

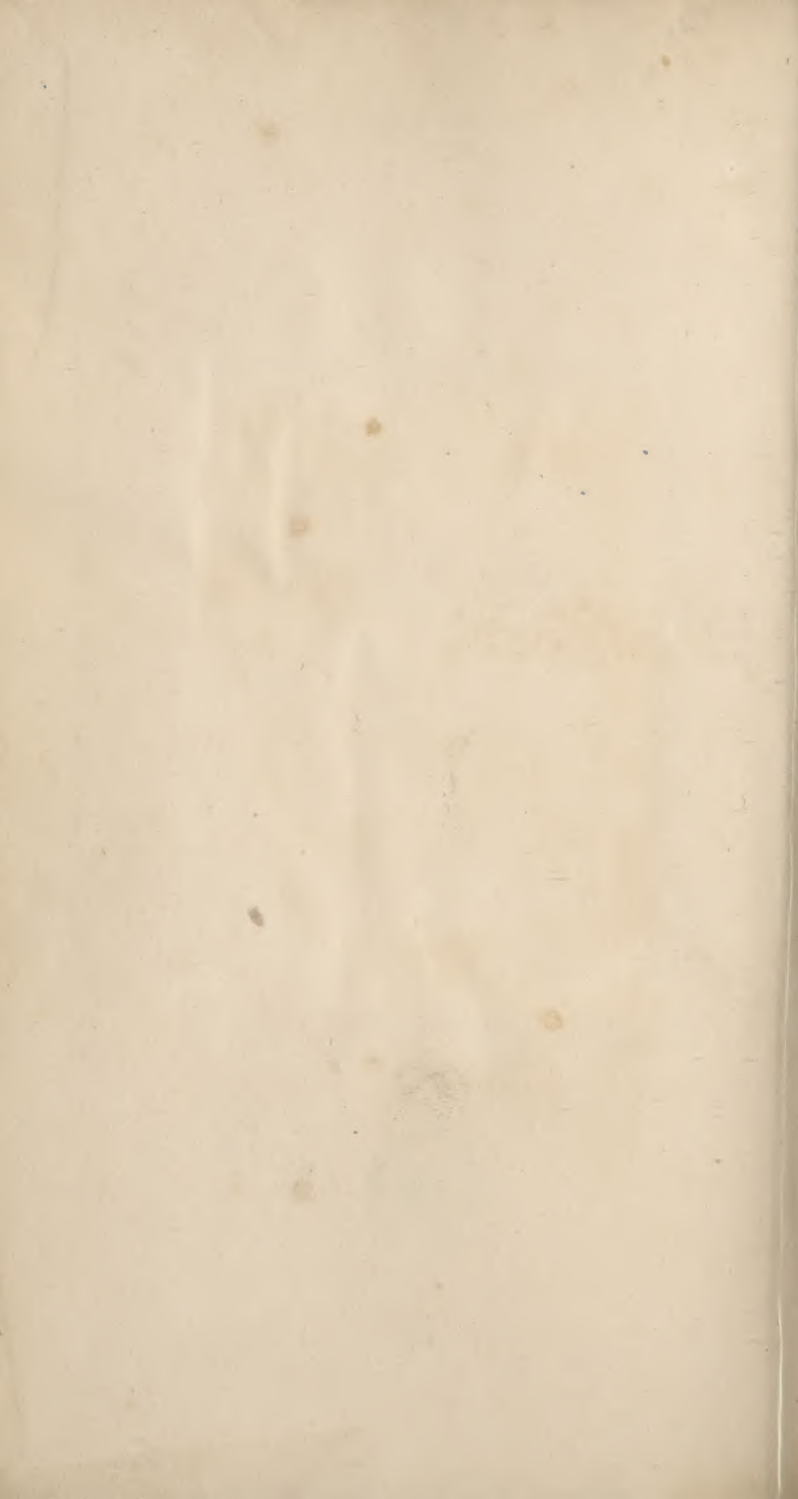


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EDINBURGH.
From the Calton Hill.

James Leggat
Edinburgh
THE
TRADITIONS OF EDINBURGH,

Chronologically Arranged,

FROM THE

FOUNDATION OF THE CITY IN THE YEAR 626

TO

THE UNION OF SCOTLAND & ENGLAND IN 1707.

Second Edition, revised and greatly enlarged.

WITH

AN APPENDIX,

CONTAINING CURIOUS AND INTERESTING INFORMATION.

EDINBURGH:

WILLIAM RUTHERFORD, 45 PRINCES STREET.

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P R E F A C E.

THE Annals of the city of Edinburgh, previous to the union of Scotland and England, are so closely interwoven with national events, that it requires nice discernment to separate them. In detailing national occurrences in this work, the author has been influenced by a consideration, either of their intrinsic importance or their connection with the capital.

To the original and authentic sources of information, the author has, in every possible instance resorted; but every history must of necessity be drawn chiefly from documents already in possession of the public. For the accuracy of the facts related, authors have been quoted who either lived at or near the time the events happened.

In this work is given, an account of the origin of the city and castle of Edinburgh, the time when and by whom the city was founded, with an historial account of the public and memorable events connected with the capital, from its foundation to the year 1846, among which,

the transactions of the citizens with the kings of Scotland, bear a prominent part. There is also given a minute and comprehensive development of its ancient and present ecclesiastical, municipal, church, and military government; public amusements, charitable institutions, seminaries of learning, societies, clubs, and public establishments; the constitution of the supreme courts of justice, improvements on the city, &c. The work likewise contains a number of curious and interesting excerpts from the ancient records of the town council, charters of the incorporated trades and Scottish acts of parliament, elucidating the manners and customs of the olden times.

It was intended not to have anticipated dates, but to have related chronologically, under each head the events only that then occurred, but in a few cases the strict adherence to this rule, was found impracticable, without marring the true meaning of the narrative.

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INTRODUCTION.

DESCRIPTION.—Edinburgh, the capital of Scotland, is picturesquely situated on three ridges or elevations, and is surrounded on all sides by lofty hills, except the north, where the ground slopes gently towards the estuary of the Frith of Forth, which is little more than two miles from the centre of the city. On the east, it is bounded by Arthur's Seat, Salisbury Craigs, and the Calton Hill; on the south, by the Hills of Braid, and the extensive range of the Pentland Hills; and on the west by the beautiful and lofty hills of Corstorphine. The city may be said to be formed of three distinct towns, separated by nature from each other, by intervening valleys. Nominally, however, it consists only of two divisions, called the old town, and the new town. The ancient city stands on the central ridge, which is terminated by the Castle on the west, and the Palace and Abbey of Holyrood on the east; the modern city gracefully spreads itself over a plain, which declines gradually towards the north, till it joins the town and port of Leith, on the shore of the Frith of Forth. These two divisions are separated by a deep ravine, formerly the north loch, but now converted into pleasure grounds; and the main communications between them are by the North Bridge and Earthen Mound.

In the old town, the loftiness of its houses, built entirely of stone, the length and width of its main line of street and the elevation of the castle, gives it an air of imposing grandeur. The Lawn Market, High-street, and Canongate, form a continuous line from the Castle to the Palace of Holyrood, 5,570 feet in length, and varying from 50 to 90 in breadth. From these streets, descend in parallel lines, numerous alleys called closes and wynds, some of which are so narrow as scarcely to admit a carriage; while many of them are steep, dark, and filthy. The South Bridge and Nicholson-street, form a handsome line of street, running in a southern direction from High Street, and in which are situated the University, the College of surgeons, and other elegant structures. The *southern district* of the city, occupies the rising ground, on the south side of the central elevation. The buildings in this quarter contain a mixture of the ancient and modern style of architecture.

For several centuries prior to the year 1763, Edinburgh had made little effort to enlarge its boundaries; but since that epoch in its history, its extension has been marvellous; and Provost Drummond had the honour of giving the first impulse to this progression, by laying the first stone of the North Bridge, on the 21st of October of that year, the completion of which, formed a ready connexion with the site which the new town now occupies. In 1767, an act having been passed for extending the royalty over the fields to the north, the new town was immediately commenced, and the buildings proceeded with so much rapidity, that, in 1778, St. Andrew's Square, and the streets in a direct junction with it, were nearly finished; since which, streets, squares, places, terraces, crescents, circuses, and public edifices, have arisen in rapid succession, wholly built of stone, an assemblage which, for regularity and beauty, will bear a comparison with the most magnificent cities of Europe. The principal longitudinal streets in the new town, are Princes-street, George-street, Queen-street, and Great King-street.

The city, upon the whole, is one of the finest in the empire, both in regard to situation and architecture; and has been said,

by many travellers, to resemble the capital of Attica, which has caused it to receive the appellation of "The Modern Athens." It is inferior, in point of antiquity to Perth, and some other towns of much lower rank; and it was not till some years after the assassination of James I. at Perth, in 1436, that it assumed a metropolitan character, by becoming the residence of the Scottish monarchs, who, encouraged by the strength and security of its castle, removed to it from Scone, and made it the seat of government.

Edinburgh has been long celebrated as a seat of learning, but more particularly as a school of medicine, and is, consequently, the resort of strangers, both natives and foreigners, for the purpose of education, who are attracted thither, by the celebrity of its university professors, as well as private lecturers and teachers, in every department of philosophy and science. The expences of living are moderate, the situation pleasant and healthy, and the society suited to the taste of the most refined. Being the seat of the supreme civil and criminal courts, whose jurisdiction extends over all Scotland, the law has always been the principal profession. The city, however, can scarcely be said to be at present in a flourishing condition, as, of late years, the retrenchments in the judicial establishments, the removal of public boards to London, the establishment of colleges there, and other causes, have contributed, in no small degree, to affect its pecuniary interests. Notwithstanding its favourable locality, Edinburgh possesses but few manufactures, beyond what are necessary for the comfort or luxury of its inhabitants; still, in several departments, it can boast of manufactures, superior perhaps to what are produced in any part of the kingdom. Among these may be mentioned linens, shawls, carpets, cabinet work, &c. Large quantities of types, of a superior description are exported; and the printing and publishing business is carried on to a great extent, and gives employment to hundreds. Edinburgh has been long famous, and immense quantities are sent to London and elsewhere. A silk mill, on an extensive scale, has been recently erected; and there are other indications of manufactories being established.

As a railway has been formed between Edinburgh and the flourishing city of Glasgow, and as various others connected with the city, are now in progress, it is hoped that it will soon be, in some degree, restored to its former prosperity. Leith though a distinct burgh, is so connected with the city of Edinburgh, that the history of the one necessarily includes that of the other.

PARLIAMENTARY BOUNDARIES.—These *as defined in Act 2d and 3d William IV. cap. 65*, are from a point on the road from Leith to Queensferry, which is distant 400 yards, (measured along such road,) to the west of the point at which the same meets the Inverleith road at the house called Golden acre, in a straight line to the north western corner of the enclosure of John Watson's institution; thence in a straight line to the second stone bridge, marked No. 2, on the Union canal; thence in a straight line to the point at which the western wall of the enclosure of the Lunatic asylum at Morningside meets the Jordan or Pow-burn; thence down the said burn to a point which is distant 150 yards (measured along such burn,) below the arch over the same on the Carlisle road; thence in a straight line to the summit of Arthur's seat; thence in a straight line to the point at which the feeder enters the western side of Lochend loch; thence in a straight line to the point at which Pilrig-street joins Leith walk; thence along Pilrig street, and the Bonnington road to the point at which the same meets the road from Leith to Queensferry; thence along the road from Leith to Queensferry to the point first described.

MUNICIPAL WARDS.—I. That part of the Ancient Royalty situate south of the High-street and Canongate from the Castle hill Esplanade to St. John's cross, bounded on the south, east, and west, by the boundary line of the royalty running from St. John's cross to the south back of the Canongate, the street of south back of Canongate to the Cowgate port; and thence by the line of the old town wall, by the west end of the Grassmarket to the Castle hill; also that part of the ancient royalty lying north of the High-street from the Castle hill Esplanade, to Bank street, bounded on the east,

north, and west, by Bank-street, Mound-place, and the Princes-street gardens.

II. Those parts of the ancient and extended royalty comprehended within the following limits ; viz. from Bank-street along the High-street to the head of Leith-wynd, down Leith-wynd, round by the back of the college kirkyard, and including the houses of Shakspeare-square and both sides of Waterloo-place ; and then along the boundary line of the royalty that intersects the register house, west Register-street, the royal bank, and Elder street, to the foot of the Catholic chapel-lane, at Broughton-street ; thence along York-place, north and south St. David-streets, Princes-street, west side of the Earthen-mound, Mound-place, and Bank-street.

III. Those parts of the extended royalty comprehended within the following limits ; viz. from a point at the east end of York-place, at the intersection of Broughton-street, along York-place and Queen-street, to Hanover-street, down Dundas-street and Pit-street, along east Fettes-row, Royal-crescent, Kirk-lane at Cannonmills, the High-road from Canonmills to Broughton, Broughton-street, to the place where it is intersected by the line of the royalty ; thence along the line of the royalty intersecting Forth-street and Hart-street, east Broughton-place, along Union-street, across Leith-walk, down Elm-row, along the northern boundary of the royalty intersecting Windsor-street, and from the eastern extremity of that boundary round the Calton-hill, including the west end of Regent-terrace, Blenheim-place, Leopold-place, Hillside-crescent, and part of Windsor-street, and thence along Greenside and Broughton-streets, to the east end of York-place.

IV. Those parts of the extended royalty comprehended within the following limits ; viz. from a point at the intersection of Fettes-row and Pit-street, along Pit-street, Dundas-street, Queen street, north St. David-street, west side of St. Andrew's-square, south St. David-street, Princes-street, Frederick-street, Howe street, St. Vincent-street, west Fettes-row, and the irregular boundary line of the royalty running from Fettes-row to St. Vincent-street ; also, the ground formerly called the Distillery

park, upon which Henderson-row, the Edinburgh-academy, and the deaf and dumb institution, are now built.

V. Those parts of the extended royalty comprehended within the following limits ; viz. from a point at the intersection of south Frederick-street and Princes-street, along Frederick-street, Howe-street, to near the foot of St. Vincent-street ; thence along the line of the royalty intesectiong Circus-lane, India-street, India-place, Mackenzie-place, Moray-place, St. Colme-street, Glenfinlas-street, and Charlotte-place, to Queensferry-street ; and then along that street and Princes-street to the point first mentioned. This ward includes also Princes-street gardens, St. John's chapel, and Cunningham's feu at Coates, upon which Walker-street, Manor-place, and part of Coates crescent, William-street, and Melville-street, are built.

NOTE.—The order in council, fixing the polling places, contains *inter alia* the following declaration : “ Any streets, grounds, houses, and places situated within the royalties of the city and burghs before mentioned, and included in the foregoing descriptions and boundaries, but not making parts of the said royalties, are to be held as excluded ; and any streets, grounds, houses, and places making parts of the said royalty, but lying detached and not embraced in the descriptions of the several wards before mentioned, shall be held as belonging to the ward to which such streets, grounds, houses, and places are severally next adjacent, unless where otherwise specially provided.”

PAROCHIAL DIVISIONS.—ANCIENT ROYALTY.—I. *Tolbooth Parish*.—Castle-hill, both sides, and all buildings and closes on the north side of the lawnmarket, down to and including the west side of Bank-street, and the bank of Scotland. Both sides of the new west approach as far west as the Castle-wynd.

II. *High Church Parish*.—The east side of Bank-street, and all buildings and closes on the north side of the High-street, down to and including the west side of the north bridge.

III. *Trinity College Parish*.—The east side of the North-bridge, and all buildings and closes on the north side of the High-street down to and including the west side of Leith-wynd.

IV. *Old Church Parish*.—All buildings and closes on the southside of the High-street and head of Canongate, from south Gray's or Mint-close, down to St. John's Cross; thence along the boundary of the ancient royalty to the South back of Canongate; thence westward by the foot of St. Mary's-wynd and the middle of the Cowgate, to the foot of south Gray's or Mint-close. The east side of said close.

V. *Tron Church Parish*.—All closes and buildings on the south side of the High-street, from the head of South Gray's or Mint-close, to the west side of the Tron church. The east side of Blair-street, and the north side of the Cowgate, from the foot of said street downwards to the foot of and including the west side of said close.

VI.—*New North Parish*.—All closes and buildings on the south side of the High-street and north side of the Cowgate, from and including the west side of Blair-street and Hunter-square, to and including the east side of George IV. bridge.

VII. *St. John's Parish*.—From the Castle-wynd, eastward along the middle of the Grassmarket, and the Cowgate, to the centre of George IV. bridge; thence northward to the Lawnmarket; westward, along the middle of the Lawnmarket and the back of the new west approach, to the Castle-wynd; and southward along the centre of said wynd.

VIII. *Wester or new Greyfriars' Parish*.—That portion of the ancient royalty on the north side of the Grassmarket, and westward from the centre of the Castle-wynd. From the extremity of the city at the foot of the Vennel, eastward along the middle of the Grassmarket, to the centre of the Candlemaker-row; thence southward along the said row to the City wall at the entrance to the charity workhouse grounds; and from thence along the boundary of the city at the back of the workhouse and George Heriot's hospital, to the foot of the vennel.

