is surmounted with a handsome spire and clock, the first compartment of which is of the Doric, the second of the Ionic, and the third of the Corinthian order; the remainder of the spire is fluted, and its height, from the ground to the top of the cross, is 158 feet. The proportions of the portico, which is very handsome, is said to be taken from the little Ionic temple on the Ilyssus, near to Athens. The expence of the building was about L. 9000, and it accommodates, with ease, upwards of 2000 persons.

Seafield Baths.

The baths at Seafield were erected in 1813, at the eastern extremity of Leith Links. The expence of their

erection was about L. 8000, which was raised in shares of 50 guineas, the proprietor or one member of their families having a right to the use of the baths. The building is very elegant, with fronts to the west and north, and a handsome porch. The lower floor is fitted up with baths, and contains in all 17, hot, tepid, cold, pump and shower baths, besides a large plunge bath. The rest of the building is occupied as a hotel.

In Constitution Street a new Episcopal Chapel was erected in 1806.

A little to the westward of Leith lies the populous fishing village of Newhaven, whence the markets of Edinburgh are principally supplied with fish. A new pier has been recently built at the west end of the village for passage-boats to the opposite coast; and handsome steam-boats sail daily from this place for Stirling, and the intermediate places on the Frith.

Leith is governed by a baron-bailie, with the title of Admiral, appointed by the magistrates of Edinburgh, who, under him, nominates three persons residing in Leith, as his deputies, with the title of Resident Bailies. The resident bailies hold baron-courts for the decision of petty offences. There are four incorporations in Leith, viz. the mariners, maltmen, trades, and traffickers; the first including the masters of ships and sailors; the second maltsters and brewers; the third coopers, bakers, smiths, tailors, wrights, weavers, &c.; and the fourth merchants, &c.

There is also a Merchant Company in Leith, and a number of Shipping Companies. The regular smacks which sail between this port and London are most elegantly fitted up; and there is a ferry to the opposite coast of Fife, with commodious passage-boats, under the direction of commissioners appointed by act of parliament.

The charitable institutions of Leith consist of a Destitute Sick Society, for the purpose of relieving persons who, by temporary distress, are rendered inca-

pable of supporting themselves, and who have no claim on any other charitable institution; a Female Society for relieving sick and indigent women, instituted in 1798; a Female Charity School of Industry, instituted in 1802; and a Boys' Charity School; besides several Bible Societies.

The markets of Leith, a commodious place for which has been lately built, have the same articles as those of Edinburgh, and in equal variety. Their water is principally brought in pipes from the small lake of Lochend. But it has been formerly suggested, and it is still practicable, to turn to the use of the inhabitants of Leith a fine spring which rises at the bottom of Salisbury Crags, and which, as ascertained by Mr James Jardine, civil-engineer, delivers about 112 pints per minute.

TRADE OF EDINBURGH AND LEITH.

In Edinburgh there are few general merchants, most of them residing at the port of Leith. There are, however, a vast number of shopkeepers, and the support of the city, in this respect, depends on the consumption of the necessaries and superfluities of life. The country gentlemen, and those who have made fortunes abroad, generally reside a great part of the year in the town, and most of the rents of the country gentlemen are drawn and circulated among the bankers of Edinburgh. A Merchant Company was instituted in Edinburgh by royal charter in 1681; and in 1786 a Chamber of Commerce was established by charter for protecting and encouraging the commercial and manufacturing interests of the country. This institution has led the public attention to many useful objects, and has obtained many salutary regulations and laws respecting the general commerce of the country.

The British parliament, in the year 1727, passed an act, enabling his Majesty to appoint trustees for encouraging the fisheries and manufactures of Scotland,

and for this purpose large sums, destined by the articles of Union, were lodged in their hands. The annual premiums given by the trustees, which amount to about L. 4000, have had a great influence in diffusing industry, and in exciting emulation among the Scottish manufacturers.

Before the Union, Edinburgh had but a very limited trade. The unfortunate termination of the Darien expedition had a considerable share in damping the ardour of commercial enterprise. Since that time, however, the trade of Edinburgh has been extending by slow and imperceptible degrees; and the present enlargement of the harbour of Leith, by the erection of new and splendid docks, promises a still farther increase.

The following statement of the shipping belonging to and engaged in the trade of Leith at three different periods, will give an idea of its progressive increase during the first part of the last century.

Number of vessels in 1692,	-	29,	tonnage 1702
in 1740,	-	47,	2628
in 1752,	-	68,	6935

In the year 1784, the trade of Leith was estimated at half a million Sterling.—Ships cleared at the Custom-house in that year:

From foreign ports,	-	247
With coals,	-	361
Coasters,	-	782
In ballast,	-	384
		<hr/>
Total,	-	1774

From the 13th November 1786 to the 13th November 1787, there arrived in Leith the following vessels:

	<i>Foreign.</i>	<i>English.</i>	<i>Scottish.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Ships,	- —	17	10	27
Brigs,	- 11	22	92	125
Sloops,	- 19	282	1,407	1,708
Tons,	3,244	26,170	72,809	105,223

During the same period, there came into Leith harbour from ports within the Frith of Forth 383 vessels with coals, measuring 14,956 tons, and the same number of vessels with other goods, measuring 16,139 tons.

In the year 1791, the registered tonnage amounted to 130,000 tons; and in 1804, the number of vessels of different descriptions which arrived in Leith harbour was 2652, which makes the increase of shipping nearly double since 1787. The shore-dues at Leith amounted, in 1763, to L. 580; in 1789 they were L. 3455; in 1798 L. 4499, 10d.; and in 1818 they were said to be L. 11,334, 18s. 4d.

The trade of Leith is pretty extensive. Ten vessels are employed in the whale fishery; and an extensive trade is carried on with Russia, Denmark, and Sweden, and with Hamburgh, Ostend, and Holland. The merchants of Leith also trade extensively to the Mediterranean, West Indies, and America.

Account of the total number of British and foreign vessels, their tonnage and number of men, that trade at the port of Leith, to and from foreign ports, for the year ending 5th January 1818.

	<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Men.</i>
British,	679	87,822	5431
Foreign,	170	21,779	1258
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total,	849	109,601	6689

Coasting trade for the year ending 5th January 1818.

	<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Men.</i>
Inwards,	2115	156,783	10,508
Outwards,	1447	119,610	8,103
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total,	3562	275,393	18,611

Manufactures of different kinds are carried on in Edinburgh and Leith to a considerable extent. There are several cast-iron founderies in the neighbourhood of

the city, and many large houses for the manufacture of glass-flint and bottles. The distillation of malt-spirits occupies several large capitals; and the manufacture of candles and soap is carried on extensively. In the environs of Edinburgh are many large paper-mills, where large quantities of writing and printing-papers are made. A good deal of printing is done in Edinburgh, and there is an extensive foundery for printing types. The manufacture of shawls and linens is carried on to a considerable extent. Ship-building in Leith occupies a number of hands; and there are manufactories of sailcloth and cordage. There are besides sugar refining houses, and several saw-mills erected on the Water of Leith by the celebrated engineer Mr Brunell.



CLIMATE, DISEASES, &c.

EDINBURGH, as before mentioned, is situated upon three parallel ridges of elevated ground, running nearly east and west, about two miles from the Frith of Forth, and about 250 feet above its level. The central ridge is terminated by the precipitous rock on which the Castle is built on the west; and the Calton Hill and Arthur Seat rise on its eastern extremity. From its elevated position, its vicinity to the sea, and the irregular surface of the surrounding country, it is exposed to currents of wind even in the calmest weather; and in some seasons the winds are so high as to make it difficult to walk in the more exposed situations. Mr Arnot mentions, that, in January 1778, a guard of soldiers was blown off the Castle Hill; a wooden erection on the Earthen Mound was swept away in 1808; and in 1818 the projecting ornaments of the tower of the new episcopal chapel in Prince's

Street were thrown down. Notwithstanding the narrowness of the lanes or closes in the old part of the town, they are not in general ill aired; and had attention been paid, in the original construction of the houses, to the advantages which this part of the city affords for cleanliness, no situation for a crowded population could have been more desirable.

As Edinburgh is not a place of extensive trade or manufacture, the proportion of the labouring classes and of the poor is comparatively small; and they are not exposed to those fluctuations in their circumstances to which large manufacturing communities are so often liable. The houses of these persons also, from the great change in the modes of living which has taken place in this city within the last fifty years, are in general better than what elsewhere falls to the lot of this class. From the removal of the more wealthy inhabitants to the streets and squares erected to the north and south, good houses in the old town are chiefly occupied by the middling and lower classes. But their great height, and the number of families residing under one roof, every floor in general being occupied by two families, and, in many cases, among the poorest inhabitants, every room being held by a family, render it impossible to preserve that attention to cleanliness which is so desirable. Few or none of these houses are accommodated with water-pipes, the scanty supply obtained being carried from the common wells. The want of common sewers has also long been felt as contributing to the same cause.