IX. *Easter or old Greyfriars' Church*.—From Bristo Port, eastward along the City wall to the street on the west side of the college, down the centre of said street, and along north College-street, to the head of the College-wynd, down the centre of said wynd, thence westward along the middle of the

Cowgate to the centre of the Candlemaker-row ; thence southward along the said row to Bristo port.

X. *Lady Yester's Parish*.—The College-wynd, east side. The south side of the Cowgate from said wynd to the Cowgate port ; thence along the City wall, east of Surgeon's-square and by the back of the Royal Infirmary, and the south side of the college, to the street on the west side of the college, including the east side of said street.

EXTENDED ROYALTY.—I. *St. Andrew's Parish* comprehends those portions of the extended royalty to the east of a line drawn from the southern boundary of said royalty at the Earthen Mound, through the centre of Hanover-street, to the centre of Queen-street ; and to the south of a line from thence eastward along the centre of Queen-street, York-place, and Picardy-place, and down Leith-walk to the extremity of the royalty at the bottom of Elm row. [Part of this parish has been allocated to form that of Greenside. See below No. V.]

II. *St. George's Parish* comprehends those portions of the extended royalty to the west of a line drawn from the southern boundary of said royalty at the Earthen Mound, through the centre of Hanover-street to the centre of Queen-street, and to the south of a line from thence westward along the centre of Queen-street, to the western boundary of the extended royalty. The lands of west Coates and part of east Dalry, which are included in this description, being within the extended royalty, will, when feued and built upon, fall to be added to St. George's parish.

III. *St. Mary's Parish* comprehends those portions of the extended royalty to the east of a line drawn from the northern boundary of said royalty, through the centre of Pitt and Dundas-streets, to a point in the centre of Queen-street, opposite Hanover-street, and on the north of a line from that point eastward, through the centre of Queen-street, York-place, Picardy-place, and Leith-walk, to the boundary of said royalty, at a point in Leith-walk, opposite to Union-street.

The lands of Logie-green, Broughton park, Blandfield, and park of Powderhall, which are included in this description, being

within the extended royalty, will, when feued and built upon, fall to be added to St. Mary's parish.

IV. *St. Stephen's Parish* comprehends those portions of the extended royalty, to the west of a line drawn from the northern boundary of said royalty, through the centre of Canonmills road opposite to Brandon, Pitt, and Dundas.streets, to a point in the centre of Queen-street opposite to Hanover-street, and on the north of a line from that point westward, through the centre of Qucen-street to the boundary of the royalty at St. Colme-street.

The deaf and dumb institution, new academy, and feus of Heriot's hospital, as far east as Brandon street, which are included in this description, being within the extended royalty, fall to be included in St. Stephen's parish.

V. *Greenside Parish* comprehends that part of the parish of St. Andrew's on the east of a line commencing at a point in Catherine-street, opposite to the entry in Nottingham-place, and running down the centre of Leith-walk to the boundary of the royalty, at the foot of Elm-row, and from thence, round the south-east and south boundary of the said parish of St. Andrew's, to the foot of the stair leading to the Calton hill, and from thence by the present boundary of said parish, to the point first mentioned, including also as much of Norton-place, and of the adjacent grounds as lie within the royalty.

CITY ARMS.—Argent, a castle, triple-towered sable, marshalled of the first, surmounted with thanes gules, supported on the dexter by a virgin lady, on the sinister by a deer; crest, an anchor proper surmounting a casque; motto, in scroll beneath, "*Nisi Dominus, frustra.*"

ROUTES FROM EDINBURGH.—Edinburgh is situated in $55^{\circ} 57'$ north latitude, and $3^{\circ} 14'$ west longitude from London. The routes from Edinburgh to the principal towns and villages in Scotland and part of England, are as follows, viz :—

No. 1. Aberdeen by Queensferry, Perth, and Dundee,	
Cramond Bridge, . . .	6
South Queensferry, . . .	9
North do.	11
Inverkeithing,†	13
Crossgates,	17
Kinross,	27
Bridge of Earn,	40
Perth,	44
Inchture,	58
Dundee,	66
Arbroath,	83
Montrose,	96
Bervie,	109
Stonehaven,	118
Aberdeen,	134

† Inverkeithing to Dunfermline, four miles.

No. 2. Aberdeen, by Perth, Cupar-Angus, Forfar, and Brechin.	
Perth, see No. 1,	44
Cupar-Angus,	57
Meigle,	62
Forfar,	74
Brechin,	87
Laurencekirk,	98
Stonehaven,	110
Aberdeen,	126

No. 3. Aberdeen, by Kircaldy, Cupar, Dundee, and Forfar.	
Leith or Newhaven, . . .	2
Ferry to Pettycur, . . .	9
Kinghorn,	10
Kirkcaldy,	13
New Inn,	22
Cupar,†	31
Newport,	42
Dundee,	44
Forfar,	58
Aberdeen, see No. 2. . .	110

† Cupar to Dundee by Kilmany, 2 miles shorter.

No. 4. Ayr, by Midcalder, Strathaven, and Kilmarnock.

Hermiston,	6
Midcalder,	12
New Mains,	30
Garrion Bridge,	34
Strathaven,	42
New Mills,	55
Kilmarnock,†	62
Ayr,	74

† Kilmarnock to Irvine, seven miles.

No. 5. Ayr, by Carnwath and Douglas Mill.

Slateford,	3
Currie,	6
Causewayend Inn, . . .	13
Carnwath,	25
Carstairs,	28
Douglas Mill,	38
Muirkirk,	51
Cumnock,	62
Ayr,	77

No. 6. Berwick, by Haddington & Dunbar.

Portobello,	3
Musselburgh,	6
Trautent,	10
Haddington,	17
Dunbar,	28
Houndwood,	43
Berwick,	57

No. 7. Berwick, by Dunse.

Haddington, see No. 6, .	17
Longformacus,	34
Dunse,	41
Chirnside,	46
Berwick,	55

No. 8. Coldstream, by Haddington and Dunse.		No. 16. Dunse by Dalkeith.	
Dunse, see No. 7, . . .	41	Whitburn Inn, see No. 9, . .	30
Coldstream,	51	Westruther,	32
		Dunse,	42
No. 9 Coldstream, by Dalkeith, and Greenlaw.		No. 17. Fort-William, by Stirling and Callander.	
Dalkeith,	7	Stirling, see No. 42, . . .	35
Blackshiels,	15	Bridge of Allan,	39
Carfrae Mill,	22	Doune,	44
Whitburn Inn,	30	Callander,	52
Greenlaw,	38	Lochearnhead,	66
Coldstream,	48	Luib Inn,	75
		Crianlarich Inn,	83
No. 10. Crieff, by Dunfermline.		Tyndrum,	88
South Queensferry,	9	Inverouran Inn,	97
North Queensferry,	11	King's House Inn,	107
Dunfermline,	16	Glencoe,	116
Yetts of Muckart,	29	Ballahulish,	121
Muthill,	41	Fort-William,	135
Crieff,	47		
No. 11. Dumfries, by Moffat.		No. 18 Glasgow, by Mid-Calder and Holytown.	
Penicuik,	10	Hermiston,	6
Noblehouse,	18	Mid-Calder,	12
Broughton,	28	Whitburn,	20
Crook Inn,	35	Kirk of Shotts,	27
Tweedshaws,	44	Holytown,	33
Moffat,	52	Glasgow,	44
Burrance,	62		
Dumfries,	73	No. 19. Glasgow, by Bathgate and Airdrie.	
No. 12. Dumfries, by Biggar and Thornhill.		Corstorphine,	4
Rutherford Castle Inn, . .	14	Uphall Inn,	13
Linton,	17	Bathgate,	19
Biggar,	28	West Craig Inn,	23
Abingdon,	40	Airdrie,	32
Elvanfoot,†	46	Glasgow,	44
Thornhill,	62		
Dumfries,	76	No. 20. Glasgow, by Linlithgow and Falkirk.	
† Elvanfoot to Leadhills, six miles.		Corstorphine,	4
No. 13. Dundee, by Kircaldy and Cupar, see No. 3,		Kirkliston,	9
	44	Linlithgow,	17
No. 14. Dundee, by Kinross and Perth, see No. 1,		Falkirk,	24
	66	Cumbernauld,	33
No. 15. Dunse by Haddington, see No. 7,		Glasgow,	47
	41	No. 21. Inverary, by Stirling and Callander.	
		Stirling, see No. 24, . . .	35

Tyndrum, see No. 17,	88	No. 26. Jedburgh, by Galashiels and Melrose.	
Dalmally,	100	Fushie Bridge,	11
Cladich,	107	Torsonce Inn,	24
Inverary,	116	Galashiels,	32
No. 22. Inverary, by Glasgow, Dumbarton, and Tarbert.		Melrose,	36
Glasgow, see No. 18,	44	Ancrum,	45
Inverary, see No. 55,	104	Jedburgh,	48
No. 23. Inverness, by Perth, Aber- deen, and Huntly.		No. 27. Kelso, by Whitburn Inn.	
Aberdeen, see No. 1, (by No. 3, 24 miles shorter,)	134	Whitburn Inn, see No. 9,	30
Kintore,	147	West Gordon,	34
Inverury,	150	Kelso,	43
Pitmachie,	159	No. 28. Kelso, by Lauder and Earlston	
Huntly,	173	Lauder, see No. 25,	26
Keith,	183	Earlston,	32
Fochabers,	192	Smailholm,	37
Elgin,	201	Kelso,	43
Forres,	213	No. 29. Lanark, by Carnwath.	
Nairn,	223	Carnwath, see No. 5,	25
Inverness,	241	Carstairs,	28
No. 24. Inverness, by Perth and Dunkeld.		Lanark,	31
(The Highland Road.)		No. 30. London by Berwick, New- castle, and York.	
Perth, see No. 1,	44	Berwick, see No. 6,	57
Auchtergaven,	53	Belford,	73
Dunkeld,	59	Alnwick,	87
Moulinearn Inn,	68	Felton,	96
Pass of Killiecrankie,	72	Morpeth,	107
Blair-Atholl,	78	Newcastle,	121
Dalnacardnoch,	88	Durham,	136
Dalwhinnie,	100	Darlington,	154
Pitmain,	113	Northallerton,	170
Aviemore,	126	Thrisk,	179
Bridge of Carr,	133	Easingwold,	190
Freeburn,	142	York,	203
Moy,	145	Selby,	217
Inverness,	156	Doncaster,	238
No. 25. Jedburgh, by Lauder.		Rossington Bridge,	243
Dalkeith,	7	Barnby Moor,	252
Blackshiels,	15	Newark,	276
Carfrae Mill,	22	Grantham,	290
Lauder,	26	Stretton,	303
St. Boswells,	39	Stamford,	311
Ancrum,	43	Stilton,	325
Jedburgh,	46	Huntingdon,	338

Arrington,	353	No. 33. North Berwick.	
Buckland,	362	Musselburgh,	6
Ware,	376	Prestonpans,	9
Waltham Cross,	387	Aberlady,	15
London,	397½	Dirleton,	19
		North Berwick,	22
No. 31. London, by Carlisle, and by Railway, through Birmingham.		No. 34. Oban, by Stirling and Callander.	
Fusbie Bridge,	11	Tyndrum, see No. 17.	88
Torsonce Inn,	24	Dalmally,	100
Galashiels,	32	Taynuilt,	112
Selkirk,	39	Oban,	124
Hawick,	50	No. 35. Peebles.	
Moss paul Inn,	63	Penicuik,	10
Langholm,	73	Eddleston,	17
Longtown,	85	Peebles,	22
Carlisle,	95		
Penrith,	112	No. 36. Perth, by Queensferry, see No. 1,	44
Kendal,	139		
Lancaster,	161	No. 37. Perth, by Kirkcaldy and Falkland.	
Preston,	183	Kirkcaldy, see No. 3,	13
Wigan,	200	New Inn,	22
Warrington,	213	Falkland,	25
Hartford,	225	Strathmiglo,	28
Crewe,	237	Bridge of Earn,	36
Whitmore,	248	Perth,	40
Stafford,	262		
Wolverhampton,	277	No. 38. Portpatrick, by Ayr.	
Birmingham,	291	Glasgow, see No. 18,	44
Coventry,	309	Kilmarnock,	66
Rugby,	320	Ayr,	78
Daventry,	328	Portpatrick, see No. 61.	138
Towcester,	340		
Stony Stratford,	348	No. 39. Portpatrick, by Dumfries.	
Denbigh Hall,	353	Dumfries, see No. 11,	73
Tring,	369	Castle Douglas,	92
Watford,	383	Gatehouse,	107
Harrow,	399	Newton-Stewart,	125
London,	402½	Glenluce,	141
		Stranraer,	151
No. 32. Newcastle, by Kelso.		Portpatrick,	159
Blackshiels,	15		
Whitburn,	28	No. 40. St. Andrews.	
Kelso,	38	Cupar, see No. 3,	31
Cornhill,	51	St. Andrews,	41
Wooler Cottage,	64	No. 41. St. Andrews, by Dysart and Anstruther.	
Bridge of Allen,	74	(The Coast Road.)	
Weldon Bridge,	83	Kirkcaldy, see No. 3,	13
Morpeth,	97		
Newcastle,	112		

Dysart,	15
Leven,	23
Largo,†	26
Collinsburgh,	30
Pittenweem,	34
Anstruther,	36
Kilrenny,	37
Crail,	40
Kingsbarns,	43
St. Andrews,	50

† The direct road from Largo to St. Andrews, is 13 miles shorter than the coast road by Crail.

No. 42. Stirling, by Linlithgow and Falkirk.	
Kirkliston,	9
Linlithgow,	17
Falkirk,	24
Larbert,	27
Bannockburn,	33
St. Ninians,	34
Stirling,	35

No. 43. Stirling, by Queensferry, Dunfermline, and Alloa.	
Dunfermline, see No. 10. . .	16
Torryburn,	21
Kincardine,	26
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ANNALS OF EDINBURGH,

CHRONOLOGICALLY ARRANGED,

From the Earliest Accounts to the Year 1845.

626.—EDINBURGH.—*Origin of.*

THE origin of the name of Edinburgh and its castle has been variously accounted for. By some writers, it is called *vallis Dolorosa*, that is the *sorrowful vale*; by others, *Castell Mynydd Agned*. It also was known by the name of *Castrum Puellarum*, the "*Maiden Castle*," because the daughters of the Pictish kings and nobility were therein taught needle-work, and other female accomplishments. Buchanan denominates it *Dun Edin* signifying the 'face of a hill;' he thinks it ought, however, rather be called *Edinum*, but its origin, like that of most other towns and castles, which sprung up in rude ages, is involved in much obscurity. Most writers agree, that the rock on which the castle stands, being, before the introduction of gunpowder, so easily rendered impregnable, would not remain long unoccupied as a place of defence, or fortress, as it was situated in a district of country exposed to perpetual incursions, devastations, and bloodshed. The district of Mid-Lothian, in the first century of the christian era, was inhabited by a tribe called *Gadeni*, who were descendants of the enterprising Celts, that first landed in the island. The Roman legions took possession of it about the year 80, in the days of Agricola, at which period, it formed part of the Roman province of Valentia; and on their departure from Britain about the year 446, this district fell into the hands of the Saxon invaders, under their leaders, *Oeta* and

Ebusa in the year 452, who were invited from Saxony, by Vortigern king of the Britons, to assist him against his fierce enemies the Scots and Picts, who inhabited the northern parts of Britain. Edwin, son of Ælla, king of Deiri, having succeeded Ethelfrid, in the Saxon kingdom of Northumberland about the year 617, and extended his conquests beyond the Forth, fortified the castle of Edinburgh; and from him, as its founder, the Scottish metropolis is said to have received the appellation of "*Edwin's Burgh*," or "*Eden's burgh*." This prince perished with his son, Osfrid, in a great battle which he fought against Pender, king of Mercia, and Cadwalla, king of the Britains. This part of Scotland continued in the possession of the Saxon invaders, till 685, when Egfred, king of Northumberland, was defeated by the Picts. In the ninth century it was re-conquered by the Saxon kings of Northumberland, and was, till about the year 956, retained by their successors, when it was given up to Indulphus, king of Scotland. Simeon, of Durham, who wrote about the middle of the eighth century, mentions the town of "*Edwinesburgh*," as then existing. The district in which the castle is situated, having been for many years exposed to the ravages of the English and Danes, the neighbouring inhabitants erected their houses near it for protection, which, in course of time, increasing in number, and becoming a considerable place, caused the name of the castle to be applied to the town, and the castle began to be called "*The Castle of Edinburgh*," as if it had derived its name from the city.

1020.—EDINBURGH.—*Becomes a Royal Residence.*

Edinburgh long remained a town of little importance, owing to its situation being on the south of the Frith of Forth, where it was greatly exposed to the incursions of the English, who frequently invaded Scotland, and often penetrated as far as Edinburgh, which they sometimes pillaged and burnt; whereas, the county of Fife, on the other side of the Forth, was crowded with towns and villages, and was previous to this date the principal district in which the kings of Scotland resided; but the Lothians having been this year ceded to the Scots, the

castle thereafter often became the residence of the Scottish monarchs.

1093.—CASTLE.—*Queen Margaret dies in it.*

The first historical fact concerning the castle, is found in Fordun, who relates, that this year *Margaret*, (A.) Malcolm Canmore's Queen, died in it, a few days after her husband was slain, and that Duncan Bane, Malcolm's brother, who had usurped the throne, besieged it. The usurper ordered all the gates to be guarded, presuming from the steepness of the rock that Malcolm's children could escape only by them; but those in the garrison knowing this, conveyed the body of the Queen through a postern gate on the west side of the castle, to the church of the "Holy Trinity," at Dunfermline, and her children at same time having made their escape, fled to England, where they were protected and educated by their uncle, Edgar Atheling.

1106.—KING EDGAR.

The state register, recording his demise, has those words,—*"Mortuus in Dun-Edin, est sepulctus in Dunfermling."*

1125.—ST. CUTHBERT'S CHURCH.

This Church, commonly called 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 built. It is not known when the original building* was founded, but it must have been of very ancient standing, as it was dedicated to St. Cuthbert, an English bishop, who died about the year, 690. It had, at one period, considerable endowments, particularly the tithes of fisheries, and the chapels of Corstorphin and Liberton. This year, Macbeth of Liberton, granted to it the *tithes and oblations of Legbarnard*, a church which cannot now be traced; and David I. in the year 1128, gave it, with all its endowments, to the abbot and canons of the Abbey of Holyrood.

* The present Church is a modern erection.

1128.—HOLYROOD ABBEY.—*Founded.*

In the times of popish superstition, no undertaking of any moment could be entered into, without a miracle; and one of the first magnitude is said to have been the cause of this Abbey being founded. King David I. its founder, while hunting in the neighbourhood of the castle, on Rood-day or Exaltation of the Cross, was attacked by a large hart, and his life was in the utmost danger. While defending himself against the furious attack of this animal, a cross from heaven slipt into his hands, which so frightened the hart, that he instantly retreated. The texture of this heavenly cross was such, that none could tell whether it was wood or metal. This wonderful circumstance having put an end to the chase, David repaired to the castle of Edinburgh, where on the following night, he was in a dream, advised to erect an Abbey, or house for canons regular, on the spot where the celestial cross slipt into his hands. In obedience to this visionary command, the king erected this Abbey, and dedicated it to the honour of the above Holy Cross, which he deposited therein, where it is said to have remained till the reign of David II. Be that as it may, the reader will find in the appendix (B.) a copy of the charter of the foundation of this Abbey, which is a curious document, and not only mentions many places presently known, which then existed, but shews the influence of the clergy, in procuring endowments to religious establishments.

1128.—EDINBURGH.—*Erected into a Royal Burgh.*

Historians differ as to the date of this city being constituted a royal burgh. It must, however, have early enjoyed that privilege, as David I. in his charter of foundation of the Abbey of Holyrood, styles it "*Burgo meo de Edwinesburg.*" It is therefore very probable, that the city owes this distinction to that monarch, as he is supposed to have been the first who erected royal burghs in Scotland.

1140.—ST. CUTHBERT'S CHURCH.

David I. granted to it "*juxta castellum,*" the whole of the

lands under the castle, viz:—" *A fonte quæ oritur juxta angulum gardini reg. per viam,*" from the spring which rises near the corner of the king's garden, to the road, &c.

1154.—CASTLE.—*How named.*

A charter of Malcolm IV.'s referring to Edinburgh castle mentions indifferently, "*Castrum Puellarum,*" or "*Oppidum Puellarum.*"

1174.—CASTLE.—*Pledged.*

King William, surnamed the Lion, having been taken by the English, while besieging Alnwick castle, was sent prisoner to Normandy. His subjects impatient at his captivity purchased his freedom, by surrendering the independency of Scotland. Many hostages and some of the chief garrisons in Scotland, and among the latter this castle, were delivered to king Henry II. as a pledge for the performance of this disgraceful treaty.

1177.—HOLYROOD ABBEY.—*A Council held in it.*

On the arrival of a papal legate, a national counsel was held in it, to take cognizance of a dispute between the English and Scottish clergy, as to the submission of the latter to the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the former.

1186.—CASTLE.—*Restored.*

It having been, as before statcd, pledged in 1174, was this year restored to the Scots, in consequence of the marriage of king William to Ermengarde, daughter of Richmond Viscount of Beaumont, and cousin to king Henry II. by whom it was given to her as a dower. Thereafter they often resided in it, and considered it the safest place in the kingdom for keeping the national records, jewels, &c.

1215.—PARLIAMENT.—*The first held in the City.*

Alexander II. who ascended the Scottish throne in 1214, held, this year a parliament in the city, which was the first that ever met in it. A provincial synod was also held in it, by Cardinal L'Aleran, Legate from pope Gregory IX.

1230.—MONASTERY OF BLACKFRIARS.—*Founded.*

Founded this year, by Alexander II. It was built nearly upon the same spot on which the late high school in Infirmary square is standing. The lane called Blackfriar's wynd, took its name from, and belonged in property, to that religious body. This monastery was anciently denominated *Mansio Regis*, it having been occasionally the residence of Alexander II.

1250.—CASTLE.—*How named.*

The writings of Mathew Paris, who visited Edinburgh this year, bear "*ad Castrum Puellarum quod vulgariter dicitur Edenburc.*"

1255.—CASTLE.—*Queen Margaret confined in it.*

She was the daughter of Henry III. and was betrothed in 1239, to Alexander III., and had the castle of Edinburgh assigned to her for her residence; but being dissatisfied she, this year, complained to her father of the harshness with which she was confined, by the Regents who then governed Scotland, to the sad and solitary castle of Edinburgh, denied the choice of female attendants agreeable to her, and secluded "from conjugal intercourse with her royal spouse." She was betrothed when a child, but by this time had completed her sixteenth year. Her father, king Henry, assisted Alexander her husband, to overpower the faction who tyrannized over him, and compelled Walter Comyn, earl of Monteith, who held the castle, to surrender it.

1296.—PROVOST OF EDINBURGH.—*The first on Record.*

The office of chief magistrate is synonymous with that of the Lord Mayor of London. Previous to this date the chief magistrate of Edinburgh was styled "*Alderman*," but he is now honoured with the title of "*Lord Provost*." John de Quhitness is the first on record, who filled the office of chief magistrate, under the title of *provost*. He, this year, together with eleven burgesses of the city, signed the Ragman Roll,

and swore allegiance to Edward I. of England, as superior lord of the kingdom of Scotland. Within the bounds of the city, he has the precedency of all the great officers of state, and the nobility; walking on the right hand of the king, or of his majesty's commissioner and representative. He had a jurisdiction in matters of life and death, now in desuetude, and previous to the union, was an officer in the Scottish parliament, colonel of the city regiment of trained bands, and captain of the city company of fuzileers, while in existence. He is high sheriff, coroner, and admiral, within the city and liberties, and in the town, harbour, and road-stead of Leith. He is president of the convention of royal burghs, and of the town council, a justice of peace for the county, &c., and enjoys the privileges of having a sword and mace carried before him, while walking in any procession. (C.)

1312.—BATTLE.—*At Roslin Castle.*

On 28th of February, while the English army, under the command of John de Legrane, were near this castle, on their way to Edinburgh for convenience of quarters and forage, they separated into three divisions, and were, while thus divided, successfully attacked and defeated by John Comyn, one of the guardians of Scotland, and Simon Frazcr, keeper of Selkirk forest. (D.) This battle was peculiarly fatal to the English.

CATTLE.—*Retaken.*

It was at this period held by a Gascon knight, for Edward I., and was besieged by Sir Thomas Randolph, earl of Murray. A soldier in the Scottish army named French, conducted a party during the night up the rocks by a narrow winding path, where they easily scaled the exterior wall, and took the garrison by surprise. The combat was fierce and desperate; and although Randolph's party joined him, had not the governor been slain, it is probable that he and they would have all perished; but by the governor's fall, the garrison was thrown into confusion, and their resistance soon ceased. King Robert Bruce ordered this castle, and the other fortresses recovered from the

English, to be demolished, that they might not again be occupied by them on any future incursions.

1329.—LEITH.—*First mentioned.*

The first mention that can be traced of Leith, is in the foundation charter of the Abbey of Holyrood, by David I. in 1128, under the name of Innerleith. The town, harbour, and mills of Leith and their appurtenances, were, on 8th May, granted to the community of Edinburgh, in a charter by king Robert I. This charter is the oldest in the Archives of Edinburgh.

1334.—HOLYROOD.—*A Parliament held in it.*

A parliament was, on 10th February, held in it, by Edward Baliol, when it was unanimously agreed to surrender the independence of the crown of Scotland to England.

1334.—EDINBURGH.—*Plundered by the English Army.*

Edward III. in supporting Edward Baliol's pretensions to the crown and his own superiority of Scotland, invaded the kingdom with a powerful fleet and army. This fleet sailed up the Forth, and plundered and burnt the towns on both sides of the river.* The Scottish army did not venture to oppose the formidable host of Edward, but were ordered to withdraw with their goods and cattle to their inaccessible mountains. So completely were these orders obeyed, that a lean bull was the only prey procured by a foraging party of the English at Tranent. "Is that all you have got?" said their commander, on their return to the company, "I never saw so dear a beast." The English army entered Edinburgh, plundered it and the Abbey of Holyrood, and carried off the church plate, but was obliged to evacuate it for want of provisions. After a campaign, productive of much distress to the Scots, and attended with neither glory nor advantage to the English, Edward and his army retreated to England.

1334.—BATTLE.—*At the Borough Muir*

The Scots, so soon as Edward III. left Scotland, having re-

* Fordun, lib. 13, c. 34.

newed their insurrections, he returned, with a large army, and proposed passing through Edinburgh in his rout to Perth, where he expected to be joined by the Earl of Atholl; but the earl of Murray encountered his forces on this muir, in the neighbourhood of the city. The conflict was sharp, and had not William de Douglas come to the assistance of the Scots, with a reinforcement, they would have been overpowered. Guy, Count of Namur's forces being hotly pressed by the earl of Murray, gave way and retreated to Edinburgh in order of battle, fighting gallantly, part of them flying down the Candlemaker-row, made the best of their way to the castle, which lay in ruins. The rest fled through St. Mary's wynd, where they were encountered by Sir David de Anand, a gallant Scottish knight, and suffered great slaughter. Those who escaped joined their companions on the castle hill, where they killed their horses, and with their carcasses piled up a sort of rampart to defend them from the attacks of the Scottish army, who, as it were, there besieged them; but being destitute of provisions and lodgings, as well as exhausted with the fatigues of battle, they surrendered the following day, on no other stipulation than that they would not be put to the sword, which was agreed to, on their promise that they should never more bear weapons against David Bruce. In the above engagement, Richard Shaw, a Scottish esquire, was singled out by a combatant in the Flemish army; they rushed to the fight, and both fell transfixt with mutual wounds. On the Fleming's body being stripped of its armour, the brave stranger was discovered to be a woman. Edward on his return from Perth, visited Edinburgh, re-built the castle,* and put a strong garrison in it.

1341.—CASTLE.—*Taken by Stratagem.*

William Currie, a merchant, having a vessel laden with provisions at Dundee, by desire of William de Douglas, sailed to the Forth. On its arrival, Douglas, with three other gentlemen, waited on the governor. One of whom pretending to be an English merchant, carried as a sample a bottle of wine,

* Leland's Collection, vol. 2, p. 558.

and a bottle of strong beer, to the governor, informing him, that he had for sale, on board a vessel, just then arrived in the Forth, a cargo of the like wine, strong beer, and biscuit, and requested that he might be allowed to dispose of these provisions to the garrison. The governor* having tasted, approved of them, and agreed for the purchase of the whole, which the feigned merchant requested he might be allowed to deliver very early next morning, in order to avoid interruption from the Scots. He came, accordingly, at the dawn of the morning, with a carriage supposed to be laden with provisions, attended by a dozen of armed followers, disguised in the habit of sailors; and the gates being opened for their reception, they contrived, just in the entrance, to overturn the carriage, to prevent the gates from being suddenly shut. They killed the porter and guards, and blowing a horn as a signal, Douglas, who with a band of armed men, lay concealed near the castle, rushed in, and joined his companions. A sharp conflict ensued, with considerable bloodshed on both sides; at last the garrison gave way, the whole being either killed or wounded except the governor and six soldiers. The castle was recovered by the Scots, who about the sametime had also driven the English entirely out of Scotland.

1341.—MANNERS AND CUSTOMS.

Ambassadors came this year from France to Scotland, accompanied by a train of nobility, and a body of soldiers, to induce David II. to invade England, in which they succeeded. The state in which they found this country is accurately described by a contemporary† historian, who is, by no means deemed unfavourable to the Scots. In Scotland, says he, “a man of genteel manners, or honourable sentiments, is not easily to be found.” He adds, “those of their country are like wild and savage people, shunning acquaintance with strangers, envious of the honour or profit of every one beside themselves, and perpetually jealous of losing the mean things they have; that

* Fordun, lib. 13, c. 47.

† Bouchier's Froissart, vol. 1, p. 8 and 10, vol. 2, p. 3 and 4.

hardly any of the nobility kept intercourse with the French, except the earls of Douglas and Murray; that Edinburgh, although by this time the first city in Scotland, could not accommodate the French, many of whom were obliged to seek lodgings in Dunfermline, and other towns at still greater distance; that the French knights complained grievously of their wretched accommodation; no comfortable houses, no soft beds, no walls hung with tapestry, and that it required all the prudence of the French commander, to restrain their impatience for leaving so miserable a country; that when they wanted to purchase horses from the Scots, they were charged six, nay even ten times the price for which these horses would have been sold to their own countrymen; that when the French sent forth their servants a foraging, the Scots would lie in wait for them, plunder them of what they had gathered, beat, nay even murder them; that they could find neither saddles bridles, nor leather to make harness, nor iron to shoe their horses, for that the Scots got all such articles ready-made, from Flanders.”*

1352.—WEIGH-HOUSE.

David II. conferred upon the burgh a piece of ground at the head of the West Bow, where the Lawn market terminates, and the Castle hill begins, on which a public Weigh-house was afterwards built. This building which was erected in the middle of the street, was adorned with a spire, in which there was a clock.

1357.—RANSOM OF DAVID II.

He having been taken prisoner in 1346, in a battle at Neville's cross, near Durham, was conducted to London, and immured in the Tower. The Scottish bishops, nobles, merchants and burgesses of Edinburgh, Aberdeen, Perth, and Dundee, for themselves, and for all other merchants, became, this year, bound in the payment of 90,000 merks sterling, for his ransom: the bond was signed at Edinburgh.

* Holinshed's Hist. of Scot. p. 226. Froissart, v. 1, p. 8 and 10.

1359.—ST. GILES CHURCH.

This church stands in an elevated situation in the High street, forming the north side of the Parliament square. The famous St. Giles, abbot and confessor, was patron of it, and tutelary saint of Edinburgh. He was born in Grece, in the sixth century, and after the death of his parents, he gave all his wealth to the poor, and went to France, where he retired into a deep recess of the wilderness, near the conflux of the Rhone with the sea, and for three years lived upon the spontaneous produce of the earth, and the milk of a doe. He was reputed a person of extraordinary virtue and sanctity, and various miracles were attributed to him. He founded a monastery in Languedoc, which was long after known by the name of St. Giles; and induced many to embrace a life of retirement and devotion.

It is uncertain when this church was founded. The first mention of a church in Edinburgh, is in 1359, when David II. by 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*, all the lands of Upper Merchiston, the presentation whercof to be in Roger Hog, burgess of the city, and after his decease, to be in the Aldermen and community of Edinburgh. It was only a parish church at this period, under the patronage of the bishop of Lindisfern, who, in the year, 1366, bestowed it on the monastery of Dunfermline.

1371.—CASTLE.—*David II. dies in it.*

David II. died here on 22d February, and was interred in the chapel of Holyrood Abbey.

1376.—WRYTE'S HOUSE.

This castellated edifice, which stood on the present site of Gillespie's Hospital, is supposed to have been built about this period. It had "1376" over its western entrance.

EDINBURGH.—*Population.*

Although *Froissart*, who visited the city sometime previous to

this period, called it the "*Paris of Scotland*," yet for many years after it presented a meagre appearance—had only a few straggling thatched houses, about 20 feet high, in the vicinity of the castle and on the face of the hill leading to the Abbey of Holyrood; the population did not exceed 2000, and the number of houses, 400.

1385.—CASTLE.—*Houses erected within it.*

John, earl of Carrick, eldest son of Robert II. and lord high steward of Scotland, by charter, dated 4 July, conferred on the whole burgesses of Edinburgh, the singular privilege of building houses to themselves within the walls of the castle, with a right of egress and regress to them and their servants, under no other restriction than that they should be persons of good fame.*

1387.—ST. GILES' CHURCH.—*Repaired.*

In a contract of this date, entered into between the provost of Edinburgh and certain masons, to make considerable additions to, and repairs upon this church, it is therein mentioned by the name of *the parish church of Edinburgh*. This ancient, and curious contract is of the following tenour:

"Yis endenture made at Edynburgh, ye 29th day of the moneth of November, between worthy men, and nobyl Adam Forster Lord of Nether Leberton, provost of the burgh of Edynburgh, and communitie of that Ilk, on the ta half, and Johne Johne of Stone, and Johne Skayer, Masounys on the toyer half, berys wytness in fourme, ye qwhylyk efter follows :

"That is to say, yat the forsaidys Johne Johne, and Johne Skayer, al as ane, and ane as al, sall make and voutc fyve chapells, on the south syde of the paryce kyrke of Edynburgh, fra the west gavyl, lyand, and rynan doun est, on to the grete pyles of the stepyl, voutyt on the sam maner by the Masounys, as the vout abovye Sanct Stevynys auter, standand on the north syde of the parys auter of the abbay of Haly-rude houss, ye qwhlylk patroune, yay hef sene.