The climate of Edinburgh, though variable, is temperate, and continued extremes of cold, heat, or moisture, seldom occur. The wind, for nearly nine months in the year, blows from the west or south-west, and, for the other three months, from the east or north-east. The winter, which may be said to last for four months, is, from the vicinity to the sea, generally open and variable, and snow seldom lies longer

than for a few days. In some seasons, however, as in 1795, the streets were not clear of snow till the month of May. In spring the weather is generally very inconstant; the variation of the wind from east to west producing alternations in temperature very prejudicial to invalids. When the wind is easterly at this season, it is often accompanied with fogs, drizzling mist, and frost; but when it blows from the opposite direction, the temperature is genial, and vegetation proceeds rapidly. These alternations are very frequent, and often succeed one another in the course of the same day. At this period of the year, a material difference of temperature has been observed in different quarters of the town; the southern division, sheltered from the east wind by Arthur Seat, the Calton Hill, and the central ridge of the Old Town, being considerably warmer than the northern division, which stands exposed unsheltered to the sea. A difference of two or three degrees in the thermometer during the day has been frequently observed. In general, the summer cannot be said to commence till June, and from this period till October the weather is steady, fair, and temperate, the heat being seldom oppressive, and the droughts long continued. But such is the variability of the seasons, that, in winter, days and weeks, with all the genial temperature of spring, occur,—while the occasional falling of the thermometer, in spring and summer, often indicate a temperature which belongs only to the winter months. It has been remarked by an intelligent French traveller, however, and he mentions it as a desirable peculiarity of our climate, that scarcely a day occurs in which one may not enjoy a walk in the open air. The annual temperature of Edinburgh, on an average of ten years, is 46.6° , the thermometer seldom standing above 75° in summer, or falling below 20° in winter; the medium height of the barometer 29.62 inches.

Occasional showers are frequent at all times of the year, but the fall of rain is seldom long continued.

The following register, which was kept by Mr Alexander Adie, optician, exhibits the amount of rain which fell in Edinburgh for ten years, viz. from 1795 to 1804.

Months.	1795	1796	1797	1798	1799	1800	1801	1802	1803	1804	Average
Jan.	2.73	3.28	1.32	1.80	0.89	2.38	1.75	0.71	0.80	5.72	1.998
Feb.	3.87	1.40	0.67	0.55	1.57	0.49	1.44	1.87	1.56	0.57	1.399
Mar.	1.57	0.43	1.20	1.52	0.47	1.34	0.82	0.59	0.74	2.58	1.106
April	2.11	1.09	1.47	1.56	2.15	2.05	0.60	0.73	1.16	2.04	1.496
May	1.20	1.43	1.96	1.62	3.27	2.50	1.99	0.86	1.13	1.58	1.754
June	3.92	1.05	2.18	2.55	0.87	0.55	0.20	2.21	1.35	1.32	1.614
July	2.52	2.77	5.19	2.10	2.60	0.40	5.25	4.19	0.86	1.86	2.774
Aug.	3.62	0.45	4.50	2.99	5.66	1.26	0.88	2.15	2.00	3.91	2.740
Sept.	1.12	2.21	2.99	2.28	4.02	2.55	2.66	2.37	1.82	0.54	2.254
Oct.	4.87	1.19	5.24	2.15	1.99	3.53	1.59	2.43	1.00	2.37	2.416
Nov.	4.58	1.51	1.20	2.07	1.79	0.98	1.06	2.09	2.26	1.92	1.926
Dec.	3.81	1.06	1.26	1.41	1.23	2.91	2.17	1.02	1.13	1.96	1.796
Total	35.72	17.65	27.18	22.58	26.51	21.50	20.41	21.20	15.81	24.57	23.270

The following table, also from the register kept by Mr Adie, shows the state of the winds for the same period. The north-east and south-west being the prevailing winds, the north is included under the head of *east*, and the south under that of *west*.

Winds.			Winds.		
Years.	East.	West.	Years.	East.	West.
1795	135	230	1800	138	227
1796	119	247	1801	141	224
1797	115	250	1802	104	261
1798	116	249	1803	139	226
1799	157	208	1804	177	188

The markets of Edinburgh are plentifully supplied with all the necessaries of life, (see Markets, p. 350;) and the vicinity of the sea ensures the supply of fish of excellent quality, and at a moderate price. But though all the luxuries of the table may be easily ob-

tained by persons in moderate circumstances, the diet of the poor is chiefly composed of oatmeal porridge, bread, potatoes, and milk. The bread formerly in use among the labouring classes was composed of barley, pease, and oat meal, and coarse flour; and these, in many families, still form the species of bread used; but wheaten bread has, among the greater number, displaced these substitutes. As the wages of the labouring poor enable them to procure but little butcher's meat, their dinners are generally composed of a broth, in which beef bones, (or butter,) vegetables, and barley, are the chief ingredients. Fresh herrings, at the periodical return of the shoals to the Frith, afford an excellent and cheap food; but fresh white fish, though often to be had at a moderate price, they seem little in the habit of using. They at all times consume, with their potatoes, a considerable quantity of cured herrings and fish. Tea is a favourite beverage, and malt liquors, which were formerly used to a greater extent, have given place, in a great measure, to the pernicious practice of dram-drinking.

Of the diseases which formerly prevailed in Edinburgh, *Leprosy*, which seems to have been common in Scotland at one time, is now unknown, though at no very distant period hospitals were frequent for the reception of people affected with this disease. King Robert Bruce was said to have been afflicted with leprosy; and in the reign of James I. it was so general as to be the subject of legislation. An hospital was founded by a merchant of Edinburgh for lepers in 1591, and seven citizens of Edinburgh were admitted to it in one day. It was situated on the north base of the Calton Hill; and such was the opinion of its contagious nature, that a gallows was erected at the end of the hospital for the summary execution of those who should disregard the orders of the magistrates, which prohibited them from leaving the house after sunset.

The *Plague* was another of the diseases which for-

merly desolated Edinburgh, but which fortunately has been long unknown in the island. It prevailed in 1514, and again in 1520; and the magistrates, supposing the infection to have been spread in the last of these years from the barns and houses on the Borough-moor, where those affected had been removed in 1514, ordered them to be demolished.

In 1568 it again occurred, and in a manner so alarming, that the council were under the necessity of publishing numerous regulations on the subject, which seem well calculated to arrest the progress of the disease. The chief of these were the instant removal of the sick, and purifying the houses of the infected, by people appointed for that purpose. "10. That with all diligence possible, sa sone as ony housse sall be infectit, the hail houshold with their gudds be despectit towert the mure, the deid bureit, and with like diligence the hous clenzit."

In 1574 the plague again appeared in Edinburgh, and also in 1604, when it continued for upwards of two years. So dreadful was the mortality at this time, and so great the alarm excited, that James VI. was under the necessity, in the first of these years, of procuring an order of his privy-council, that the persons nominated as magistrates should officiate in that capacity under the pain of rebellion.

In 1645 this dreadful disease appeared in Edinburgh for the last time. All the debtors in the prisons, on this occasion, were set at liberty, and the council agreed with Joannes Paulitius, a foreign empiric, to visit the infected for L. 80 Scots per month.

Syphilis made its appearance in Edinburgh in 1497, and was the subject of various municipal regulations. The mode of treatment was summary enough. The patients were sent to the small island of Inchkeith, in the middle of the Frith of Forth, there to remain "quhill God provide for their health;" and their clothes and goods were dispatched to the Pow-burn to undergo purification "by fire and water."

The habits of the people, and little attention to cleanliness, in these distant times, must have powerfully aided the propagation of contagious diseases. In Edinburgh, the state of the public streets was such, that, in 1553, the magistrates found themselves compelled to order all the dunghills to be removed from them, and swine kept from feeding thereon.

The first accurate account of the diseases prevalent in Edinburgh is contained in the "Medical Essays and Observations," the first volume of which was published in 1732. From this valuable work it appears that *tertian agues* began to appear annually in March, were epidemic in April, May, and June, generally, however, declining in June, or occurring in detached and slight cases, and disappearing in July. *Erysipelatic swellings* prevailed in June, July, and August, 1731; and in November of the same year, and in August, September, and October, 1732, a fever is mentioned as occurring in the suburbs, attended with violent pain in the head, raving, and watchfulness. This fever is perhaps the same with that which prevailed epidemically over Great Britain in 1817 and 1818, and which is never entirely banished from great cities. Pleuritic diseases prevailed in October 1731, and more generally in March, April, and May, 1732; and in November and December, *catarrhs, diarrhæas*, and rheumatic complaints, seem to have been then, as now, very prevalent. In December 1732, *fevers of the cold*, or influenza, occurred epidemically, and continued till the middle of January 1733, when they began to decrease, and diminished daily till the end of that month. This epidemic prevailed at this time over all Europe. In February 1732, rheumatic and pleuritic fevers succeeded to the colds, and continued all March; and slow fever was likewise frequent.

Intermittent fevers, or agues, which, from the preceding statements, appear to have annually appeared in Edinburgh in the early part of the last century, have, since the draining of the marshy grounds on the

south and north of the city, entirely disappeared, and are now rarely seen.

The *Synochus*, or *common continued fever* of this country, always prevails more or less, particularly in summer; and from this circumstance it is accordingly denominated the Summer Fever. It attacks persons of all ages; but the young and plethoric seem more liable to it than others. It is seldom dangerous, though in some cases the feverish symptoms continue for weeks.