* Inventory to the city cartulary, v. 1, p. 12.

“ Alsua, yat ylk man sal mak in ylk chapel of the four, a wyndow, with thre lychtys, in fourm, Masoune lyke, the qwhilk patroune yai hef sene; and the fyfte chapel voutyt with a durre, in als gude maner; als the durre standand in the west gavyl of ye foresaid kyrk: alsua ye chapel and ye Ilys quhair ye auttrys sal stand, sal be voutyt all under after ye maner, as it is before spokyn: alsua ye forsayde five chapellys sall be thekyt abovyn with stane, and water thycht; ye buttras, ye lintels fynyt up als hech as ye lave of yat werk askys: alsua betwene the chapells gutryt with howyn stane to cast the water owte, and to save the werk fra the water: alsua, ye communite, as it is before spokyn, fynand al coste, and al grayth tyl yat werk, and ye forsayde Masounys doand thair craft, tyl yat werk trewly withowtyn fraude, as trew man aw to do: alsua, it is acordyt, yat ye forsayde communite sal gyfe to ye forsayde masounys, for ye forsayde werk, as it is before spokyn, six hundred marks of sterlings of the payment of Scotlande; alsua it is acordyt, yat ye forsayde communite sal gyfe to the forsayde masounys, ay fourtie pund before hand, for to mak thair awne werk with, ay tyl ye forsayde werk be brocht tyl end: alsua, ye forsayde masounys sal lay in place on thair cost twal hundreth hewyn stanys of astlyr and coynhe swylks, as fallys to yat werk; ye quhilks werk ye forsayde masounys sal warrand water thycht, and all yire thingis to be fulfilit; ilkane of the forsaydis masounys is others bourcht: wretyn under the seill of the forsaydis Adam ye provest, and ye communite, sal anent ye forsaydes masounys to be remaynanede, and Johne Primros has procurit ye selle of James Tulforde; and Johne of Stone has procurit ye selle of Johne of Irwine, in failzie yai hade nane of yeir awyne; and Johne Sqwyer has put to his awyne selle, anentis ye forsaydis Adam, provest and communites to be remaynande. The yhere of our Lord, a thousand ccc. lxxx. and vii.” These repairs were occasioned by a great burning in 1385.

1390.—ROBERT III.—*His coronation.*

A deputation of the inhabitants of Edinburgh, went on 13th

August, to Scone palace, to be present at the coronation of Robert III.

1398.—LEITH.

Although king Robert, I. in 1329 granted to the community of Edinburgh, the harbour and mills of Leith, yet they had no right to the banks of the harbour and river: these, they this year purchased from Logan of Restalrig, the proprietor, to be converted into wharfs or quays, with a right to make ways or roads through the lands of Restalrig, for carrying goods and merchandize to and from the port of Leith.

1400.—CASTLE.—*Besieged.*

Henry IV. having invaded Scotland, and taken Haddington and Leith, laid siege to the castle of Edinburgh, but could not take it.

JAMES I. AND HIS QUEEN.—*Land at Leith.*

James I. in 1405, was seized by the English, while on his way to France for his education; while there, he married lady Joanna Beaufort, daughter of the earl of Somerset, and received 40,000 merks as a dowry, which sum he paid to account of £40,000 sterling, charged him by the English, as an equivalent for his entertainment, during his residence in England; and a great number of noblemen, and the cities of Edinburgh, Perth, Dundee and Aberdeen gave each, particular obligations to pay the balance.

James I., after a captivity of nineteen years in England, returned to Scotland with his queen, a daughter of the earl of Somerset, and landed at Leith on 5th April, and on 21st May they were crowned at Scone. Thereafter they came to Edinburgh, called a parliament, and summoned all the officers who had held trust during the regency, to give an account of the crown rents.

ARCHERY.

Previous to the invention of gunpowder, archery was much practised both in England and Scotland as a warlike art. James



I. during his captivity in England, having observed the superiority of the English archers over those of his own subjects, immediately on his return to take possession of the throne of his ancestors, procured an act, ordaining:—“That all men busk them to be archeres, fra they be twelve zier of age, and that in ilk ten pundis worth of lande their be maid bow markes, and speciallie neir to paroche kirkes, quhairin upon haliedaies men may cum, and at the least schutte thrise about, and have usage of archerie ; and quha sa usis not the said archerie, the laird of the land sal raise of him a wedder.” The annual mus-

* James I, parl. 1. cap. 18

ters of these archers at this period were called "weapon shawings," which parliament ordained to be made four times in the year; and that each person should make their appearance, dressed and armed, as follows, viz: "Ilke gentle-man havand ten pounds worth of land, or mair, be sufficientlie harnished and armed with basnet, haill legge harnes, sworde, speare, and dagger; and gentle-men havand lesse extentes of landes, nor na landes, sall be armed at their gudlie power; bot all uther zeamen of the realme, betuixt xvj. and sextie zeirs, sall be sufficientlie bowed and schafted with sworde and buckler, and knife; and that all burgesses and indwellers within the burrow tounes of the realme, in like maner, be anarmed and harnished, and make weapon shawinges, within the burrowis foure times in the zeir." And to inforce regular attendance, the act imposed the following fines:—"of ilk gentle-man that defaultis at the first weapon shawing, fortie schillinges, and at the uther default, fortie schillinges, and at the third default, ten pundis, and alsmeikle als oft-times as he defaultis after-ward. And of ilk bow-man at the first faulte ten schillinges, at the uther faulte, ten schillinges, and at the third, fourtie schillinges, and swa furth, als oft-times as he beis founden faultise afterwards."

So anxious was the legislature to encourage the use of the bow, which, previous to the introduction of gunpowder, was the principal instrument of war, that it was ordained, "that all merchands of the realm, passand over sea for merchandice, hame, as he maie gudly thoile, after the quantity of the merchandice, harnes and armoures, with speares, schaftes, bowes and staves. And that be done be ilk ane of them als oft as it happenis them to passe over sea in merchandice;"* and lest any other games or sports should interfere with the practice of the bow, it is farther enacted,† "That the FUTE-BALL and GOLFE be utterly cryed down, and not to be used, and that the bow marks be maid, at ilk parish kirk a pair of buttes, and schutting be uscd, and that ilk man schutte six schottes, at the least, under the paine to be raised upon them, twa pennies to be given to them, that cummis to the bowe markes to drink."‡

* James I. parl. 1, cap. 60. † James I. parl. 3, cap. 47. ‡ James II. parl. 14, cap. 64.

1424.—AGRICULTURE.

James I. having observed, during his captivity in England, that that country was in a much higher state of cultivation than his own kingdom, (agriculture at this period being imperfectly understood, and little practised in Scotland,) immediately on his return, procured, with a view of improvement, an act to be passed, ordaining: * “That ilk man of simple estaite, that suld be of reason, labourers, have outhir *halfe ane oxe in the pleuch*, or else delve ilk day, seven fute of length, and seven on breadth, under the paine of ane oxe to the king.” And, “that throw all the realme, ilk man teilland with a pleuch of aucht oxen, sall saw at least, ilk zeir, a firLOT of quheate, halfe a firLOT of pease, and 40 beanes, under the pane of X. S. to the Barronne of the land, that he dwellis in, if he sawis it not, and as oft as he beis founden faultise. And gif the baronne sawis not the said corne in like maner, in his domaines, he shall paie to the king fourtie shillinges.

COMMERCE.

Trade at this period was confined within very narrow limits, and Scotland had little intercourse with other nations. Parliament, instead of encouraging trade, placed many ridiculous restrictions on commerce. Among others, it enacted,† “That na merchand of the realme passe over sea, in merchandice, bot he have of his awin proper gudes, or at least commitit till his awin governance, three serplaithes of wooll, or the value of them in uther merchandice, quhilk sall be kend or he pass be an inquest of his nichtboures, under the paine of tèn pundes to the king.” “That na man have money out of the realm, under the paine of escheit thereof. That na man sail or passe out of the realme in onie merchandice, bot a famous and worshipful man, havand of his awin halfe ane last of gudes, or sameikle in steiring or governance, under the paine of ten pounds.‡ That in time

* James I. parl. 3, cap. 41, and parl. 6, cap. 81. † James I., parl. 2, cap. 38.

‡ James III., parl. 11, cap. 13, and 15.

to cum, there be na schip frauchted out of the realme, with ony staple gudes, fra the feast of Simons day and Iude, unto the feast of the purification of our Lady, called Candelmes, under the paine of five pound of the usual money of Scotland."

1426.—FIRE ESTABLISHMENT, &c.

In Scotland, about this period, the houses were, in general built of wood and thatched with straw. In Edinburgh, where most of them did not exceed twenty feet in height and were constructed of the same materials, a fire must necessarily have proved very ruinous. To provide against such accidents parliament ordained; "That in ilk burgh, or greate haven toune, and through-faire that is greate, that the aldermen baillies, or governoures of the tounes, see and gif bidding within their tounes, that na hemepe, lint, stray, haie, hedder, nor broome be put near the fire, nor abonc the low in fire houses. That, sellers of haie or fodder, in burgh cum not to their haie-house with candle, but lanterne. That na fire be fetched fra ane house till ane uther within the toune, bot within covered weshel or lanterne." These enactments contain penalties to be exacted from those who failed to implemēt them; and for extinguishing any fires that might happen parliament, ordained: "That in ilk burgh their be ordained, of the commoun coaste, six, seven, or aucht ledders, after the quantitie of the burgh; twentie fute the ledder, and that they be kept in a reddie place of the toune, and to that use, and nane uther. And of the samin wise, there be ordained three or four saycs to the commoun use, and six or maa cleikes of iron to draw downe timber and ruiffes that ar fired. That commoun women be put at the utmost endes of the toune quhair least perrel of fire is; and that na man, set them houses in the heart of the toune, under the paine of ane unlaw, or zit receipt them under the samin paine."*

1429.—MILITIA.—*Their dress and arms.*

James I. to regulate the dress and accoutrements of his militia, (there was no standing army at this period,) passed an act,

* James I. Parl. iv. cap. 71, 72, 73, 74, and 75.

entitled, “Anent the gathering of zeamen for weire,” ordaining: “That ilk zeaman, that is of twentie pund in gudes have a gude doublet of fense, or ane habirgeon, ane iron hat, with bow, schaiif, sworde, buckler, and knife; and the zeaman that is na archer, nor cannot draw a bow, sall have a gude suir hat for his head, and a doublet of fense, with sworde and buckler, and a gude axe, or else a brogged staffe; and that ilk burgess havand fiftie pundes in gudes, sall be hail anarmed as a gentleman aucht to be; and the zeamen of lawer degree, and burgesses of twentie pundes in gudes, sall be bodin with hat, doublet, or habirgeon, sworde and buckler, bow schaiif, and knife; and that hee that is na bow-man, have a gude axe and sure weapons.”* These regulations they were bound to implement, under certain penalties.

1436.—TAVERN HOURS.

It was enacted at a general council held in the reign of James II. “That na man in burgh be foundin in tavernes of wine, aill, or beir, after the straike of nine houres, and the bell that sall be rung in, in the said burgh. The quhilkis foundin, the alderman and baillies sall put them in the kingis prison. The quhilk gif they do not, they sall pay for ilk time that they be founden capabill, before the chammerlane, fyftie schillinges.†

1437.—EXECUTION.—*Of Walter, Earl of Atholl.*

It is said, that he had been told by witches, some time previous to his execution, that he should be crowned king of Scotland, and, blinded by ambition, he entered into a horrid conspiracy with Robert Graham, his grandson, and other execrable villains, to murder king James I. whom they assassinated in the St. Dominican monastery, near Perth. Atholl being considered the principal actor in that murder, his punishment was prolonged for three days. On the first he was placed upon a cart, on which a kind of cran, in the form of a stork, was erected, to which he was drawn up by pulleys, and then suddenly let fall to the ground, by which he suffered the most excruciating pain, from the dislocation of his joints. On the next, he

* James I. Parl. ix. cap. 121 and 123.

† James I. Parl. xiii. cap. 144.

was elevated upon a pillory, and crowned with a red-hot crown of iron, with this inscription, "*The king of traitors.*" He was then placed upon a hurdle, and drawn at a horse's tail through the High street of Edinburgh. On the third day, being extended upon a platform, in a conspicuous place, and while yet alive his intestines and heart were taken out and thrown into a fire. His head was next cut off, fixed upon a long pole, and exhibited in the most conspicuous place in the city; and his body being divided into four quarters, was sent to Perth, Stirling, and Aberdeen, to be exposed in the most public situations.

1437.—EXECUTION.—*Of Robert Graham, Grandson of the Earl of Atholl.*

Graham being the person, who, with his own hands assassinated king James I. was carried through the city on a cart, with his right hand nailed to a gallows erected in it, the executioner all the while thrusting red-hot iron spikes into his thighs, shoulders, and limbs, at a distance from the vital parts of his body; he was then beheaded, and quartered in the same manner as Atholl.

1438.—CASTLE.—*King James II. carried out of it in a trunk.*

A quarrel happening between Sir Thomas Livingstone, the regent, (James II. being only 7 years of age,) and Sir William Crichton, the chancellor, who had the custody of the young king, and kept him in a sort of honourable durance in the castle, the place allotted for his residence. His mother, who favoured the regent's party, paid her son a visit, pretending that her sole purpose in doing so, was to indulge in maternal affection towards her son. The unsuspecting chancellor believing her, she pretended, after having been sometime with her son, to undertake a pilgrimage to a church in East Lothian, and in removing her effects, the young king, who had consented to the plot, was, early in the morning, carried out of the castle, in one of her trunks, while his attendants supposed him asleep. He was put on board a ship in Leith Harbour, and that same night reached Stirling castle. The chancellor, sometime after, by stratagem recovered the person of the young monarch.



James II. ascended the Scottish Throne on 20th February, 1437.

Knowing that the King frequently hunted near Stirling, he with a body of men, lay in ambush in the woods, and when the king was enjoying the chase, siezed and conducted him with much courtesy to Edinburgh castle.

1448.—CASTLE.—*Earl of Douglas murdered in it.*

The regent and chancellor, being at enmity previous to this date, were induced to a reconciliation, by their dread of the power of the earl of Douglas, on whom the executive power of the state was unable to inflict the punishment due to his crimes. The chancellor, with the most insinuating

semblance of respect and friendship, decoyed the earl into the castle, where the regent had also come to be a partaker in the murder they were about to perpetrate. Douglas was treated with great respect and honour during the time he sat at table with the king, till towards the end of the banquet, when a bull's head was placed before him. He understood the fatal symbol, and sprung from the table, but he and his brother who was with him, were immediately seized by armed men, and notwithstanding the tears and entreaties of the young king, they were dragged to the outer court of the castle, and there murdered, along with Malcolm Fleming, the earl's faithful servant.

1449.—SHOEMAKERS OR CORDINERS.—*Incorporation of.*

They were first erected into a society, by a charter from the town council, on 28th July, this year, in terms of which, each master of the trade, who kept a booth or shop within the town, paid one penny Scots, and their servants one halfpenny Scots, weekly, towards the support of their altar of Crispin and Crispiniani, within the church of St. Giles, and for the officiating priest; and by a second charter or seal of cause, from the town council, dated 26th Nov., same year, a right was granted to certain masters and headsmen of the craft, to search and inspect the different kinds of work brought to the market by shoemakers; these grants relating chiefly to religious matters, were abolished at the reformation; and on 1st February, 1586, a new seal of cause was granted them by the town council upon the following narrative :*—" Forsamekill as the Predicessoures of the Provest Baillies Counsall and Deykins of guid memorie, diligentlie considering and understanding upoun the supplicatioun gevin in to thame be the maisters and heidismen of the said craft for the tyme, thair nichtbouris and burgesses that ourre soverane lordis leiges ar greitumelie skaithet, and defrawdēt be insufficient wark of ignorant personis, lawbourirs bayth in black wark and barket ledder, be thame daylie boucht and sauld within this burgh alsweill be friemen, als unfriemen and owtlandsmen on the wolk-dayes,

* Coun. Reg. Vol. viii. f. 70, 71.

alsweill as on the market-dayes, the friedome and privileges of burgesses destroyet thairthrow contrare to the commonweill." For remedy thereof, certain privileges were granted by the above charter, authorising the corporation to prevent any leather being sold in the market, before being examined by their searchers. It also regulated the days of the week on which leather, boots and shoes could be sold within the city by strangers in booths. It appears that shoemakers had at this period kept their booths open on Sundays, for it is by the above charter ordained, "That on the Sondayes ne buithes be oppinafter nyne houres in the morning, and that na wark be wrocht at ony time the said day, under the payne of twentie schilings," &c.

This grant was on 6th March, 1598, confirmed by James VI. in consideration of "the goodwill and thankful service done to us by our servitor, Alexander Crawford, present deacon of the said cordners and his brethren."

1449.—MARY OF GUELDRES.

She having been married by proxy at Brussels to James II. landed on 1st April at Leith, and made the convent of Greyfriars her residence. She was crowned at Holyrood Abbey with great splendour.

1450.—EDINBURGH.—*First surrounded by walls.*

James II., by charter of this date, conferred upon the citizens of Edinburgh the privilege "to fosse, bulwark, wall, toure, turate, and utherwais to strength our burgh, in quwhat maner of wise or degre that beis sene maste spectefulle" to the provost, &c. of Edinburgh, "yat yai is in dreid of the evil and skeith of oure ennemies of England." Shortly after the burgh was assessed to support the undertaking. This was the first time Edinburgh was surrounded by a wall: It began at the foot of the north-east rock of the castle, and was there strengthened with a small fortress adjoining to the rock, thence it extended eastward, having the north loch upon its north, and the castle hill upon the south side, till it came almost opposite to the reservoir. There the wall took a southern direction, till it came to the top of the hill, where it was intersect-

ed by a gate of communication between the town and the castle. From this, the wall went slopping down the hill in an oblique manner, pointing to the south-east, till it came to the first angle in going down the Westbow. Over this street there was a port called the Upperbow-port. Hence it proceeded almost straight east, intersecting a number of the alleys leading from the High-street to the Canongate, in a line that would have cut off some feet from the south end of the present parliament house, and continued in that direction till it came to Gray's or the Mint close. Hence it proceeded by a gentle turning to the north-east, till it joined with the south-west corner house of a line of buildings that communicated and connected themselves with Leith wynd, where the original Netherbow port stood.

1452.—JAMES II.—*Leaves threc hundred merks to his bastard daughter.*

James II. by a charter in which he entailed the lands of *Bartoun*, on the earl of Caithness, made this proviso in it, that he, his heirs or assignees, should cause to be paid to his bastard daughter Janet on 6th April, between the rising and setting of the sun “in the parish church of St. Giles, in the burgh of Edinburgh, upon the high altar of the same, 300 marks usual money.”

ST. GILES CHURCH.—*A precious relic bequeathed to it.*

Mr. Preston of Gourton, whose descendants still possess an estate in the county of Edinburgh, by the assistance of the king of France, got possession of a supposed arm-bone of St. Giles, which precious and esteemed relic, he most piously bequeathed to St. Giles church, in Edinburgh. In gratitude for this invaluable donation, the magistrates of the city, having this year taken into consideration that the said bone was “freely left to our moyr kirk of Saint Gele of Edinburgh, withoutyn ony condition makyn,” granted a charter in favour of Mr. Preston's heirs, entitling the nearest heir of the donor, being of the name of Preston, to carry this sacred relic at all public processions. The magistrates at the same time obliged themselves, to found in

this church an altar, and appoint a chaplain for celebrating an annual mass of requiem, for the soul of the donor; and ordered a tablet displaying his arms and describing his pious donation, to be erected in the chapel. This relic enshrined in silver was kept among the treasures of the church, till the reformation, and the family continued to enjoy the honour of carrying it at all public processions, till that period, when it was sold, amongst the other relics, by order of the town council.

1456.—EDINBURGH.—*The capital of Scotland.*

Previous to the murder of James I. at Perth, the Scottish parliaments were held at any place the king pleased to appoint, but after that event, they were regularly held at Edinburgh; and it was about this period that the city first began to be looked on as the capital of Scotland.

TILTS AND TOURNAMENTS.

James II. by charter granted to the citizens, a piece of ground on the east side of the road leading to Leith, on which Greenside street, &c. is now built, whereon to hold tilts and tournaments.

1457.—RESTRICTIONS ON DRESS.

Parliament conceiving that the kingdom suffered greatly at this period, by the sumptuous dress both of men and women, passed the following act, regulating the dress of persons according to their station in life, viz.—“That sen the realme in ilk estaite is greatumlie pured throwe sumptuous claithing, baith of men and women, and in special within burrowes and commouns of landwart: The lordes thinkis speidful, that restriction be thereof in this manner: That na man within burgh that livis be merchandice, bot gif hee be a person constitute in dignitie, as alderman, baillie, or uther gude worthy men, that ar of the councel of the toune, and their wives, weare claithes of silk, nor costly scarletts in gownes, or furringes with mertrickes. And that they make their wives and dauchters in like manner be abuilzied, gangand and correspondant for their estaite, that is to say, on their heads short curches with little hudes, as ar

used in Flanders, England, and uther cuntries. And as to their gowns, that na women weare mertricks nor letteis, nor tailes unfit in length, nor furred under, bot on the halie-days. And in like manner, the barronnes and uther puir gentlemen, and their wives, that ar within fourtie pund of auld extent. And as anent the commounes, that na laborers nor husbandmen, weare on the warke daye, bot gray and quhite, and on the halie-daye, bot light blew, greene, redde, and their wives right swa, and couchies of their awin making, and that it exceed not the price of xl. pennyes the elne. And that na woman cum to kirk, nor mercat, with her face mussalled or covered that sche may not be kend, under the paine of escheit of the couchie. And as to the clerkes, that nane weare gownes of scarlet, nor furring of mertricks, bot gif he be ane person constitute in dignitie, in cathedral or colledge kirk: or else, that he may spende two hundreth markes, or greate nobiles, or doctoures. And this to be now proclaimed, and put to execution, be the first day of Maij, under the paine of escheit of the habite, that is to say, of the clerkes be the ordinar judge, and the lave be the kinges officiares.”*

1461.—TRINITY HOSPITAL.—*Founded.*

This hospital which stands at the foot of Leith wynd, was founded this year, by Mary of Gueldres, Consort of James II. for the reception of thirteen poor persons. At the reformation of religion in Scotland, it was stripped of its revenues, which with those of other religious houses and charitable institutions were appropriated to other purposes; but John earl of Murray, regent of Scotland, afterwards bestowed them on Sir Simon Preston, provost of Edinburgh, who, on 10th November, 1567, generously conferred them on the citizens of Edinburgh for the use of the poor. This gift being only reversionary, the town council, on 26th April, 1585, agreed to pay Robert Pont, then provost of this hospital, for his right thereto, three hundred merks and an annuity of one hundred and eighty pounds Scots, during life; this transaction was ratified by James VI. in 1587.

The old hospital being in a ruinous state, the town council

* James II. Par. 14, cap. 70.

erected the present one, which presents in its internal fittings, the only existing relics of the fifteenth century to be found in the city. At first, only five men and two women were admitted, but the number gradually increasing, amounted in 1797, to forty men and women, besides twenty-six out-pensioners, who annually received six pound sterling each; it being however found that the funds of the hospital could not support so many, their number was reduced, and frequently varied. Those entitled to the privilege of this hospital, are decayed burghesses of Edinburgh, their wives and children, above fifty years of age.

1461.—EDINBURGH.—*Privileges granted to the Citizens.*

Henry VI. of England, after the defeat of his army at Towton, in Yorkshire, being obliged to take refuge in Scotland, with Margaret his queen, and Edward his son, prince of Wales, was treated with much kindness and hospitality by the citizens of Edinburgh, during his residence amongst them; and being grateful for the favours he received, granted them, by his letters patent, liberty to trade to all English ports, on the same terms with his English subjects; but as this unfortunate prince was never restored to his kingdom, this mark of his favour was not attended with any benefit to the citizens of Edinburgh.

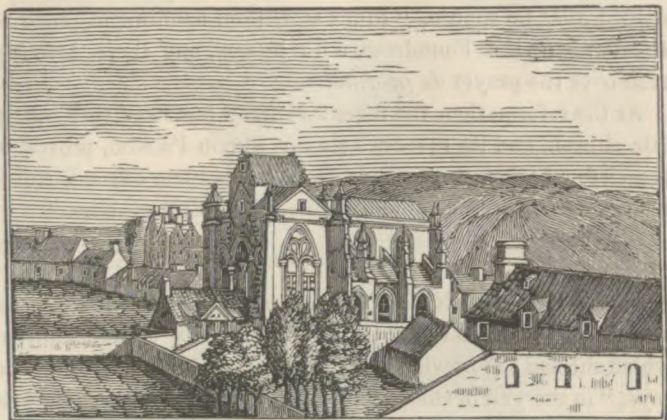
1462.—WEAPONS OF WAR.

Those who could not use the bow, parliament this year ordained that they should provide themselves with “ane gude axe, and ane targe of ledder, to resist the schot of England, quhilk is na coist, but the value of ane hyde.”

TRINITY COLLEGE CHURCH.—*Founded.*

This church which stands at the foot of Leith-wynd, was founded by Mary of Gueldres, Consort of James II. “For the salvation of the soul of the late illustrious prince James, king of Scots, our late husband, of pious memory; likewise, for the souls of all the kings and queens of Scotland, deccased; also, for the salvation of the illustrious prince our son, James, the present king of Scotland; for the salvation of our own soul, those of our father and mother, ancestors, and all the sons and

• TRINITY COLLEGE CHURCH.



From a drawing taken in 1753.

daughters succeeding to and descending from them; and for the salvation of the reverend father in Christ, lord James, present bishop of St. Andrew's, our dearest cousin, and for the souls of all those whom consanguinity, affinity, or benefits have endeared to us; and of all those whom we have any ways offended in this life, to whom we are obliged to make satisfaction; and for the souls of all the faithful deceased." This church was formerly collegiate, and by the preamble of its charter of foundation, of which the above is an excerpt, provision is made for a provost, eight prebendaries, two choiristers, and a sacristan, to perform divine worship therein, all of whom had distinct stipends, and generally took the name of the lands out of which they derived their incomes. The regulations established by the charter of foundation of this church, place the virtue and learning of the popish ecclesiastics, in no very respectable view, it being thereby provided, that "if any of the said prebendaries shall keep a *Concubine* or *Fire-maker*, and shall not dismiss her, after being *thrice admonished thereto* by the provost, his prebend shall be adjudged vacant, and conferred on another."

It is farther provided, "that no prebendary shall be instituted, unless he *can read and sing plainly, count and discount;*" and whenever any of them said mass, it was by said charter ordained, that he should, "in his sacerdotal habiliment, repair to the tomb of the Foundress, with hyssop, and there devoutly read over the prayer *de profundis.*"

At the reformation, the regent Murray bestowed this collegiate church, and its revenues on Sir Simon Preston, provost of the city, who generously gave them to the town council, and it has ever since been commonly called "the College Kirk."

1463.—MARY OF GUELDRÉS.—*Where buried.*

She was, on 16th November, interred with great solemnities and funeral rites, in the north aisle of Trinity college church, which she had the previous year founded. Lindsay, of Pitscottie says, "in the yeir of God, 1463 yeires, Margaret, Queine of Scotland, and dochtor to the duik of Gildar, depairted at Edinburgh, and was buried in the Trinitie colledge, quhilk shoe had built hirselff after her husbandis deceas, king James the second."

1466.—ST GILES CHURCH.—*Names of altars therein.*

It having been prior to this period only a parish church, of which the abbot of Scone was patron, was, by virtue of a grant from James III., converted this year into a collegiate church, and new erections were established therein, on the old foundations of altarages, or chaplainaries, under the following names, viz :—St. Andrew, St. John the Evangelist, St. Michael the Arch-angel, St. Salvator, St. Michael de Mont Tomba, The Holy Trinity, The Holy Cross, The Holy Blood, St. John the Baptist, St. Nicholas, St. Duthac, Sancti Crucis de Lucano, St. Sebastian, The High altar, Nostre Domine, St. Gabriel the Arch-angel, St. Ninian, St. Katherine, St. Gregory, St. Barbara, St. Blase, St. Dionysius, St. Francis, St. Eloye, St. Martin and St. Thomas, St. Roque and St. Nicholas, The Holy Blood and St. Anthony, Our Lady of Piety, St. James, St. Laurence, St. Mungo, St. Thomas the Martyr, the Holy Cross of the Body and Blood of Christ, St. Crispan, and St. Crispinianus. Some of these altars were founded by private individuals, and endowed with annuities



James III. ascended the Throne, 3d August, 1460.

to keep them in repair, and to support the priests who officiated at them, while others had a plurality of foundations and chaplains. Each incorporated trade of the city had its favourite altar, to the support of which, and of the priest who officiated, certain payments were made weekly by the craftsmen. At these altars were performed numerous anniversary obits, &c. for the repose of the souls of the founders, their relations and friends. This church had a provost, curate, sixteen prebendaries, a sacristan, beadle, minister of the choir, and four choiristers. The provost for his support received the rents, fruits, and profits, together with the

manse and glebe belonging to the church, with the right of choosing a curate, to whom he allowed twenty-five merks yearly and a dwelling-house, near the church, while the prebendaries had stipends varying from twenty to thirty merks, annually.

1467.—RESTALRIG CHURCH.—*Founded.*

This church stands about a mile east from Edinburgh. It was founded this year by James III. and dedicated to the Holy Trinity and the Virgin Mary.

1474.—FISHERIES.—*Act for improving them.*

Parliament taking into consideration the great riches derived by other countries from their fisheries, passed an act in the following terms:—"The Lordes thinkis expedient for the common gude of the realme, and the great entres of riches to be brocht within the realme of uther cuntries, that certane Lordes spirituall and temporall and burrowes gar make greate schippes Busches, and uther great Pinck-boates, with nettes and all abuilzementes ganand therefore for fishing, and in ilk burgh of royaltie the officiares make all starke idle men within the burgh, passe with the said schippes for their wages, and gif they refusis that they banish them the burgh.*

1475.—WRIGHTS AND MASONS.—*Incorporation of.*

These two trades were on 15th October united into one corporation by a charter from the town council, which was confirmed in 1517 by the Archbishop of St. Andrew's, in 1527 by James V., and in 1635 by Charles I. In 1703, by a decree of the court of session, the bow-makers, glaziers, plumbers, and upholsterers, were added to the masons, and to the wrights were united the painters, slaters, sieve-wrights and coopers. These incorporated trades, hold their meetings in St. Mary's chapel in Niddry's wynd, and are commonly known by the name of "The United Incorporation of St. Mary's Chapel."

WEAVERS.—*Incorporation of.*

This trade was on the 31st January formed into a fraternity

* James III. Parl. 7. cap. 49.

by the town-council. Their petition sets forth that they had framed certain articles, "for the honour and loving of God Almichtie, and of his Modir the Virgin Marie, and of Saint Soverane; and for the suppleing and uphalding of divyne service, and appareling of thare altar of Saint Soverane, foundit and uphaldin be thame in St. Giles kirk, and for the governance of thare warks, and laboure and gude reule, baithe for the worship of the realme, commone profite, laute of craftismen, and for uther diverse and mony causes of gude motive." When a craftsman was found qualified and admitted, he had to pay "Twa marks and twa pund of wax to the said altare, and uphald thereof; and gif he be a burgess son, he sall pay half a mark to the altare aforesaid." It is farther provided that "Ilk man or woman that occupies the craft, sall gif the priest his mete, and ilk owlk gif to the altar a pennie; and this to be gaderit be the dekin; and ilk feit servande sall gif in the zeir foure pennies. And the personis that disobeys the dekin, and will nocht underlie the ordinance of the craftis statute for the gude thareof; also oft as he disobeys, he sall pay ane pund of wax or the price thareof, and to be tane but favour," &c. This charter was confirmed by the town council, on 27th February, 1520, with the additional right of receiving from every country weaver that wrought for the citizens, one penny weekly, towards the support of their altar, both of which grants were confirmed the same year by John, Archbishop of St. Andrew's and thereafter by the Scottish Parliament.

1477.—MARKETS.—*Where held.*

There were previous to this period, no particular places assigned for holding the different markets, which often was a matter of strife amongst the citizens. James III., to remedy this evil, by letters patent, ordained that the markets for the sale of the various commodities should be held in the following places of the city, viz., for the sale of hay, straw, grass, and horse meat, "in the Cowgaite, fra Forestar's wynde down to Peblis wynde." The flesh market, "fra the Frere wynde to the Netherbow, on baithe the sids of our common strete." The salt market "to be halden in Nudreis wynde; alsa, the cramys

of chapmen to be set fra the Belhouse down to the Trone, on the north side of oure said strete; als, the hatmakers and skynners fornent thame on the south side of the samyn." The wood and timber market, "fra Dalrimpill zarde to the Gray-Frers and westerwart." The shoemakers "Fra Forestar's wynde end, westwart to Dalrimpill west zarde-dike; als the rede barkit leddir with thame." The nolt market "of carcages and mutone about the Trone and sa doun-throuch to the Frere wynde, als, all partricks, pluvars, capones, conyngs, chekins, and all other wyld foulis and tame to be usit and sald about the market croce, and in na othir place; als all qwyck bestis, ky, oxen, not to be brought in the toun, bot under the wall, fer west at oure stables." The meal market of all grain and corn, "fra the tolbut up to Libertones wynde; als, fra thince upwart to the trevess." The market of "all cottone, claith, quhite, gray, and all uthir claith, quhits within six quarters, and all lynnyng claith to be sald thare and in na uthir place; als all butter, cheise, woll, and sicklike gudis yat suld be weyit, to be usit at the Overbow, and a trone set thare, and not to be openyt quhil the hour of nyne forownoone; als, all trone work belonging to cutlors, smethys, lorymars, lokmakars, and all sic werkmen to be usit beneth the Neyrbow before and about Sanct Mary wynde; als, all ald graith and ger to be usit and sald in the Friday market before the Grey-frers."*

1482.—EDINBURGH.—*The citizens granted important privileges.*

James III. involved the kingdom in tumults and bloodshed, by suffering himself and the nation to be implicitly governed by a few minions, chiefly artificers whom he had taken into his favour. The nobles considering themselves insulted by his conduct, combined against him to remove these upstarts. The duke of Albany, the king's brother, who was at the head of the conspiracy, was suddenly seized and confined to the castle, from which he made his escape, by inviting his keepers to a splendid supper, who, after drinking freely fell asleep. The duke and his servant having formed a rope of the sheets of their beds, the

* Cart. in Arch. of Edin. 1477.

servant was first let down, but the rope proving too short, he fell and broke his leg; the duke lengthened it and descended, and taking the servant on his back, carried him to the Forth, where a vessel was waiting to carry them to England.