But by far the most severe species of fever, and that from which, perhaps, populous towns are seldom or never free, is the *continued fever* of a contagious nature, commonly denominated Typhus or Nervous Fever. This fever, which has prevailed epidemically in Edinburgh, as well as over the whole kingdom, for these two years past, occurred in Edinburgh to such an extent, that the fever wards in the Infirmary were not sufficient for the number of patients. It took its rise in Edinburgh, as far as could be ascertained, in one of those mendicant lodging-houses in the Grass-market, where strangers, vagrants, or beggars, take up their temporary residence.

The variable climate, and exposed situation of Edinburgh, render its inhabitants peculiarly liable to catarrhs and pectoral complaints; and the alternations of temperature, which so frequently occur, render chronic rheumatism a very common disease. Pulmonary consumptions, from the same causes, are not unfrequent.

Scarlet-fever, measles, and hooping-cough, prevail epidemically in Edinburgh as in other places; but small-pox, since the introduction of vaccination, is less formidable now than formerly.

Upon the whole, there is no disease to which it can be said the inhabitants of Edinburgh are peculiarly liable; the situation of the city is favourable to health; and the mortality, it is believed, is small in proportion to the population.

POPULATION.

FROM a paper in the possession of the Session-clerk of Edinburgh, entitled, "A list of the hail possessors (of houses) in the different parishes," the number of families in the year 1678 appears to have been as follows:

In the N. W. or Tolbooth parish,	-	513
N. or High Church ditto,	-	389
N. E. or College ditto,	-	470
S. W. or Old Greyfriars ditto,		672
S. or Old Church ditto,	-	625
S. E. or Tron ditto,	-	664
		<hr/>
Total,		3333

The old part of the city at that time consisted only of the above six parishes, of consequence the foregoing list contained every family then living in what was properly to be called the city of Edinburgh. Supposing that there were at that time six individuals in every family, (and this has not been thought by some an average too great for Edinburgh,) the total number of persons would amount to 19,998. If the suburb of Canongate is reckoned to have contained 2500 inhabitants, the parish of St Cuthbert's 7000, and those of South and North Leith 6000 persons, the total number of individuals in Edinburgh and its neighbourhood was, in the year 1678, 35,500.

In a paper communicated by the late Dr Blair, and copied into the "Statistical Account of Scotland," containing an enumeration of families and examinable persons in the city of Edinburgh, apparently taken in

the year 1722, the numbers, including the usual proportion of one fourth of the examinable persons for children, amounted to 25,420 ; and if 15,000 is allowed for the suburbs and the environs, the total number of inhabitants would be 40,420.

Maitland, in his "History of Edinburgh," founding his computation on the register of burials, makes the number of inhabitants in the city to amount to at least 48,000 in 1753. But that calculation is not much to be regarded, as, in 1755, an enumeration was made, at the desire of the late Dr Webster, when the numbers appeared to be as follows :

In the Old Town of Edinburgh,	31,122
In the Canongate, - -	4,500
In the parish of St Cuthbert's,	12,168
In South Leith, - -	7,200
In North Leith, - -	2,205
	<hr/>
Total,	57,195

Mr Arnot's computation in 1775 is still more considerable. According to his account, the number of families in Edinburgh, Leith, and the environs, amounts to 13,806, which, calculating at the rate of six persons to each family, makes the number of inhabitants to be 82,836, which, added to 1400 for the castle, hospitals, &c. amounts in all to 84,236. But six to a family has been reckoned by some too large an average even for Edinburgh, large in general as the families there are ; and it has been reckoned nearer the truth to take five as the average number of a family. This, adding 1400 for the castle, &c. would bring the number of inhabitants in the city and suburbs, including Leith, in 1775, to 70,430.

The enumeration made in 1791 for the Statistical report of the city, states the total number of inhabitants in the city, suburbs, and town of Leith, at 84,886, of which 38,109 were males, and 45,444 fe-

males. This enumeration is allowed rather to be under than above the real amount. In some of the parishes lodgers were not included; and it is probable, that, had the computation been more complete, from two to three thousand individuals might have been added to the sum total.

In the enumeration made in the year 1801 of the population of Scotland, Edinburgh, its suburbs, and Leith, is stated to contain 82,560 inhabitants. Were this enumeration correct, it would appear that the population of Edinburgh, in the course of ten years, had diminished no less than 2526; but this is impossible, as during that period the city had extended greatly in size, and every house was occupied.

The population in 1811, by the parliamentary returns, was as follows:

	Number of families, 23,104.		
Males,	-	-	43,982
Females,	-	-	59,005
			<hr style="width: 100%;"/>
		Total,	102,987

OBJECTS OF NATURAL HISTORY

IN THE IMMEDIATE NEIGHBOURHOOD OF EDIN-
BURGH.*

EDINBURGH is a favourable station for the practical student of Natural History. From London it is a

* Communicated by an eminent naturalist, who also furnished the article Markets.

day's journey to get beyond the garden-grounds. Here, the excursion of a day, or even of a few hours, may fill the box of the botanist with no contemptible spoil. The immediate neighbourhood offers to the beginner, indeed, a profusion of objects in all the three kingdoms of nature. As the most convincing proof, we shall select a few articles belonging to each division, and shall specify their *habitats*, or the places where they are found.

I.—ANIMAL KINGDOM.

Of the small number of the MAMMALIA which Scotland produces, a very few only can be expected near so large a city. The Fox and the Hare are occasionally seen on the southern declivities of Arthur Seat hills. The Otter inhabits the banks of the Water of Leith, but is rare. The *Whitret** or Weasel is common; as is also the *Hurchin* or Hedgehog. The common Bat is abundant. The Squirrel (*Sciurus vulgaris*) is naturalized in the nearest woods. In the cellars and common sewers, the Norway Rat is too common; the Black Rat still inhabits the garrets of the high houses in the old city. In the Frith of Forth the Seal (*Phoca vitulina*) is continually shewing its black head, and the Porpesse (*Delphinus phœna*) is ever rolling about. Both are sometimes entangled in the nets of the Newhaven fishermen, and considerable quantities of oil are extracted from their blubber and liver. The Whalebone-Whale (*Balœna mysticetus*), and the Grampus (*Delphinus orca*), are occasionally seen. About forty years ago a Cachalot Whale, of great size (*Physeter microps*), was strand-

* Where there are appropriate *Scottish* names we have thought it might be useful to adopt them: at the same time, we have distinguished them by Italics, and have subjoined either the English or the Linnean name.

ed on Lord Rosebery's grounds near Cramond, and attracted thousands of spectators from Edinburgh. The enormous size of the head, and the excessive smallness of its eyes, are circumstances still talked of by old people; and its tongue is still often compared to a well-filled feather bed.

A very considerable variety of stationary BIRDS is to be found around Edinburgh. Among these the most beautiful is the Kingsfisher, which inhabits the river Leith, and the Blue-backed Shrike, which haunts about Arthur-Seat hills. The Kestrel yearly breeds in the high precipitous rocks of the Castle fronting Prince's Street. Some uncommon birds visit us in summer, as the Goat-sucker (*Caprimulgus Europæus*); the *Corn-Crake* or Land-rail, &c. The call of the Cuckoo or *Gouk* is first heard about the lake of Duddingstone, whose neighbourhood it frequents, about May-day, and it continues till the middle of June. About this last period, great numbers of Swifts (*Hirundo apus*) seem to delight to spend the evening in darting backward and forward among the lofty buildings of the Old Town of Edinburgh, uttering perpetual shrieks. Other migratory birds spend a part of the winter with us; as the *Snowflake* (*Emberhiza nivalis*), the *Feltifer* or Fieldfare (*Turdus pilaris*), with its constant companion the Red-wing (*Turdus iliacus*), and sometimes the Bohemia Chatterer. The Golden Oriole (*Oriolus galbula*) has been shot in the immediate neighbourhood of the city. A flock of the beautiful little Norwegian bird *Fringilla flammea*, alighted on the light-house of Inchkeith one evening in winter 1804-5, being attracted by the light: several, which were stunned by striking against the panes of glass, were picked up by the light-house keepers. Woodcocks, in like manner, frequently perch on this light-house upon their arrival from the forests of Norway, in the dark evenings of October. The islands in the Frith are, during summer, frequented by the *Kitty-wake*

(*Larus tridactylus*); and the *Pictarny* (*Sterna hirundo*); which breed on the Bass rock along with the Gannet or *Solan-goose* (*Pelecanus Bassanus*). The Cormorant (*P. carbo*); the *Scart* or Shag (*P. graculus*); *Scout* (*Colymbus troile*), and Razor-bill or *Marrot* (*Alca torda*), frequent the Frith at all times. A few pairs of the *Dunter-goose* or Eiderduck (*Anas mollissima*) breed annually on Inchkeith, Inchcolm, and the May Island. The *Malmock* or Fulmar (*Procellaria glacialis*) makes his appearance in the Frith in very hard winters; but departs very early in the spring to the northward. The Stormy Petrel or Mother Carey's Chicken (*P. pelagica*) has been observed within Leith harbour in very stormy weather. The Northern Diver (*Colymbus glacialis*) also comes in severe winters, and has been taken in the Frith as late as April. The Velvet Duck (*Anas fusca*) is common, as is also the Puffin or *Willick* (*Alca puffinus*). Duddingstone lake is inhabited by the Coot and Water-hen (*Fulica atra* and *chloropus*), and by the variety of the latter called *Fulica fusca* by the late Dr Walker.