The conspirators hanged the greater number of the persons who were James' favourites, which so intimidated him, that he retired for safety to Edinburgh castle; and they having assumed the government of the kingdom, confined him to it. Sometime after, the duke of Albany returned to Scotland; but not finding himself so respected by the conspirators, his associates, as he conceived his birth and merits deserved, he returned to his allegiance, and resolved to effectuate his brother's delivery from the castle, where he had been nine months confined. With that view, he made an appointment to meet some of his friends in the city, and they having been joined by a great number of citizens who still adhered to the royal cause, suddenly assaulted the castle, took it by surprise, and restored the king to liberty.

James, in gratitude for the part the citizens had taken, granted in favour of the provost, town council, and community, two charters, dated the 6th November this year, by which he conferred on the citizens many valuable privileges. The provost was made hereditary sheriff within the city, the town council were empowered to make by-laws and statutes for its good government, and the citizens were not only freed from payment of duties on many necessary commodities, but a grant was given them to take custom on certain merchandise, imported and exported at the port of Leith; and the incorporated trades, as a mark of gratitude for their royalty, were presented with a banner or standard, which, from its colour, received the name of the *blue blanket*. This banner is still in existence, and is kept by the convener of the trades for the time being; and when it is displayed, tradition says, that not only the whole artificers of the city, but also those of the whole kingdom are bound to follow it, and fight under the convener, in defence of their own rights, and those of the king and country.

The only *reddendum* required of the council for these ample privileges, was the annual celebration of a *funeral mass*

in St. Giles' church for the king's soul, and those of his progenitors and successors.

1482.—PETTY CUSTOMS.—*How let.*

The petty customs of Edinburgh were at this period let for twenty-seven merks Scots (£1. 19. 11½. sterling). The petty customs and haven silver at Leith, let at 110 merks Scots (£6. 2. 2. sterling). The common mills at 480 merks Scots (£26 13. 4. sterling). (E.)

SHOPS.—*Rents of.*

Eight shops under the north side of the old Tolbooth of Edinburgh, let for four pounds Scots each, per annum (6s. 8d. sterling). Five shops under the south side of the said Tolbooth, let as follows, viz.—one at five pounds Scots (8s. 4d. sterling); three at three pounds ten shillings Scots each (5s. 10d. sterling); and one at two pounds Scots (3s. 4d. sterling).

ROYAL DOWRY.

A contract of marriage having been entered into between the daughter of Edward IV. and the duke of Rothsay, afterwards James IV., Edward advanced part of her dowry, on the faith of the marriage being consummated when both parties became of age; which sum the citizens of Edinburgh bound themselves to repay, provided the marriage did not take place. War having been thereafter declared with England, a herald arrived in Edinburgh, renounced the contract, and demanded back the money, which the citizens, in fulfilment of their obligation, instantly returned.

1483.—LEITH. — *The citizens of Edinburgh purchase its superiority.*

The citizens being sensible of the advantages which had accrued to them, by getting Leith and its harbour into their possession, purchased from Logan of Restalrig, the superiority and exclusive privilege of carrying on every species of traffic therein, of keeping warehouses and inns for the reception and entertain-

ment of strangers ; and the magistrates of Edinburgh, to prevent the inhabitants of Leith from rivaling them in trade, passed an act this year, ordaining that no merchant of Edinburgh should presume to take into partnership with him an inhabitant of Leith, under the penalty of forty shillings Scots to the *church work*, and to be deprived of the freedom of the town for one year, and that none of the town's revenues should be let to an inhabitant of Leith, nor any of the farmers of the said revenues take a *Leither* as a partner in any contract relative to the same, under said penalties.*

1483.—HAMMERMEN.—*Incorporation of.*

This society was incorporated by the town council, on 2d May, this year, at which time it consisted of the blacksmiths, goldsmiths, lorimers, saddlers, cutlers and bucklers or armourers. The seal of cause contained amongst others, the following regulations :—None were allowed to practise more arts than one, to prevent damage or hurt to each other ; no goods were allowed to be exposed to sale in the streets, but on the market day ; certain judicious persons of the corporation were empowered to search and inspect the goods made by the members of the craft, and if found bad and insufficient, to forbid the sale thereof under the pain of forfeiture. Applicants for admission into any of these crafts, were first examined by the deacons and masters of their respective arts, as to their qualifications, and those found qualified were admitted. Any member found guilty of a breach of any one of the articles contained in their charter, was fined eight shillings Scots, towards the support of the corporation's altar of St. Eloy, in St. Giles' church, and the officiating priest.

The regulations contained in the above charter not proving sufficient to reform the grievances of the corporation, the town council, upon a petition and representation being laid before them, granted the corporation, on 3d September, 1617, a new charter by which its members were restricted from exercising any craft, "but allanerlie ane, sua that his uther brethrene

* Coun. Reg. vol. 1, f. 19,[20.

and craftismen of the said craftis be not hurt throw his large extentioun and extending of bounds." It farther provides, "That thair sall be na oppin mercat usit of ony of the saids craftis or wark pertening to thame of thair craft upone the Hie-streitis, nor in creamis upone burdis nor backlit, nor schawin in hand nor signis thairof sett out for to sell, in na pairt foir nor backside within the burgh, bot allanerie on the mercat day." Upon every Monday, two or three having the best knowledge of the craft were, by the above charter, authorised to search and inspect all craftsmen's work, and that which was found bad and insufficient, to forbid the sale of it under forfeiture. It is farther declared, "That it sall not be lesum to any forrainer borne out of this realme of Scotland bot onlie to our awin countre-men to sell ony waires of the said craft upon the mercat-day, bot onlie in the proclaimit fairs, conforme to the loveable custome observit within the burgh."

The goldsmiths were separated from the hammermen in 1581, but they have since received an addition to their number of several branches of art, and it now consists of the blacksmiths, cutlers, sadlers, locksmiths, armourers, pewterers, sheer-smiths, watchmakers, gunsmiths, hookmakers, penmakers, beltmakers, founders, braziers, coppersmiths, and white-iron smiths. This corporation meets in that small ancient chapel situated in the Cowgate, called St. Mary Magdalene.

Besides the general meetings of the united body, separate meetings of the several crafts are held to transact the business relative to them respectively.

1487.—ST. CUTHBERT'S CHURCH.—*Altars therein.*

William Towers, of Inverleith, settled an annuity of fourteen merks on the chaplain who officiated at the altar of St. Anne, in this church, from which it appears that altar worship was, at this period, performed in it.

1488.—FLESHERS.—*Incorporation of.*

This is a very ancient corporation, but the precise time of being established into a society, is not with certainty known. They petitioned the magistrates upon the 11th April, this

year, praying that they would be pleased to grant them, a seal of cause, of the following tenor :—

1. “ We the deykin and principall maisters of the fleshoris craft, within this broch, thinkis it expedient for the common profite, that the unfriemen, ladies and boyis, servand oure craft, be expelit thairfre; but gif he owther will be ane boundis prenteis, or ane feit man, gif he can wirk for certane zeires, efter the tenor of the auld actis of the toun, maid of before, sua that na man handell menis * * (owther at his stok or utherwayis, bot honestlie be the maister himselff, or his servand or prenteis,) ellenirle as effeirs; and nane utheris, under the pane of fortie shillingis, the twa pairt to be rasisit be the officiars of the toun to the kirk-werke, and the third pairt to be raisit be the deykin of this craft, to the reparatioun of oure awin alter, unforgevin; and siclyke, all the unlawis of the statutis underwrittin beiris.

2. We think it expedient for the honor and honestie of fremen of this craft, that are of small substance, quhill God refresh them, that thairfoir sic a burges, bot na uther person, marrow him with ane maister of substance, and lay his peny to his, and sua far as it will reik, the penyworth is to be bocht betwixt them; and thay to dele thair upoun, wyning and tynsell, as effeirs, and sua far als ilk pairt reikis. And gif this freman gettis credence in the country of ony stufe, he to bring to the toun, and sell it openlie in the mercat, the said freman first fyndand surety, that the craft sall nocht be blasphemit throw his evill payment, nor zit the officiars of the toun be vexit for administratioun of justice, under the pane of fourtie shillingis for an unlaw, to be dispoit and raisit as first said, be the officiars of the toun, and the deykin of the craft for the tyme.

3. We think expedient, that the deykin and best of the craft, daylie serche the craft, gif ony of them owther buyis or sellis ony infectit fleshe or fishe; and if ony soch keppis rottyn purit beistis, cassin or deid by themselfis, or ony uther insufficient sustentatioun owther of fishe or fleshe; and quha that beis apprehendit thairwith, to be depryvit of his fredome, the guids to be cscheit to the seik folk in almshouses, and he to be baneist the toun, and craft be the officiars for evirmair.

4. We think it expedient, that na freman of this craft dele nocht be pairtis man with an unfreman, becauis his guidis under cullor of his awin, contrair his aith, under pane of depravatioun of his fredome, and putting fra the craft, and escheiting of the stuff that he cullors.

5. That na fleshe be brokin nor sauld in hiddillis, nor in bak-housis, bot oppinlie in the heich mercat, quhair it may be sene and sercheit be the deykin and the craft, with ane officiar of the toun, that thay may be sene and puncist, and the guidis falseis to be escheit and delt; and siclyk, quhair ony nolt hydis, or ony uther infectit fleshe bene broken to sell amangis guid stufe, to the king's leidgeis, that stufe to be escheit, and the personis puneist at the discratioun of the proveist, bailies, and counsall, and be awyse of the deykin, and of the heidismen of the craft.

6. We think it expedient, that na man of the craft, Caindil-makeris nor utheris, in tyme to cum, bot fremanis soneis of the craft, use the craft, and that can handell it himselff, baith in slaing and breking, and as a craftsman's son, slai at his stok, as he hes bene leirnit and brocht up thairwith under a maister, under the pane of fourtieshillings, and escheitting of the guidis, as said is, and banishing of the craft.

7. We think it expedient, that na man of this craft in partis out with the toun, send thair servandis to pay ony stufe fishe or fleshe, beif, muttoun, veill, lamais, swyne, nor kiddis, fra Pashe to Mydsummer-day, that all beistis may be in ply, under the pane of escheit. And gif a maister sends his servand to landwart to feche ony beistis to sla, that his maister hes cofte himself, and nocht be his servand under cullor, he sall first certifie the deykin and utheris maisteris of the said craft, that the guidis was cofte by the maister himself, and nocht be the servand, quhilk sall nocht haif leive nether to by nor sell.

8. That na maister ressave ane uther manis servand, or prenteis in service, quhill the isho of thair termis; and if it be necessair to the deykin the tyme of his lewe taking.

9. We think it expedient, that ilk prenteis desyre of the deykin and maister that lykis to use the craft, that first thay

desyre and obtene the fredome of the tonn, and gif he be fund abill to be ressavit to the craft, to pay his dewties to the craft and toun as effeirs.

10. We think it expedient, that the deykin serche all faltis, and to puneish twa faltis, and the third falt to be puneisht be the toun with all rigor.

11. That na flesh that hes bein presentit to the mercat tuyiss, and hes tynt the sessoun, be put to the mercat again, under the pane of escheit; nor zit, that ony of oure craft by ony fishe fra the wyffis nor regrators of the toun, dweiland in Leith.

12. That quhat persoun of the craft disobeyand the deykin, in the using of his officc foirsaid, that ane of the officiares pas and puncis hes persoun as effeirs; and quha that beis obstinat to be put in waird, quhill he amend the falt."

Upon the above petition being taken into consideration, by the council, they ratified and confirmed, the whole articles and conditions threain contained.

1493.—LEITH.—*Its first bridge.*

The original communication between south and north Leith, was by a stone bridge of three arches, built about this period by Robert Ballantyne, abbot of Holyrood, a little farther up the river than the bridge opposite the Tolbooth wynd. The abutments of this bridge, at the north end of which stood the old church of north Leith, are still to be seen.

EDUCATION.

The refinements which generally attend the courts of kings, were little felt at this period in Scotland. Though the government was monarchical, the chief of each clan possessed in many respects a separate principality of his own, his retainers being implicitly subservient to all his prejudices and follies, and imbibing as their own, all the feuds and animosities which existed between him and other chieftains; hence the king's authority was seldom strengthened by their unanimity, or his counsels aided by their advice. In such a state of things, commerce, agriculture, and education were neglected; the latter



James IV, ascended the Scottish Throne on 11th June, 1488.

was despised as monkish; even few of the nobility could read, and almost none could write. To qualify the sons of barons and freeholders for officiating as sheriffs or judges-ordinary, it was enacted, " That all barronnes and free-holders that ar of substance, put their eldest sonnes and aires to the schules, fra they be sex or nine zeires of age, and till remaine at the grammar-schules quhill they be competentlie founded and have perfite Latine, and thereafter to remaine three zeirs at the schules of art and jure, swa that they may have knowledge and understanding of the lawes; throw the quhilks jus-

tice may remaine universally throw all the realme, sua that they that ar schireffes or judges ordinares under the kingis Hienesse, may have knowledge to doe justice, that the puir people sulde have na neede to seek our Soveraine Lordis principal Auditour for ilk small injurie." Those who failed to conform to this act were to pay to the king a fine of twenty pounds.*

1496. *Price of Wheat.*

At this period, the best wheat was sold at 11s. Scots per boll, and the penny loaf weighed thirteen ounces and three quarters Scots weight.†

1497.—*Mons Meg.*

The popular name given to a large cannon in the castle, composed of thick iron bars, and about twenty inches diameter in the bore, believed to have been forged at Mons in Germany, in 1486. It was this year at the battle of Norham Castle.

GRANDGORE.—*Those infected with it sent to Inchkeith.*

When this disease was communicated to the Europeans, on the discovery of America, it spread into Scotland, and was believed to be highly contagious; it was styled the plague or Grandgore. To prevent the bad consequences that were anticipated to attend the supposed contagion, the privy council sent a letter to the magistrates of Edinburgh, of the following tenor:—"It is oure soverane lordis will, and the command of the lordis of his counsall, sent to the provest and baillies within this burgh, that this proclamatioun followand be put to execution for the eschewing of the greit apperand danger of the infectioun of his lieges fra a contagious siknes callit the *Grandgore*, and the greit uther skayth that may occure to his leiges and inhabitons within this burgh.

That is to say, we charge straitlie and command, be the authoritie above writtin, that all maner of personis being within the fredome of this burgh, quhilk are infectit, or has been infectit and incurit of this said contagious plage callit the *Grand-*

* Parl. James IV, Sess. vi. cap. 54.

† Coun. Reg. v. 1, f. 36.

gore, devoyd, red, and pass furth of this toun, and compair upoun the sandis of Leith, at ten houris before none, and thair sall have and fynd botis reddie in the Havin ordainit to thame be the officaris of this burgh, reddelie furneist with vietualls to have thame to the Inch, and thair to remane quhilk God provyde for thair health; and that all uther personis the quhilk taks upoun thame to hale the said contagious infirmitie and taks the cure thairof, that they devoyd and pass with thame, sua that nane of thair personis quhilk taks the cure upon thame, use the samyn cure within this burgh, in presence or in peirt ony maner of way; and quha so be is fundin infectit, and not passand to the Inche as said is, be Mononday at the sone ganging to, and in lykwayis the personis that have the said cure of sanitie upoun thame, give thay will use the samyn, thay and ilk of thame sall be brynt on the cheike with the marking irne, that they may be kennit in tyme to cum; and thairefter, give ony of tham remains, thay sall be banist ut favour.*

1499.—MENDICANTS EXTRAORDINARY.

At this period the revenues of the hospital of St. Mary's wynd being very small, the town council passed an act, ordaining the most respectable of the citizens to beg daily through the streets of the city, from all well disposed persons; the money so obtained to be applied for maintenanee of the *beads-people* of that hospital; and every person who refused to collect, was fined forty pence Scots, for the use of the poor. This was a convent of Cistercian nuns; it is not known when it was founded, or by whom. At this period, the chaplain's salary was only six shillings and eightpence sterling, per annum.