The poultry-market of Edinburgh is worth a frequent visit from the ornithologist. Some of the rarer aquatic birds, sent from different parts of the country, occasionally occur on the stalls during winter; the Long-tailed Duck or *Caloo* (*Anas glacialis*), and the Golden-eye (*A. clangula*), are not uncommon. The White-fronted goose (*A. albifrons*), the Bean goose (*A. fabalis*), and the Bernacle (*A. erythropus*), also occur; together with the Merganser (*Mergus serrator*), and the Dusky Grebe (*Colymbus nigricans*). Ptarmigan, Snipes, and small birds, are also sold. Among what the poulterers call Snipes, birds of the genus *Tringa*, particularly *T. cinerea*, *morinella*, and *Grenovicensis*, are often included. (See *Poultry Market*, p. 351).

Of the reptile AMPHIBIA we have in the King's

Park four species of lizard (*Lacerta agilis*, *vulgaris*, *palustris*, and *maculata* of Sheppard), here called *asks*—an abbreviation of *askers*, the old English name, but often confounded with the name *asps*, to the great hurt of the harmless lizards. The Blind-worm (*Anguis fragilis*) is sometimes found in banks of loose earth.

FISHES.—A specimen of the rare Opah (*Zeus luna*) was, a few years ago, taken near Cramond, and is preserved in the museum of Sir Patrick Walker. The short Diodon or Sun-fish (*Diodon mola*) has also been caught at Cramond, and is preserved in the same gentleman's museum. The Sturgeon (*Acipenser sturio*) frequently enters the mouth of the river Almond, and is sometimes killed. The Gar (*Esox belone*) is occasionally caught, but is by no means common. The Saury-pike (*Esox saurus*), which, it seems, is hardly known in the south, sometimes enters our Frith in vast shoals during winter. It is generally named the *Gowdanook*. At ebb-tide it is often found alive with its long curved nose sticking in the sludge, as if it considered itself sufficiently hid when its head was immured. The *Sea-cat* or *Wolf-fish* (*Anarhichas lupus*) is pretty common; sometimes it is got five feet long. The *Bergil*, or *Labrus balanus* of Dr Shaw, is found in the Frith during summer; together with the *Brassy* or *L. cornubius*. The *Basse* (*Perca labrax*), and the *Bib* (*Gadus luscus*), are caught at the same season. The *Gemmeous* and *Sordid Dragonet* (*Callionymus lyra* and *dracunculus*) are very common in the mouth of the Frith.—From observations made at Newhaven, it seems probable that these fishes, though ranked as distinct species by Linné and Pennant, are merely male and female of the same species. The male when in the water, or when newly caught, shines with the most brilliant azure and golden tints, and is much admired by the fishers, who call it *gowdie* or *chanticleer*.

A large species of Gilt-head, of a fine silvery hue (*Sparus dentatus*, Sp. Raii of Dr Shaw), is sometimes, though rarely, caught.

The Smooth-hound and the Tope (*Squalus mustelus* and *galeus*), with the angel-fish (*Sq. squatina*), are occasionally entangled in the fishing nets, and carried into Newhaven for the sake of the oil to be got by boiling their livers. The latter is the animal which has sometimes been described as a *mermaid*. Piked dog-fishes (*Sq. acanthias*) accompany the shoals of herring into the Frith, and are oftener caught than the fishermen could wish, as they prove very destructive to their nets.

Conger-eels, nine or ten feet in length, are sometimes, though not very frequently, taken in the Frith.

The lakes of Duddingstone and Lochend contain Pike and Perch; the river of Leith, the Loche, the *nine-eyed-eel* or River-Lamprey, &c.; but trout are nearly expelled from this river, at least in the vicinity of the city, by the refuse from the numerous distilleries established on its banks.

The fish-market will occasionally yield the ichthyologist some curious objects. The Saury-pike and Sea-pike may be expected in winter. The Lumpfish, Sparling, and Sea-lamprey occur in spring: And the Gilt-head and Wrasse during summer. (See article *Fish-market*, p. 353.)

INSECTA.—The entomologist finds the objects of his study in every place. The *Julus oniscoides* of Townson, at first sight resembling *Oniscus armadillo*, is found under stones in the King's Park, generally about an ant hill. *Papilio Artaxerxes* has been seen in the marshy grounds of Arthur's Seat hills, overlooking the village of Duddingstone; this is accounted one of the rarest British butterflies. *Phalangium hirsutum* may be found by rummaging among the refuse of the

Newhaven oyster-boats. In the same way may be got a variety of crustaceous insects; *Cancer araneus*; *C. depurator*; *C. longicornis*; *C. strigosus*; *C. locusta*; and *C. bernardus*, or hermit crab, so named from its always inhabiting a turbinated shell. But the most curious of the small cancri is the *C. phalangium*, which, in order to deceive its prey, dresses itself with tender marine plants or zoophytes. It may sometimes be found at Newhaven disguised as a plant of *fucus sinuosus*; at other times neatly dressed out like the zoophyte called *Flustra truncata*. In the skate-nets, which the Newhaven fishers sometimes sink near the mouth of the Frith, *C. Norvegicus* is often entangled. Large and fine specimens of the rare *C. horridus* are sometimes thus taken. *C. symnista* is found on the shores after heavy east winds. The lobster is occasionally caught; the edible crab or *partain* (*C. pagurus*) is very common. Prawns and Shrimps are not unfrequent.

Of the *VERMES intestina*, Leith sands afford the *Lumbricus marinus*, dug up by the fishwomen for bait, under the name of *lug-worm*; and the *Hirudo muricata* is not unfrequently found entwined among the roots of the great *tangle* (*Fucus digitatus*.)

Of the *mollusca*, the Cuttle-fish or *hose-fish* (*Sepia loligo*) is common; the *Sepia octopodia* is also found, but is more rare. The bones of *S. officinalis* are frequently cast ashore. *Doris argo*, *Aphrodita aculeata*, *Echinus esculentus* and *spatagus*, are frequently cast upon the beach after winter storms, and especially after east winds. The *Holothuria pentacula* is at times dredged up in fishing for oysters. The Sea Anemones (particularly *Actinia crassicornis*) every where adhere to the rocks left uncovered at ebb-tide. Two species of very long sea-worms are occasionally brought up from the deep water of the roadstead by the oyster dredges; one is the *Nereis flabelligera*, the other is a black animal, perhaps nondescript, known to the fish-

ers by the name of the Black worm. It is often between twenty and thirty feet in length. It may be found in the Newhaven oyster-boats in the spring season. This black worm has been described in the Naturalist's Miscellany under the title of *Linea longissima*.

Of *Testacea* about sixty different species are found on the shore, some of them not common. *Venus Islandica*, (*gawkie*,) *Strombus pes pelecani*, *Solen pelucidus*, *Tellina ferroensis*, and *Cypræa pediculus*, are got at Figget Whins after storms. *Cardium echinatum* and *ciliare*, and *Nerita glaucina*, are occasionally cast up on the sandy beach behind the glass-works at Leith during winter. *Bulla aperta* is not uncommon at Carolina Park, where its very light, almost membranaceous shells, are tossed about by the wind. *Patella lævis* and *pellucida*, with *Mytilus discors*, are found adhering to the stalks and leaves of the large sea weeds that are thrown ashore in winter, while the roots or claspers of these tangles are generally invested with *Lepas striata*, which is rare in England. In short, if the conchologist search the rejectamenta on the beach after high winds, which communicate to the Frith the agitation of the German Ocean, he will never fail to make some acquisitions. From among the refuse of the Newhaven oyster-boats some rare shells may be often picked; such as *Mytilus discrepans*, of a large size; *Arca nucleus*, *Mya inæquivalvis*, &c. *Mytilus cygneus* inhabits Lochend; *Mytilus anatinus* the Water of Leith.

Zoophyta are to be found in great variety on the shores of the Frith after high winds. But the oyster-boats at Newhaven afford the best and rarest specimens. The oyster-dredge always entangles quantities of *Sertulariæ*, *Flustræ*, &c. which the fishermen call Summer-growth. About thirty species of *Sertulariæ* may thus be got; among others the beautiful *Sertu-*

laria operculata, abietina, cupressina, and fastigiata; the curious *bottlebrush*, or *Sertularia thuya*; with very large specimens of *Sertularia antennina*; to which may be added some species that are less generally noticed, particularly *Sertularia polyzonias*, *lendera*, and *muricata*. Small specimens of the Fan-coral, *Gorgonia flabellum*, are sometimes, though rarely, got in the Frith. The coral of the shops (*Corallina officinalis*) is common. Several species of *Flustra* are dredged up with the oysters, particularly *F. carbacea*, which, according to authors, is rare in many places.

II.—VEGETABLE KINGDOM.