1500.—TAILORS.—*Incorporation of.*

Although they only, on 26th August, this year, applied to the town council for a seal of cause; yet, having then had an altar in the church of St. Giles, dedicated to St. Anne, they must have been previously formed into a society, and only applied to the council for confirmation of their rules and regulations. The

* Coun. Reg. v. 1, f. 33.

council, on considering the petition, granted them a seal of cause, of the following tenor:—

“ Till all and sindry to quhais knowlege thir present letters sall cum. The provost, baillies, and counsall of Edinburgh, greting in God evirlesting. Witt zour universitie, that the day and dait of the making of thir present letters, comperit before us in counsall gatherit, John Steill, kirk maister, John Quyhte, &c., and the laife of the maisteris of the talzours craft within this burgh, and put till us thare supplicatioun, contendand certane statutis and rewles devisit by thame, to be affirmit be us, for the lovand of God Almichty, the honour of the realme, the worschip and profit of this gude toune, and the profit of all our soverane lordis leiges, and utheris reparand thareto; of the quhilk suplicatioun, the tenore following.

My lordis provost, baillies, and worthie counsale of this nobill toune, into zoure honorable discracionis richt humily, menis and schawis the kirk-mastir, and the laife of the masteris of the talzour craft within this burgh, that first for the loving of Almichty God, the honore of the realme, the worschip and profit of this gude toune, and the profit of all oure soverane lordis leigis, and utheris reparand thareto, and in exempill of utheris, and for augmentatioun of Divine Service at the altar of Sanct An, oure matrone of the samen, situate within the College kirke of Sanct Geils of the said burgh. We desyre that we micht have thir statutis, articulis and rewlis followand grantit and gevin till us be zour autoritie, quarethrow gude rewle and gyding may be had amangst us of the said craft, baith masteris and servandis, and oure successoris; considerand it is saide be comone auctorite, that multitude but rcull maks confusion, and to eschew the vice thareof, and be estimt in tyme to cum, thir followand ar oure rationable desyris.

In the first, That for the several encresments of virtue, practick and knowledge, standis in gude begynand and foundment, and fra thinc furth to continew in vertue, and presevere to final end: That fra thinc furth all manir of prentice to be tane at the said craft, sall stand in prenteischip for the space and termes of sevin zeirs, and na less, without dispensatioun of the principall master of the said craft, and specialie favour of

the sonnys of the said craft; and ilk prentice to pay at his entrie, to the reparatioun and uphalding of divine service and oure said altare, ten schillings, and that nouthir thir prenticis nor nane othyr persoun of the said craft, be sufferit to set up a Buth within this burgh, without he be fundin sufficient habill and worthy thairto in practick and utherwayis and admittit thareto, first be the sworne masters of the craft and maid freman and burgess of the said burgh; and for his upsett to pay forty schillings to the reparatioun and uphalding divine service at oure said altare.

And that na maner of master of the said crafte to housse harber or resett ony uther master's prentice or servand; and gif he dow, he sall pay ane contributioun and taxt to oure said altar at the discratioun of oure said sworn masteris principall of said craft, and the causs thereof to be reformat be thame: And that ilk master haldand Buth within this said burgh of the said craft, sall pay his wolkly penny to the reparatioun of the adhornementis of our saids altare, and to sustene the preistis mete thereof, as it cummys about; and that the kirk master and certane of the principall masteris of the said craft, that sall happin to be for the tyme, may have full facultie, leife and privilege, with ane officiare of the toune, to pas with thame for to poind and distrenzie, gif neid be, for the taking, raising and inbringing of thir dewities forsaid, to the sustentatioun and uphaldand of Goddis service, as said is, but danger stop or impediment.

Quharfore as this our rationable and simpil desyris and petition is conform to equitie and ar consonant to honore and pollecey, according to the usis and consuetudis of great antiquitie in uther realmys and provincis; and ze wald grant till us thame ratifyit, approvit and conformit be zou, under zowr sele of causs, in perpetuall memorial of gude rewle to be had in tyme to cum, with zowr answeire hereupon we humily be-seik.

The quhilks articulis, statutis and rewlis, beand red, hard and understandin and diligently considrit be us, that thay ar for the lovage, first of Almichty God and sustentatioun of divine service, and for gude rewlis to be had in tym to cum

amongis thame of the said craft, in augmentatioun and suple of the comone profit, and for till eschew misgydit wayis, that has bene usit in tyme bygane; we have ratifyt approvit and confirmit; and be thir presents for us and our successors, ratifys approvis and confirmis the samin in all poyntis and articlis to the said masteris and their successoris of the saide craft, in perpetuall memoriale in tyme to cum for evirmair; and this to all quham it efferis, and mak knawin by the tenore of thir our lettres.

In witness of quhilk thing, to thir oure present lettres oure comone sele of causs of oure said burgh we have gart append. At Edinburgh the 26th day of the moneth of August in the zere ane thousand and five hundred zeres."

1500.—EDINBURGH.—*Its population.*

The population of the city, was at this period about 8000, and the number of houses in it about 700.

MASON'S WAGES.

The town council having resolved to rebuild the steeple of the old tolbooth, agreed to pay John Marser, master-mason ten shillings Scots (10d. sterling), and each journeyman nine shillings Scots (9d. sterling) weekly.*

WUAKERS.—*Incorporation of.*

This society was on 20th August incorporated by the town council. They had an altar in St. Giles' church, called St. Mark Philip and Jacob, to which the following, among other fees, were paid for its support. Each master, on taking an apprentice, paid ten shillings Scots, and on any master taking into his service either the apprentice or journeymen of any other master, he paid twenty shilling Scots; if any craftsman was found working with cards in the country, he was to forfeit the sum of fifteen shillings Scots, to be equally divided between the work of St. Giles' church, their altar, and the informer. It is farther provided, that as the country Waukers and Sheermen re-

* Coun. Reg. v. 1, p. 36.

ceived much work from Edinburgh, without contributing to the great expense of supporting their altar, ornaments of the church, chalice and vestments, that they should pay one penny weekly toward the support of these. It is also provided by said charter, that each person, at his entering on business for himself, must be worth *three pair of sheers, and of ability to pay for one stock of white cloth*, whereby he might be in a condition to make good, any damages to those who employed him.

The trade of hatters was joined to this incorporation on 13th September, 1672, and they now form one body corporate.

1503.—EDINBURGH.—*The Queen of James IV. makes her entry into the city.*

Until the beginning of the seventeenth century, almost the only mode of travelling in Scotland was on foot or on horseback. Nor were these modes of travelling free from danger; for even so late as the middle of the sixteenth century, Sir Hugh Campbell writes to the queen dowager, that between Drumlanrig and his house of Loudoun, “the gait was sa evill I was contrynit to gang maist part on the fut, quhilk caussit ane bluid fal in my lege that was sair befoir, that has gart me keip my bed thir fyif or sex dayes.” Litters were only used by the sick, or by ladies of rank, or for carrying the dead. When the daughter of Henry VII. came to Scotland this year, she travelled for the most part on a “faire palfrey” with two footmen in her train, carrying “ane varey riche litere, borne by two faire coursers varey nobly drest; in the wich litere the sayd quene was borne in the *entrying of the good tounes* or otherways to her good playsur.” At Dalkeith she was met by her future spouse James IV.; and the royal lovers made their entry into the capital, “the kyng mounted upon a pallefroy *wyth the quene behynd hym*, and so rode thorow Edenborough.” While the procession passed through the city, “the houses and wyndowes were full of lordes, ladyes, gentylwomen and gentylmen, and in the streetes were multitudes without number, that weis a fayre thing to see.”

1505.—SURGEONS.—*Incorporation of.*

The barbers were on 1st July this year, by a charter from the town council, incorporated with the surgeons. By this charter they were empowered to chuse a deacon; and previous to the admission of a member, he required to be a freeman and burgess of the city, and “be examinited and previt in the poyntis following:—That is to say, that he know anatomie, nature and complexioun of everie member of humanis bodie; and in lykwayes he know all the vaynis of the samyn, that he may mak flewbothomea in dew tyme; and alsua, that he know in quhilk member the signe hes domination for the tyme; for everie man aucht to know the nature and substance of everie thing that he wiekis, or ellis he is negligent; and that we may have ains in the zeir ane eondampnit 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: And that na barbour maister nor servand within this burgh hant, use, nor exerce the craft of surgerie, without he be expert and know perfytlie the thingis above writtin.” Each member on admission paid “for his upsett fyve puhdis usuall money of this realme of Scotland to the reparatioun and uphalding of our said altare of *Sanct Mongow* for devyne service to be done thairatt, with ane dennar to the masteris of the saidis craftis.” This charter also imposes a number of fines to be paid by the craftsmen for none fulfillment of the regulations contained therein, and provides, “that every maister that is resavit frieman of the said craft, sall pay his ouklie pennie, with the spistes meill, as he sall happin to cum about; and a servant that is a feitt man to the maisteris of the said craft, sall pay ilk oulk ane half pence to the said altare and reparatioun thairof, and that nane haif power to chese ane chaplane till do devyne service daylie at our said altare at all tymes, when the samyn sall vaik, and till cheise an officiar to pas with us, for the ingathering of our quarter-payment and ouklie pennies and to pass befor us, on *Corpus Christi Day*, and the *Octavis*, thairof and all uther generall processions and gatherings,” sicklyke as uther craftes hes within the burgh,” and “That na persoun, man nor

woman, within this burgh, mak nor sell ony *aquavitæ* within the samyn, exceptis the saidis maisteris brether and freemen of the saidis craftis, under the payne of escheat of the same but favour."

The above charter was on 13th October, 1506, confirmed by James IV. and Queen Mary did by her letters-patent of 11th May, 1567, exempt them from attending juries, watching and warding within the city and liberties, to enable them to attend more closely to their patients and studies. These grants were on 6th June, 1613, confirmed by James VI., and likewise by parliament on 17th November, 1641.

1508.—*NEWHAVEN.*—*Purchased by the citizens of Edinburgh.*

The water having been found to be deeper at this place than any other part of the coast, James IV. erected there a dock for ship building and a harbour for the reception of vessels. Houses having been built to accommodate the workmen, a chapel was erected and dedicated to the Virgin Mary and St. James, but the former name having given way to the latter, it went under the appellation of *St. James' Chapel*, and is so named in a deed of resignation of the said chapel in the hands of king James V. by Sir James Cowie chaplain, on 8th May, 1508. The village went under the name of "Our Lady's Port of Grace, or Newhaven." The citizens of Edinburgh, being apprehensive that this port might prove prejudicial to their port of Leith, purchased it and the town from king James V., with all their rights and privileges, on 9th May, 1510.

ST. ROQUES CHAPEL.

Sir James Crawford, one of the prebendaries of St. Giles church, granted this year thirty-three acres of land in the borough-muir to erect a chapel, which grant is supposed to apply to this edifice. This chapel, which stood in the neighbourhood of Canaan, had a large cemetery, in which all those who died of the plague were interred. In the year, 1532, the town council granted to Sir John Young the chaplain, four acres of ground in the borough-muir to pray for the souls of those interred in this cemetery, and to keep the windows and

roof of the chapel in repair; but after the reformation, no services were performed in it, and the church falling into ruin, was with the church-yard afterwards seized upon and converted into private property.

1512.—BAGIMENT'S ROLL.

A provincial synod was held, this year, in the church of the monastery of Blackfriars, by Cardinal Bagiment the Pope's Nuncio, to which he summoned all beneficed persons in Scotland to appear, who were requested to bring with them, on oath, the yearly amount of their respective benefices, of which he made a standing rental called, "*Bagiment's Roll.*" This roll became afterwards a standard for taxing the Scottish ecclesiastics at the court of Rome, when they applied to the Pope for church preferments.

1513.—MONASTERY OF BLACKFRIARS.—*Burnt.*

The revenues belonging to this convent, appear to have been very considerable, their rental contained no less than two hundred and thirty-four articles of rents, the charters and other deeds belonging to their estates, amounted to three hundred and ninety, and the anniversary obits, &c., made in return for their lands, amounted to ninety-seven. It was burnt this year, and had scarcely been built at the Reformation, when it was stripped of all its possessions. The university is built on part of the lands that belonged to it.

EDINBURGH.—*The citizens alarmed.*

King James IV., from a romantic idea of honour, resolved to make an hostile invasion upon England. Having displayed his standard at *the Hare Stane*, in the Borough Muir, he mustered his army there, previous to marching for England, and was joined by a considerable number of the citizens of Edinburgh, headed by the Earl of Angus, then provost, and all the magistrates. The army began its march on 19th August, and entered England on the 22d of that month. On the 9th of September the battle of Flodden was fought, in which the Scottish army were totally overthrown, and the king, a great number

of the nobility, and some of the magistrates of Edinburgh were killed. The next day when the news reached the city, the inhabitants were at first thrown into great consternation and confusion, but soon thereafter displayed a firmness and energy which has seldom been exceeded. George of Tours, who had been appointed to officiate for the provost, and four other persons, for the magistrates, issued a proclamation, ordering all the citizens capable of bearing arms forthwith to appear in their best military accoutrements, and to march and join their provost, under the forfeiture of life and goods. Orders were afterwards issued by the town council, that the citizens who remained in the city, should at the tolling of the common bell, repair to the house of the temporary provost, in their best military dress, to defend the city against the attempts of the enemy; the women were at sametime discharged from *erying* and *clamouring* on the streets, on pain of banishment from the town, and the lower classes were ordered to go to their work, and the better sort to repair to the church, and pray for the success of the army, and thereafter to mind their business at home, and not encumber the streets with their presence.*

1513.—EDINBURGH.—*The Town Guard.*

Orders were issued by the town council that every fourth man should keep watch at night, and that £500 Scots should be raised to purchase artillery and repair the fortifications of the city, and all persons having gardens were strictly enjoined to fortify them with walls. When the alarm occasioned by the above defeat had somewhat subsided, the town council, to relieve the inhabitants from watching, ordered twenty-four men to be raised and maintained as a constant guard to the town; these were long afterwards known by the name of "*The Town Guard.*"

EDINBURGH.—*Its walls extended.*

At this period the Canongate and Grassmarket were enclosed within its walls. The city measured about half-a-mile each way exclusive of the Canongate.

* Coun. Reg. v. 1, f. 4, 5. A similar proclamation was issued by the Roman Senate after the battle of Cannæ.

1514.—PLAGUE.

In the general consternation which succeeded the defeat of the battle of Flodden, the plague raged within the city with much violence and carried off great numbers. The town council to prevent its progress ordered all shops to be shut up during the space of fifteen days, and neither doors nor windows to be opened within that time, but on extraordinary occasions; and nothing to be dealt in but necessaries for the immediate support of life. They also forbade all vagrants from walking the streets after nine o'clock in the evening without a light; and they found it necessary to order several houses where infected persons dwelt to be pulled down.*

THE WEST-PORT.

Erected about this period—it stood at the west end of the Grassmarket.

1515.—EDINBURGH.—*A skirmish within it.*

The earl of Arran and cardinal Beaton, being displeased at the influence gained by the earl of Angus during the minority of James V., from his marriage with the queen dowager, assaulted Angus and his friends near the Netherbow-port, upon the 20th day of April, when upwards of two hundred and fifty men were killed, 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 was afterwards long distinguished by the name of "*Cleanse the Causeway*." Bishop Beaton (afterwards cardinal) who was in arms with Arran's party having fled to the Blackfriars church, was drawn from behind the altar where he had taken shelter, "his rackit riven aff him;" and had it not been for the intercession of the celebrated Gavin Douglas, who said "it was a shame to put hands on ane consecrate bishop," he would have been put to death.

* Coun. Reg. v. 1, f. 4.

1515.—BRISTO-PORT.

It was erected about this period, and went originally under the name of "Greyfriars port," from its vicinity to the monastery of Greyfriars. At the erection of the society of brewers it went under the name of "Society port," and at last received its present title from the suburbs of that name.

1516.—COWGATE-PORT.

It was erected this year and so denominated from the street of that name.*

1517.—CANDLEMAKERS.—*Incorporation of.*

They obtained a charter from the town council, on the 5th day of September this year, confirming their ancient rights and privileges. They had no altar of their own in St. Giles church, but certain fines were provided by their charter to be paid "to the reparatioun, bylding and uphalding of the licht of ony misterfull alter, within the College kirk of Sanct Geils, quhair the said deykin and craftismen thinks maist neidful, and half ane mark by and quhill the said craftismen be furnist of ane altar of thair awin; and in lykwayis, ilk maister and occupiar of the said craft, sall, in honour of almichtie God, and of his blessit mother, Sanct Marie, and of oure patroun Sanct Geil, and of all the saintis of heaven, sall gif zeirlie to the helping and furthering of ony guid reparatioun, either of licht or ony uther neidful wark, till ony alter situate within the college kirk maist needfull, ten shillings; and to be gaderit be the deykin of the craft, ay and quhill thay be provydit of an alter to thameselffis, and he that disobeis the same, the deykin and the laif of the craft sall poynd with ane officiar of the toun, and gar him pay walx to oure lady's alter, quhill thay get an alter of thair awin." By which charter it is provided, "That nane of the said craftismen send ony lads, boyis or servands oppinlie upoun the Hie-gaitt with ony candill, to roup or sell in playne

* Although all the ports have long since been removed, the places where they stood, still retain their ancient names.

streitis under the payne of escheiting of the candill, paying ane pund of walx to oure lady's alter the first falt; the second tyme, escheiting of the candill and payment of twa pund of walx," the third faulte was punished by the magistrates: It is farther provided, "But it sall be lefull to ilk maister of the said craft, to haifane servand that sall gang honestlie throw the toun, with creills and stufe to furneist his callender with, bot nocht to rowp them oppinlie to sell; and that he beir in his cercill his maister's mark, to ken him and his stufe: and quha that beis sein gangand otherwayes, the candill to be escheitt, and the persons punist as said is." It is farther provided by said charter, that no member take an apprentice for less than four years, and "That all the maisters of the craft, mak guid and sufficient stufe, and honestlie handlit, and sufficient wrocht, worth the money; and that all women be expellit the said craft bot free-mennis wyffes of the said craft allanerlie," &c.