The hills, rocks, lakes, and shores, which diversify the neighbourhood of Edinburgh, offer a rich field to the botanical inquirer. Even Arthur's Seat hills alone present him with about four hundred different species. Among these some pretty rare plants are numbered; *Asplenium septentrionale*, *Arenaria verna*, *Potentilla verna*, *Salvia verbenaca*, *Thalictrum minus*, *Gnaphalium dioicum*, and others. Besides these may be found, in the King's Park, two of the rarer of the British gramina, *Poa rigida* and *Hordeum pratense*; and among the cliffs may be seen two uncommon native shrubs, the Spindle-tree (*Euonymus Europæus*) and the White-beam (*Pyrus aria*.) Several plants remarkable for their beauty adorn these hills; among these, the Maiden-pink, (*Dianthus deltoides*,) the Dropwort, (*Spiræa filipendula*,) and the Catchfly, (*Lychnis viscaria*,) deserve particular notice. The margin of Duddingstone Lake is enlivened by *Ranunculus lingua*, and *Stellaria glauca*, together with the elegant *Butomus umbellatus* or Flowering-rush. In the appendix to Lightfoot's "Flora Scotica" is a list of plants growing in the King's Park, Edinburgh, including Arthur's Seat and Salisbury Crags. To this list may be added, *Circæa alpina*, *Sanicula Europæa*,

Viola lutea, *Saxifraga tridactylites*, *Alisma ranunculoides*, *Juniperus communis*, and many Musci, Algæ, and Fungi. Among the Musci, *Phascum piliferum*, a very minute and rare moss, growing on the bank below the columnar greenstone rocks; and *Grimmia acuta*, observed there by the late Mr Don. Among the Algæ, *Lichen coccineus*, like drops of blood upon the rocks; and among the Fungi, *Agaricus terreus*, growing in large semicircular tracks on the middle ridge of hills, the deleterious spawn of this mushroom seeming here to occasion those withered traces in the grass which have commonly been denominated *Fairy rings*. Pentland Hills, as might be expected, afford some rare plants; in particular *Listera ovata* in Swanston Wood; *Primula farinosa* in marshy spots above Woodhouselee; *Eriophorum polystachion*, *Scirpus multicaulis*, and *Vaccinium oxycoccus*, or cranberry-bush, in peat marshes; with *Epilobium angustifolium* and *Galium pusillum*, at the spot generally called Habbie's How. In a wood on the banks of the Water of Leith, near Colinton, the magnificent species of Valerian, *Valeriana pyrenaica*, is common, and seems to be indigenous. Two poisonous umbelliferous plants occur in the vicinity of Edinburgh. 1. *Cicuta virosa*, (long-leaved water hemlock or cowbane,) too plentiful on the margin of the lake of Lochend; here it frequently proves destructive to cows who browse it, and instances are on record of its proving fatal to the human species. In "Birrel's Diary" this entry occurs: "1568, April 20. Two women eat hemlock at Restalrig, and immediately died." Now, as Restalrig is in the immediate neighbourhood of Lochend, and as the water-hemlock is much more virulent than the common hemlock, (*Conium maculatum*,) we may with probability ascribe the death of these women to their incautiously gathering the roots of the cicuta. 2. *Phellandrium aquaticum* (horse-bane or water-hemlock.) This is not so deleterious as the cicuta, and it is a rare plant. It is mentioned by Lightfoot as found

in the *Loch* of Corstorphine; that *loch* has long been drained, but the *Phellandrium* still exists in the principal drain of Corstorphine meadow. *Chærophyllum aureum* is another rarity found in that neighbourhood. Roslin and Ravelstone Woods afford some of the rarer mosses and other *Cryptogamia*. A considerable number of curious plants is found on the shores of the Frith; particularly *Ligusticum Scoticum* and *Hieracium umbellatum* at Figget Whins. The turf along the shore is finely decked, during summer, with the purple cocks-head (*Astragalus hypoglottis*); and the drifted sand is variegated with the elegant sea-rocket, (*Bunias cakile*), and the curious plant called prickly glass-wort, (*Salsola kali*), which is one of those from which *barilla* is made. *Inchkeith* affords *Glecoma hirsuta* sparingly, and *Grimmia maritima* in abundance. The Frith yields a considerable variety of submarine plants, above thirty species of *Fuci*, and a great many *Ulvæ* and *Confervæ*. Among the rarer of the *fuci*, may be mentioned *Fucus ligulatus*, *F. asparagoides*, *F. corneus*, and the minute one, *F. pygmæus*.

III.—MINERAL KINGDOM.

The great mass of compact blue *whin-rock* or *basalt* on which the *Castle of Edinburgh* is built contains much *Zeolite*, compact, fibrous, and sometimes finely radiated (*mesotype*); together with *Tremolite*, which is exceedingly phosphorescent, and amorphous *Prehnite*. Beds of quartzy sandstone alternate with the *basalt*. The *Calton Hill* offers a huge mass of *trap* and *porphyry* to the inspection of the *mineralogist*, having at first view little appearance of stratification. The sections made, however, in the course of forming the new roads on the south and north sides of the hill, show distinctly that the whole rocks are stratified, and dip to the eastward at an angle, varying from 18° to 20° , with a general direction southward and northward. The lowest bed, to the westward, is sandstone, and the highest, to the eastward, is also sandstone; and the

whole intermediate rocks may be considered as belonging to the Coal Formation of Mid Lothian; for, on the new London road, where it overlooks the palace of Holyroodhouse, the strata consist of thin beds of wacke, bituminous shale, clay ironstone, and sandstone repeatedly alternating with each other; and the operations in various parts of the hill have afforded evidence that all the rocks composing the hill gradually pass into each other, or have had their origin in a deposition from one grand menstruum. The porphyry, in one place, was seen passing into greenstone, the greenstone, in another, making a transition into wacke, the wacke again passing into bituminous shale, and the shale both into clay-ironstone and sandstone. The mural face of an old quarry immediately below Nelson's monument displays a section of the upper part of the hill to a considerable depth; the bed of porphyry is here forty feet thick; immediately over this lies a bed of amygdaloid, in calcareous cavities of which is found the reddish variety of Cubical Zeolite, called Sarcite by Mr Townson on account of its flesh colour. Small nests of glance-coal have also been found in this rock, very near to the summit of the hill. Arthur's Seat hills exhibit on the south fine columns of porphyritic greenstone, some groups upright, others lying horizontally, and presenting their bases or ends. These are in some places invested with a coating of Prehnite, shewing on its surface mamillary crystals, of an apple-green colour. In the fissures of the columns the same mineral is found in amorphous masses, and of a reddish hue. Over the porphyritic greenstone a vast platform of trap-tuff is incumbent, the upper part of which forms what is called the Lion's Back. Imbedded in this tuff considerable masses of siliceous sandstone may in different parts be observed. The trap-tuff is surmounted by the peak of the mountain, consisting of basalt. Near the lake of Duddingstone, beds of quartzzy sandstone, and of siliceous limestone, crop

out; and in the basalt here, grains of Olivin and of Augite, together with crystals of Basaltic Hornblende, are abundant.

The bold and lofty amphitheatre of rock called Salisbury Crags consists of greenstone, incumbent on beds of sandstone, slate-clay, and clay-ironstone. In a horizontal layer in the midst of the greenstone bed, numerous beautiful crystals of cubicite are found. The beds are distinctly seen only in one or two places, being generally concealed by the extensive talus, which is accumulated against the front of its crags. In one place, however, a quarry of sandstone has been opened *under* the greenstone. The superior hardness of the sandstone at the line of contact has been considered as an argument in favour of that theory which ascribes the consolidation of such rocks to the action of heat, and which views the common whinstone rocks of Scotland as the unerupted lavas of former ages of the world. In another quarry, near Holyroodhouse, beautiful radiated Hæmatites has been found, intermixed with Steatite, green fibrous calcareous spar, and a kind of clay-ironstone approaching to Riddle. Beds of greenstone and sandstone are here seen to alternate several times. Masses of Heavy-spar (sulphate of baryta) may here be often found adhering to the sandstone. Lac lunæ may also be observed lining the fissures of the rocks, and amethystine quartz crystals are not unfrequent. Near to St Anthony's Chapel some very beautiful spotted Jasper has been dug by the Edinburgh lapidaries; but the vein, as far as easily accessible, has been exhausted. Crystals and grains of Augite are abundant in the rock near the chapel.

The sandstone strata which have at different times been laid open in digging foundations of houses in the New Town, particularly near the Customhouse, have been found to be traversed by a great vein of greenstone, from fifty to sixty feet wide, running east and west, from the Customhouse to Marshall's Entry, Leith Walk. Greenstone veins are well known in

coal districts by the name of *whin-dikes*. Two such *dikes* are excellently seen in the bed of the Water of Leith, crossing the horizontal strata transversely; the one vein* is immediately below St Bernard's Well; the other a little higher up the river. The great vein above mentioned was formerly worked at Broughton, for paving-stones and road-metal; and at that time small specimens of Cobalt-ore, of a peach-blossom colour, were found in its walls.

Greenstone or whinstone occurs also in regular beds. In a thick bed of this rock, near Bell's Mills, a large mass of coarse drawing-slate may be seen.*

Upon Leith shores, nodules of Agate, Carnelian, and Chalcedony, with masses of Chlorite imbedded in Quartz, may occasionally be picked up. The large granite tumblers scattered here and there along the beach, will not fail to attract the attention of the geologist, there being no granite rocks to a great distance around, and the masses being too considerable to admit of the supposition of their having been brought hither as ballast. At Carolina Park, about a mile west from Newhaven, the rocks are finely exposed by the action of the sea; beds of greenstone here appear to alternate with beds of sandstone, of clay, and of clay-ironstone. The trap rock of Craigiehall Hills abounds with Analcime, and with greenish fibrous Zeolite. The Pentland Hills present to the northward large rocks of Felspar in mass, pretty much decomposed, which, from its resemblance to the Petunse of the Chinese, or material from which porcelain is manufactured, has been called Petunse Pentlandica. Where some spots of Logan Hill, not far from Habbie's How, are exposed, by the action of a rivulet, Chalcedony, striped Jasper,

* A detailed description of the rocks in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh, and an account of their geognostical relations, by Professor Jameson, may be seen in Nos. I. and II. of the Edinburgh Philosophical Journal.

and Chlorite, are found. At the waterfall of Habbie's How the rivulet has cut through a very curious breccia, or puddingstone-rock, of great thickness. Large veins of Heavy-spar are observed in different places of the Pentlands. At Gilmerton, the strata being much inclined, have been cut through in mining, and have disclosed a series of mineral beds about a mile in thickness. The beds are of greenstone, limestone, clay-ironstone, sandstone, and coal. Of the last there are sixty different seams, thick or thin, twenty of which have been worked. St Catharine's Well, at the seat of Lord Advocate Rae, about three miles south from Edinburgh, is continually covered with a scum of Naphtha or Petroleum; and to the supposed virtues of this mineral oil is to be ascribed the fame of this well in former times, when its decoration was an object to the monarch of Scotland.

REMARKABLE OBJECTS

IN THE VICINITY OF EDINBURGH.

The Castle Hill,

A high terrace at the western extremity of the Old Town, commands an extensive view of the subjacent country and the buildings of the city; and the prospect from the Castle itself takes in a still wider range. On the north the Frith of Forth, the opposite coast of Fife, with its fishing towns scattered along the margin of the sea, are distinctly seen; on the east Arthur's Seat and the cultivated fields of East Lothian, with the conical hill called North Berwick Law, and the Bass rock in the distance; and on the south the hills of Braid and Craiglockhart, and the Pentland Hills.

The Calton Hill

Is a rocky eminence almost within the city. The ascent is now easy by the new road and Regent Bridge; and the walks lately formed around and near its summit present at every step views of unparalleled variety and beauty. The city from this eminence is seen below as if it were delineated on a map; and the Frith of Forth with its shipping, and the mountain scenery around, present a succession of objects which are rarely seen in combination. The Observatory and Nelson's Monument crown the highest part of the hill; and farther down, on the south, are the New Prison and Bridewell. In the Calton burying-ground, at the entrance to the hill from the west, is a large circular monument, the burial-place of David Hume. The late celebrated Professor Playfair was also interred in this cemetery.

The King's Park.

The King's Park, at the eastern extremity of the city, affords many beautiful walks. This park is inclosed with a wall built by James V., and is about three miles in circumference. It consists chiefly of rocky and steep hills, or rather of one hill which rises into three tops. The highest of these tops, called Arthur's Seat, rises with a rugged and steep ascent, to the height of 822 feet above the level of the sea. From the top of this eminence the view is grand, and remarkably extensive. The metropolis, the German Ocean, the course of the Forth, the Grampian mountains, and a large portion of the most populous and best cultivated part of the kingdom, form a landscape at once beautiful and sublime. That part of the hill on the west which overlooks the city, and is denominated Salisbury Crags, presents a semicircular range of precipitous rocks, which has much the appearance of a mural crown. At the northern extremity of the

eastern division of this hill, stand the ruins of the Chapel and Hermitage of St Anthony.

On the south side of the hill is a small ridge of rocks, noted for a remarkable echo; and a little to the eastward of this, above the footpath which leads to the village of Duddingstone, is a superb range of porphyritic greenstone columns, of a pentagonal or hexagonal form, from 50 to 60 feet in length, and five in diameter. At the bottom of the hill in this place is the Lake of Duddingstone, on the north side of which is the parish church. The greenstone, of which these hills are composed, afford an excellent and inexhaustible supply of stones for paving the streets of the city.

The Meadows.

On the south side of the city is the retired walk called *The Meadows*. This place was formerly a lake called the South Loch, which was drained about the beginning of the 18th century, by Thomas Hope, to whom it was let on lease. Hope became bound, by the terms of this lease, not only to drain the lake or marsh, but to make a walk round it of 24 feet in width, with a hedge and a row of trees; and a walk across, from north to south, bordered with lime-trees. This is the origin of the present beautiful walks. The circumference of the Meadows is about one mile and a half.

To the south-west of the Meadows lie the downs called *Burntsfield Links*, where the citizens in summer amuse themselves at the favourite Scottish game of Golf, and where the troops stationed in the city generally perform their exercises.

Farther to the south and west is what was formerly called the *Borough Moor*, a large tract of ground, supposed to have been granted to the citizens of Edinburgh by David I. This ground, in the year 1513, appears to have been covered with wood, as at that times certain privileges were granted to the citizens who built their houses of the wood of this moor. In the Borough Moor James IV. reviewed his gallant ar-

my, (in which were many of the inhabitants of Edinburgh, with their chief magistrate at their head,) before he marched to the fatal field of Flodden, and the stone still exists, built in the wall of a dike, to which the royal standard was affixed.

Near the head of Burntsfield Links stand Gillespie's Hospital and Free-school, the former of which occupies the site of an old castellated building, removed a few years ago, called Wryte's House. A little to the south-west of this building stands Merchiston Tower, an ancient building, and once the seat of the celebrated inventor of the logarithms. To the westward of this building rises Craiglockhart Hill, which is worthy the attention of the stranger, from the natural beauties which it displays, and the prospect which is afforded from its summit. Farther on, at the distance of four miles, is the picturesque village of Colinton, and the seat of Sir William Forbes. North-east from this rises the hill of Corstorphine, beautifully variegated with gentlemen's seats, and ornamental plantations. On one part of the hill, famed for the landscape it commands, have been built two walls, crossing each other at right angles, and in each of the four angles thus formed a seat is placed, which altogether commands as fine and as varied a selection of objects as is any where to be met with.

St Bernard's Well.

On the northern side of the city, the walk along the Water of Leith to St Bernard's Well is peculiarly beautiful. St Bernard's Well had been long distinguished for the medicinal virtues of its waters, which are of the sulphureous kind. The qualities of this spring falling under the notice of the late Lord Gardenstone, his lordship purchased the property of the well, and erected a temple over it, consisting of a circle of columns, surmounted by a neat dome. In the middle is a statue of Hygeia, the Goddess of Health. The figure is well proportioned; but it

is too large for a near view. Nearly opposite to this temple, on the other side of the water, stands a tower, erected by the late Mr Walter Ross, which is almost entirely composed of stones with ancient sculptured ornaments, collected from ruinous buildings.

Hermitage of Braid.

South from the Boroughmoor, about two miles distant from Edinburgh, is the Hermitage of Braid, the sweetly retired residence of Mr Gordon. It is buried in a narrow vale, between two ranges of low and irregular hills, and is surrounded with wood. The small rivulet called Braid Burn meanders through the middle of the vale in which it stands.

About a mile to the north-east from the Hermitage of Braid stands the House of Grange, a turreted mansion, formerly the seat of the well-known military commander in the reign of Queen Mary, William Kirkaldy. In this house, too, the celebrated historian, Dr Robertson, spent the last months of his life.

Craigmillar Castle.

Craigmillar Castle, now in ruins, stands about three miles south from Edinburgh. A barmkyn, or thick rampart wall, thirty feet high, with parapets and turrets, encompasses the building. At what time Craigmillar Castle was built is unknown. It occurs, however, in record, as a fortalice, in a charter in the reign of Alexander II., in 1212, by William, son of Henry de Craigmillar, to the monastery of Dunfermline. An inscription on the gate of the outer rampart bears the date 1427. In the year 1477, John Earl of Mar, a younger brother of James III., was confined in this castle. It was also the residence of James V. for some time during his minority. In 1543 this castle was burnt and plundered by the English. Craigmillar was the frequent residence of Mary Queen of Scots, after her return from France in 1561. Her French retinue were lodged at a small distance, at the village,

which, from that circumstance, still retains the name of Little France. In the immediate neighbourhood of the castle are some excellent freestone quarries.

Duddingstone House.

Duddingstone House, a seat belonging to the Marquis of Abercorn, is situated about a mile distant from Edinburgh, on the south-east, near the village of Duddingstone. The situation of the house is low; but the building is elegant, and the surrounding grounds are finely laid out.

Portobello.

Portobello, two miles east from Edinburgh, on the coast of the Frith of Forth, is the favourite bathing-place of the inhabitants. Hot and cold baths were erected here in 1807; and it has a chapel, connected with the establishment, to which a clergyman was appointed under the sanction of the presbytery of Edinburgh, in 1818. It contains some neat streets and many handsome villas; and the resort to it in the summer season is considerable. A pottery and brickworks have long been established at Portobello.

Beyond Portobello, and about five miles from Edinburgh, is the village named Fisherrow, immediately adjacent to the town of Musselburgh, of which it forms a part. The links or downs of Musselburgh contain a stand and excellent turf racing-ground, where the Edinburgh races are now held.

Gilmerton.

At the village of Gilmerton, about three miles south from Edinburgh, is a subterraneous house cut out of the solid rock by George Paterson, a blacksmith, and finished, after five years' incessant labour, in 1724. This village is also celebrated for its sand quarry, which brings to the proprietor L. 200 *per annum*, but which is subset to a class of carters for L. 865. By

a regulation among these people eighty-four carts *per* week are driven to Edinburgh, which sell for about 12s. *per* cart, for sprinkling on the pavements of kitchens and cellars. *Yellow sand* is one of the regular cries of Edinburgh.

Dreghorn Castle,

The seat of Alexander Trotter, Esq. stands on the north side, and at the foot, of the Pentland Hills, about three miles south-west from Edinburgh. It is in the Gothic style of architecture, and very elegant. The view from the grounds is singularly rich and beautiful.

Dalkeith House.

Dalkeith House, the seat of the Duke of Buccleugh, is about six miles distant from Edinburgh, on the southern bank of the river North Esk, and in the immediate vicinity of the town of Dalkeith. This building stands on the site of an ancient castle, which was long in the possession of the family of Douglas. The Earl of Morton, regent of Scotland during the minority of James VI., used frequently to reside at this castle, and it was then commonly styled the "Lion's Den." The present edifice was built by the family of Scott, about the end of the seventeenth century. It consists of a main house and two wings, with ornaments of the Corinthian order in front. The hall, the grand staircase, and the several suites of rooms within, are spacious and elegantly finished. In Dalkeith House is a fine collection of paintings. The garden is large, and the park around is extensive. The river North Esk passes immediately under the walls, and a splendid bridge has been built over it.

Newbattle Abbey.

A little farther up, on the same river, is Newbattle Abbey, a seat belonging to the Marquis of Lothian. It stands on the northern bank of the North Esk, about seven miles south from Edinburgh, and one

mile south-west from Dalkeith. It is situated on the spot where formerly stood the ancient Abbey of Newbattle, founded here for Cistercian monks by David I. The house contains many fine paintings, and before it, on the bank of the river North Esk, opens a verdant lawn, interspersed with some straggling trees of a very great size. Close by the wall of the park stands the church of Newbattle, with a small village which has risen around it. The town of Dalkeith is within sight; and, by ascending an eminence on either side, a prospect may be obtained of the city of Edinburgh, and its rich and populous environs.

Preston Hall, nine miles from Edinburgh, the seat of Mr Callender of Crichton, and Dalhousie Castle, on the north bank of the South Esk, the seat of the Earl of Dalhousie, are worthy of a visit.

The massive ruins of Borthwick Castle, twelve miles south-east from the city, is also an object of considerable interest.

Roslin Chapel.

One of the most favourite excursions of the citizens of Edinburgh, and of travellers who visit it, is to the village of Roslin, seven miles south from Edinburgh, which is celebrated for its romantic scenery and interesting ruins. The first thing to which a stranger visiting Roslin is directed, is the elegant antique chapel, which stands in the immediate vicinity of the village. This chapel was founded by William St Clair, Earl of Orkney and Caithness, in the year 1446. In the inside, the chapel is decorated with a vast number of sculptured figures, chiefly representing pieces of Scripture history. Round the range of Gothic pillars* which encircle it are thirteen

* The pillars appear of a verdigris colour, owing to their being covered by a minute plant of rare occurrence, called by Linnaeus *Byssus æruginosa*.

niches, which most probably were filled with statues of our Saviour and the twelve apostles. At the east end, a little elevated above the rest of the floor, the high altar has stood; and at the west end is a monument, in fine preservation, erected to the memory of George Earl of Caithness, who died in 1582. At the front of the third and fourth pillars, between them and the north wall, is a large flag-stone, covering the family vault. Ten barons of Roslin are buried here. By the side of this is a stone, upon which is sculptured a knight, with his legs crossed, and a dog, the emblem of fidelity, at his feet. Leading from the high altar, at the east end of the chapel, is an under-ground apartment, or small chapel, founded by Elizabeth, Countess of Buchan, the wife of William above mentioned.

Roslin Castle.

A little way from the chapel stand the ruins of Roslin Castle, most romantically situated upon a rising ground above the North Esk. It is uncertain when this castle was built. About the year 1100 William de Sancto Clero, son of Waldernus Comte de Clair, who came to England with William the Conqueror, obtained from Malcom Canmore a great part of the lands and barony of Roslin. It might probably be built about that time. In history little or no mention of this castle occurs till the year 1455, when we read of Sir James Hamilton being confined in it by James II. It was burnt down in 1544 by the English forces under the Earl of Hertford. In 1650 it surrendered to General Monk. The modern part of the castle was rebuilt in the year 1563. The other parts of the castle present only a ruin of great magnitude; large masses of the walls, which are of immense thickness, having here and there fallen down. The access to the castle is by a narrow bridge, over a deep natural ravine, the sides of which are solid rock. Roslin Castle gives its name to a beautiful Scottish song.

Hawthornden.

Hawthornden stands about two miles below Roslin, on the top of a steep impending precipice of freestone rock, overhanging the river North Esk. In the face of the rock are seen the loop-holes and windows of the caves or dens from which, in 1341, the brave Alexander Ramsay often sallied out, with his gallant companions, in his predatory excursions against the English invaders. Hawthornden is a building of considerable antiquity. It is mentioned as a fortalice in the year 1433, but it is apparently much older. One part of it is a large vaulted tower, grafted on the native rock. In the upper part of this building there is a plane-tree growing, of considerable size. The gate of entrance, though of more modern date than the tower, is probably older than the dwelling-house; the iron gate was lately remaining. Under and near the mansion are two ranges of caves scooped out of the rock, probably places to secure the people and their effects in the wars between the Scots and English. The buildings now inhabited were partly rebuilt by William Drummond of Hawthornden, the celebrated historian and poet, in the year 1638. Drummond spent the greater part of his life in this beautiful retirement, and here wrote the History of the Jameses, and his Poems.

The scenery around Hawthornden, as, indeed, all along the banks of the North Esk, is beautiful and romantic; and a walk by its banks will well reward the trouble of the stranger.

Melville Castle.

Melville Castle, the seat of Lord Viscount Melville, stands on the northern bank of the North Esk, near to the village and parish church of Lasswade, at the distance of about five miles south-west from Edinburgh, and about three miles west from Dalkeith. The principal part of the building is of a square form,

with circular towers at the angles, of elegant workmanship. Two wings, of a less height than the other parts of the edifice, but of equal elegance, are attached to it.

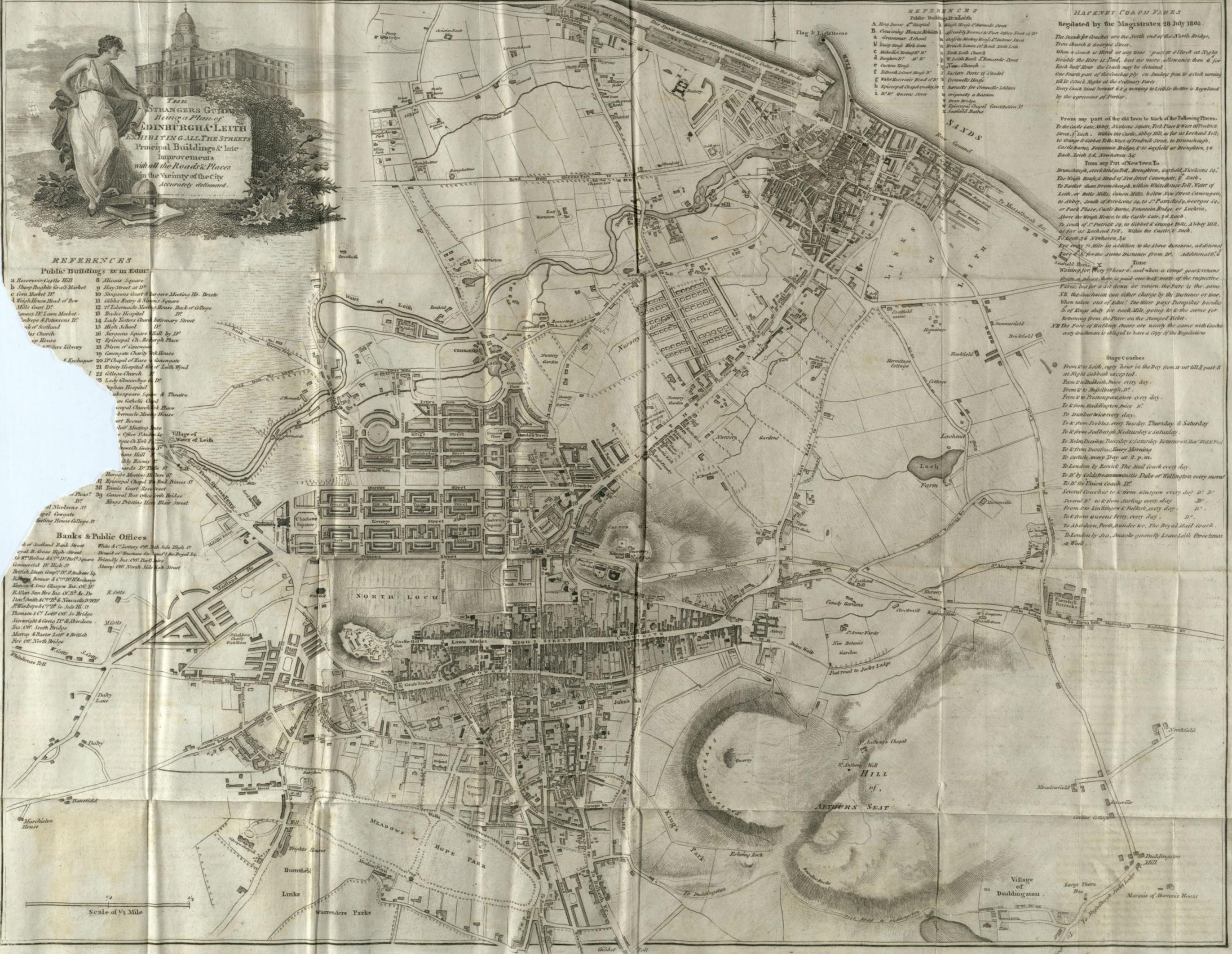
Pennycuick House.

This elegant mansion is situated about nine miles between west and south-west from Edinburgh, on the northern bank of the river North Esk, and not far from the village of Pennycuick. The principal rooms within are large, and finely proportioned. But there is a peculiar attraction to visit Pennycuick House. This is the apartment denominated *Ossian's Hall*, the ceiling of which is decorated with paintings by the pencil of Runciman, representing scenes from the Poems ascribed to Ossian. In the pleasure grounds is a small rotund building, a model of the temple of Terminus which formerly stood on the banks of the Carron, and was generally known by the name of *Arthur's Oven*.

The house and grounds of Barnton, about four miles from Edinburgh; the scenery at Craigie Hall, the seat of James Hope Vere, Esq.; Dalmeny Park, the seat of the Earl of Rosebery, seated on the shore of the Frith of Forth, are worthy of a visit; and Hopetoun House, the superb seat of the Earl of Hopetoun, twelve miles north-west from Edinburgh, is still more so.

It would require a larger space than the limits of this volume admits, to point out all the interesting scenery and remarkable objects within a short distance of Edinburgh. A few of the principal only have been noticed. Local information will be the best guide to the remainder.

3193 684/52 50



THE STRANGERS GUIDE
 Being a Plan of
EDINBURGH & LEITH
 Exhibiting all the Streets
 Principal Buildings & late
 Improvements
 with all the Roads & Places
 in the Vicinity of the City
 Accurately delineated.

REFERENCES

Public Buildings &c in Edin

- a Reservoir Castle Hill
- b Sheep Buighs Grass Market
- c Corn Market D^o
- d High House Head of Bow
- e Mills Court D^o
- f Tobacco D^o Lawn Market
- g Exchange & Pittenwee D^o
- h Bank of Scotland
- i Exchange
- j Exchange
- k Exchange
- l Exchange
- m Exchange
- n Exchange
- o Exchange
- p Exchange
- q Exchange
- r Exchange
- s Exchange
- t Exchange
- u Exchange
- v Exchange
- w Exchange
- x Exchange
- y Exchange
- z Exchange

Banks & Public Offices

- a of Scotland Bank Street
- b Royal B. Bank High Street
- c Bank of England 100 D^o Bank Square
- d Commercial Bank High St
- e British Loan Office D^o St Andrew's Sq
- f Bank of Montreal 100 D^o Bank Square
- g Bank of North America 100 D^o Bank Square
- h Bank of the City 100 D^o Bank Square
- i Bank of the West 100 D^o Bank Square
- j Bank of the East 100 D^o Bank Square
- k Bank of the South 100 D^o Bank Square
- l Bank of the North 100 D^o Bank Square
- m Bank of the West 100 D^o Bank Square
- n Bank of the East 100 D^o Bank Square
- o Bank of the South 100 D^o Bank Square
- p Bank of the North 100 D^o Bank Square
- q Bank of the West 100 D^o Bank Square
- r Bank of the East 100 D^o Bank Square
- s Bank of the South 100 D^o Bank Square
- t Bank of the North 100 D^o Bank Square
- u Bank of the West 100 D^o Bank Square
- v Bank of the East 100 D^o Bank Square
- w Bank of the South 100 D^o Bank Square
- x Bank of the North 100 D^o Bank Square
- y Bank of the West 100 D^o Bank Square
- z Bank of the East 100 D^o Bank Square

- REFERENCES**
 Public Buildings in Leith
- a King James's Hospital
 - b Assembly House
 - c Grammar School
 - d Young Men's Work House
 - e Methodist Meeting D^o
 - f Burghers D^o W^o D^o
 - g Custom House
 - h Leith Court House
 - i Water Receiver Head of D^o
 - j Episcopal Chapel (quadrant)
 - k D^o Queen's Street
 - l High House
 - m Assembly House
 - n Grammar School
 - o Young Men's Work House
 - p Methodist Meeting D^o
 - q Burghers D^o W^o D^o
 - r Custom House
 - s Leith Court House
 - t Water Receiver Head of D^o
 - u Episcopal Chapel (quadrant)
 - v D^o Queen's Street

HACKNEY COACH FARES
 Regulated by the Magistrates 28 July 1803

The Stands for Coaches are the North end of the North Bridge, from Church & George's Street.

When a Coach is hired at any time past 6 o'clock at Night Double the Hire is paid, but no more allowance than 6 for each half hour the Coach may be detained.

One fourth part of the Coaches ply on Sundays from 10 o'clock morning till 6 o'clock Night at the ordinary Fare.

Every Coach must depart 6 & 9 morning to Leith & return is Regulated by the agreement of Parties.

From any part of the old Town to Each of the Following Places.

To the Castle Gate, Abbey, Nicolson's Square, Park Place & West of Patrick Street, 2^d each. Within the Castle, Abbey Hill, as far as Leithard Toll, to George & Siddell's, West of Patrick Street, to Drumwagh, Castle Hill, Fountain Bridge, & to sayfield or Broughton, 1s. Each, Leith 2s. 6d. Newhaven 3s.

From any Part of New Town To

Drumwagh, street bridge, Broughton, sayfield, Nicolson's Sq. The Water Works, Head of New Street (Canonique), 2^d each. To further than Drumwagh, within Whitehouse Toll, Water of Leith, or Bell's Mill, Canon Mills, below New Street Canonique, to Abbey, south of Nicolson's Sq. to 2^d Patrick's Sq. George's Sq. or Park Place, Castle Hill, Fountain Bridge, or Leith, Above the Weigh House, to the Castle Gate, 2s. each.

To South of 2^d Patrick's Sq. to Gibbet & George Tolls, Abbey Hill, as far as Leithard Toll, within the Castle, 2^d each.

To Leith, 2s. 6d. Newhaven, 3s.

For every 1/2 Mile in addition to the above distances, additional Fare 6^d for the same Distance from D^o. Additionally, 6^d for each 1/2 Mile.

Waiting for every 1/2 hour 6^d, and when a Comp. goes & returns from a place, there is paid one half more of the respective Fares, but for a Sit down or return, the Fare is the same.

XX. The Coachman can either charge by the Distance or time, When taken out of Town. The Hire pays Purveyor's duties 5^d of Excise duty for each Mile, going to & the same for returning from the Place on the stamped Ticket.

XXI. The Fare of Hackney Coaches are nearly the same with Coaches every Coachman is obliged to have a copy of the Regulation.

Stage Coaches

From & to Leith, every Hour in the Day from 11 till 2 past 3 at Night Sabbath excepted.

From & to Dalkeith twice every day.

From & to Haddington, D^o.

From & to Prestonpans every day.

To & from Dunbar, every Tuesday, Thursday & Saturday.

To & from Jedburgh, Wednesday & Saturday.

To & from Dunfermline, Tuesday & Saturday Returns on New roads from To & from Dunfermline, Every Morning.

To & from Perth, every Day at 2 p.m.

To London by Berwick, The Mail Coach every day.

To D^o by Collieston, the Duke of Wellington every morning.

To D^o the Union Coach D^o.

Several Coaches to & from Glasgow every day D^o D^o.

Several D^o to & from Stirling every day D^o D^o.

From & to Linlithgow & Falkirk, every day D^o D^o.

To & from Queens Ferry, every day D^o D^o.

To Aberdeen, Perth, Dundee &c. The Royal Mail Coach.

To London by Sea, 3 weeks generally Leave Leith three times a Week.

Scale of 1/2 Mile

10551