The above charter was in 1597 confirmed by James VI. This corporation lost the privilege in 1582, of sending a member to the common council, by not producing their charter, and signing the reference made in that year, to the arbiters appointed by James VI., at which time the late *sett* or constitution of the burgh was established.

1518.—HOLYROOD PALACE.—*The gudeman of Ballangeigh and John Howison.*

James V. ascended the Scottish throne upon the ninth day of September, 1513. He was a monarch whose good and benevolent intentions, often rendered his romantic freaks venial, if not respectable, since, from his anxious attentions to the lower class of his subjects, he was popularly termed "*the King of the Commons.*" James used frequently to traverse the vicinity of his several palaces, in various disguises, in search of adventures. The two comic songs, entitled, "the Gaberlunzie man," and, "We'el gang na mair a roving," are said to have been founded upon the success of his amours, when travelling in the disguise of a beggar. An adventure he had at the village of Cramond, four miles from Edinburgh, is said to have nearly cost him his life. While, one evening, visiting a pretty girl, of the

lower rank, who resided in that village, to whom he had rendered his addresses acceptable, while returning home, he was beset by four or five persons. Naturally gallant, and an admirable master of his weapon, the king took post on the high and narrow bridge, over the Almond river, and defended himself bravely with his sword. A peasant who was threshing in a neighbouring barn, came out upon the noise, and whether moved by compassion, or by natural gallantry, took the weaker side, and laid about with his flail so effectually, as to disperse the assailants, well threshed, even according to the letter. He then conducted the king into his barn, where his guest requested a basin and towel, to remove the stains of the broil. This being procured with difficulty, James employed himself in learning what was the summit of his deliverer's earthly wishes, and found that they were bounded by the desire of possessing, in property, the farm of Brac-head, upon which he laboured as a bondsman. The lands chanced to belong to the crown, and James directed him to come to the palace of Holyrood, and enquire for the gudeman of Ballangeigh. The poor man came as appointed, and, as the king had given orders for his admission, he was soon brought into the royal presence. James, still dressed in his travelling attire, received him as the gudeman of Ballangeigh, conducted him from one apartment to another, by way of shewing him the palace, and then asked him if he would like to see the king. John Howison, for such was his name, said, that nothing would give him so much pleasure, if he was only brought into the king's hall, without giving offence. The gudeman of Ballangeigh, of course, undertook that the king would not be angry. "But," said John, "how am I to know his grace from the nobles who will be all about him?" "Easily," replied the king, "all the others will be bareheaded—the king alone will wear his bonnet." On John being introduced into the great hall, which was filled by the nobility and officers of the crown, he was somewhat frightened, and drew near to his attendant but was unable to distinguish the king. "I told you that you would know him by his wearing his hat," said his conductor, "Then," said John, after he had looked round the room, "it must be either you or me, for all but us are bareheaded."

The king laughed at John's faney, and, that the good yeoman might have mirth also, he made him a present of the farm of Braehead, which he had wished so much to possess, on condition, that he and his successors should be ready to present a ewer and basin, for the king to wash his hands, when his majesty should come to Holyrood palace, or should pass the bridge of Cramond. Accordingly, in the year, 1822, when Geo. IV. came to Scotland, a descendant of John Howison, who still possesses the estate which was given to his ancestor, appeared at a solemn festival, and offered his majesty water from a silver ewer, that he might perform the service by which he held his land.*

1518.—EXECUTION.—*Of Chancellor Home.*

He and his brother having been convicted of treason, were beheaded at the cross of Edinburgh, and their heads fixed on the most public parts of the city.

1519.—HIGH SCHOOL.—*First record of it.*

The first mention made of a school in Edinburgh being under the control of the magistrates, is contained in the following act of council, by which it is ordained, "That na maner of nychtbor nor indweller within yis burgh, put yair hairnes till ony particular Scule, within yis toun, bot to the prineipall grammer scule of the samyn, to be teeheit in ony science, bot allanerlie grace buke, prymar, and plane donatt, under the payne of ten shillings, Scottish money, to be tane of the nychtbor yat breke, or dois in ye contrair heiroyf, and als oft bot favor, to be applit to the master of the said prineipall Scule, for the tyme."†

1520.—WINES AND ALES.—*Prices of.*

The town council ordered French wine, both red and white, to be sold at sixpence Scots, (one halfpenny sterling,) the Scots pint, under the penalty of having the head of the cask beat out; and ale to be sold at twenty pence Scots, ($1\frac{8}{12}$ d. sterling,) per gallon, Scots measure.‡

* Tales of a Grandfather. † Coun. Reg. v. i. f. 11. ‡ Coun. Reg. v. i. f. 13.

1520.—EDINBURGH.—*The plague in it.*

The plague raging in the city, the persons infected were ordered by the town council to be removed to the houses and barns in the Borough-Muir; but the council supposing it was in consequence of so many infected persons having been removed there, that the plague still continued, enacted, That the proprietors of said houses and barns should, within the space of twenty days after the approaching feast of Easter, take down the roofs of these houses and barns, and within twenty days thereafter, demolish their walls, with intimation, in case of failure, that they would be pulled down by the citizens. James V. was removed, on account of it, from the castle of Edinburgh, to Craigmillar castle* (D.)

1520.—PROVOST.—*Election of.*

During the minority of James V. the nobles were extremely turbulent, and none more so than the earls of Angus and Arran. Their unruly conduct induced the Duke of Albany, who was regent, to publish an edict, the previous year, prohibiting any of the name of Douglas or Hamilton to be chosen provost; notwithstanding of that edict, the earl of Arran interfered in the election of Provost, which caused a skirmish to take place, in which one of the deacons was killed; this accident totally alienated from the earl of Arran the suffrages of the citizens.

EDINBURGH.—*A skirmish on the High-street.*

A feud existing between the earl of Rothes and lord Lindsay, they having accidentally met on the High street, attended by their followers, attacked each other, and could not be separated until they were both made prisoners, when the one was committed to Dunbar, and the other to Dumbarton castle.

CONVENT OF CARMELITE FRIARS.

The piece of ground granted to the citizens in 1456, by James II. for the purpose of holding tilts and tournaments, was, by

* Coun. Reg. v. i. f. 12.

the town council, with consent of James V. and the archbishop of St. Andrews, granted to certain Carmelite friars, on which to erect a convent. This they afterwards did, and dedicated it to the "Holy Cross."

1520.—PROVOST.—*Halberts carried before him.*

The town council, in consideration of the great trouble the provost had had, on account of the war and plague, paid him in addition to his usual salary, one hundred merks Scots, and ordered four servants armed with halberts, to attend him in his official capacity for the space of one year, and bound themselves by oath, that the like should not be done in time coming, but on extraordinary emergencies. This is supposed to be the first time halberts were carried before civic processions.*

1522.—BAKERS.—*Incorporation of.*

The period when this Society was erected into a corporation is not known, but it must have been previous to this year, as on 21st March, the town council granted them a seal of cause, which sets forth, that by their negligence in times of public trouble, the original charter incorporating them had been lost, or was amissing. By this seal of cause, it appears that they had an altar in St. Giles' church, but the officiating priest, instead of being supported by fines, as the priests of the other corporations, got his victuals by going about from house to house, among the members of the corporation alternately. The sole privilege of baking bread within the city is vested in its members; but bread baked without the city, may be sold within it and its liberties.

1530.—CANNONS.—*First cast in Scotland.*

Cannons were, about this period, first cast in Scotland, and those for the use of Edinburgh castle bore the following inscription:—"Machina sum Scoto Borthuik fabricata Roberto." The maker was liberally rewarded by James V.

* Coun. Reg. vol. 1, f. 14.

1530.—BONNET MAKERS.—*Incorporation of.*

This Society was incorporated by a charter from the town council, on 31st March, at which time they appear to have been united to the fraternity of Waukers and Sheermen. Their charter authorises them to choose an oversman, to make a weekly search through the trade, inspect the work of members, and prevent any person working at the craft, unless he has served an apprenticeship to one of the corporation, and farther provides that every person on being admitted a member, should pay thirty shillings Scots and their apprentices at entry six shillings Scots, for the support of their altar of St. Mark, in St. Giles' church; and it farther provides, that as often as the chaplainry of the above altar should become vacant, this incorporation should have an equal right with the waukers and sheermen, in choosing a chaplain, &c.

About the middle of the seventeenth century, by the introduction of hats, instead of bonnets, this society was reduced to so low a condition, that its members were neither able to support their families, nor the expense of the company. In 1684, the Litsters or Dyers were united to them, by an act of the town council, although the corporation still goes under the name of Bonnet makers.

1532.—IMPROVEMENTS.—*The streets paved and lighted.*

The High street at this period was paved for the first time, and many of the old tenements renovated.* The town council ordered lanterns to be hung out at night by the citizens to light the streets. Edinburgh became the principal place of resort, from all parts of the kingdom.

COURT OF SESSION.—*Instituted.*

The kings of Scotland, and their council, being at first supreme judges in civil cases, the people engaged in law-suits,

* The High street was paved by one Merlin a Frenchman. He was interred at his own request, under the street he had paved. A narrow lane, now occupied by the South Bridge, was called, in honour of this pavier, "Merlin's Lane"

were obliged to follow the court in all its journeyings of justice, which proved very inconvenient as well as expensive. In 1426, an act was passed, by James I., with consent of his parliament, ordaining,* “That his Chancellor, and with him certaine discreete persones of the three estaites” should administer justice; who not being obliged to follow the court, were to sit three times in the year, at such times and places as the king should appoint, and the act provides that “the quhilkis persones sall have their expenses of the parties founden faultise.” This court was denominated, “*The Sessions*,” and consisted of members of parliament, who were nominated by the king and served by rotation. They assembled three times in the year, and sat forty days each time. So numerous were the judges, that it required seven years to go over them, consequently, they were neither able to acquire a competent knowledge of the law, nor experience in its practice, in the course of their short sittings. It appears by the following act, that the judges at this time had no fixed salary.† “As tuitching the expenses of the Lords before written. The Lordes of the three estaites thinkis, that the saidis Lordes of the Session of their awin benevolence, suld beare their awin coastes, considering the shortness of the time of their sitting, the quhilk is bot fourtie daies, and peradventure in seven yeire not to cum again to them. And to supporte sum parte of their expenses, they sall have the kingis unlaw of their awin court, the quhilk sall be fourtie shillinges un-forgiven, to be divided betwixt them, and the Clerk of the Register be evenly portions.” This court having been found inconvenient, its jurisdiction was taken away and vested in “*The Daily Council*,” so named from its sitting daily. This Court was constituted by act of parliament,‡ on 11th March, 1503, which provides, “Because there hes bene greate confusion of Summoundes, at ilk Session, sa that leasure nor space at a time of the zeir, micht not have bene had for the ending of them; and therefore, puir folkes hes bene delayed, and deferred fra zeir to zeir, throw the

* James I. parl. 4, cap. 65.

† James II. parl. 14, cap. 63.

‡ James IV. parl. 6, cap. 58.

quhilk they wanted justice. Therefore for eschewing of the said confusion, that there be ane councell chosen be the kingis Hienesse, quhilk sall sit continually in EDINBURGH, or quhair the king makis residence, or quhair it pleasis him, to decide all maner of Summoundes in civil maters, complaintes and causes dailie as they sall happen to occurre, and sall have the samin power, as the Lordes of Session. And quhen they sall beginne, and in quhat place, sall be notified to the people, be open proclamation at the kingis pleasure." This court, which was also defective in its constitution, there being no quorum named, nor any compulsion on the judges to attend, continued only for about thirty years, when its jurisdiction was taken away, and vested in 1532 in the "*Court of Session*," by act of parliament, which provides, "Because our Sovereine Lordis maist desirous to have ane permanent ordour of Justice, for the universall weill of all his Leiges: and therefore tendis to institute ane College of cunning and wise men, baith of Spiritual and Temporal Estaite, for doing and administration of justice in all civil actions: and therefore thinkis to be chosen certaine persones maist convenient, and qualified therefore, to the number of fourteene persones, halfe Spiritual, halfe Temporal, with ane President: The quhilkis persones sall be authorised in this present parliament,* to sit and decide upon all actions civil, and nane utheris to have vote with them, unto the time the said College may be institute at mair leasure." Its sittings were regulated by the following act of parliament:—"That all the lordes sall enter in the Tolbuith and Councell-house at aucht houres in the morning dailie, and sall sit quhill elleven houres be stricken, and alsoone as the Lordes be entred in the Tolbuith, that ane maissir ische the Councell-house, and himselfe sall stande at the dure, and let na man enter. And gif ony lord or uther man cummis to the dure, and desiris intresse, that he advertise the lordes thereof. And gif they have ony mater they will propone, that silence be had quhill they have done, and then to remooove." At its first establishment, as narrated

* James V. parl. 5, cap. 36. *et seq.* By mistake in the printed copies of the acts it is called 1537.

in the above act, it consisted of fourteen ordinary judges, seven of whom were laymen, and seven clergymen, with a president who required to be "ane prelate constitute in dignitie."* Besides these, the Lord Chancellor had a right to preside and vote when he thought proper, and the king had also power of adding to their number, certain Lords of his Council, under the title of extraordinary Lords. These had no salary, nor were they obliged to attend, but at their own pleasure, or to gratify the wishes of the court or king by their influence or votes, a privilege which the king never failed to exercise when he had a purpose to serve. This pernicious part of its constitution was not abrogated till the accession of the House of Hanover.† The Judges at first were chosen by the Scottish parliament, but afterwards appointed by the crown. Churchmen were excluded from a situation so foreign to their habits, by an act passed in 1584, ‡ which declares, "That none of them presently being in that function or that sall be admitted theirto, in time cumming, sall in ony wais accept, use, or administrat ony place of judicature, in quhat-sum-ever civil or criminal causes, nocht to be of the Colledge of Justice Commissioners, Advocates, Court Clerks, or Notaris in ony matter (the making of testaments only excepted) under the paine of deprivation fra their benefices, livings, and function;" although that act was afterward rescinded, no clergyman has since been admitted on the bench. The last ecclesiastic who held the office of an ordinary Lord of Session, was Robert Pont, minister of the parish of St. Cuthberts. The Judges are generally appointed from the Faculty of Advocates, but members of the Society of Writers to the Signet, may be chosen, under certain regulations to fill that office.

THE COLLEGE OF JUSTICE, of which the Court of Session forms the leading part, having been, as above stated, erected into a body corporate by James V. consists not only of the Judges, but also the Faculty of Advocates, the Writers to the Signet, Clerks of Session, Solicitors, and some others. These individuals are

* The Ahhot of Camhuskenneth was the first President of this Court.

† 20 Geo. I. cap. 19.

‡ James VI. parl. 8, cap. 133.

endowed with many valuable privileges. They are not subject to the jurisdiction of any inferior courts (except those appointed under the small debt act); and are exempt from the payment of many taxes imposed upon the other citizens of Edinburgh, viz., ministers' stipends, poors'-rates, the impost on liquors, &c., and not liable to be called on for any services within burgh, nay, by several statutes, they are exempt from paying land tax, and from all public burdens and contributions whatever imposed on the other citizens of Edinburgh.

1532.—ADVOCATES.

This learned body is composed of the lawyers or counsel of the Scottish bar. Its constitution is more ancient than its records. At so early a period as 1429, an act* was passed, ordaining, "That advocates and forespeakers in temporal courtes, and alsua the parties that they pleade for, gif they be present, in all causes that they pleade, in the beginning or he be heard in the cause, he sall sweare that the cause be trowis is gud and leill, that he sall pleade. And gif the principal partie be absent, the advocate sall sweare in the saule of him, after as is contened in thir meters."

*" Illud juretur, quod lis sibi justa videtur,
Et si quæretur verum, non inficietur;
Nil promittetur, nec falsa probatio detur,
Vt lis tradetur, dilatio nulla petetur."*

The court of session having been this year established, an act† was passed ordaining "That there be ane number of advocates and procuratoures chosen, and to be chosen, to the number of ten persones, that sall be called general procuratoures of the council, of best name, knowledge, and experience, admitted to procure in all actiones, of quhom the names followis; they ar to say (here eight names are mentioned); and gif ony uthers cunning men will desire to be admitted to the office of advocation and procuration, they sall be received with advise of the saides lordes for compleitting of the said number; and that thir procuratoures foresaides, procure for everie man

* James I. parl. 9, cap. 125.

† James V. parl. 5, cap. 64.

for their wages, bot gif they have reasonable excuse." The small number licenced in the above act, was, it would appear, more owing to a want of properly qualified persons to perform the duties, than a deficiency of business. The judges, to supply the deficiency, often descended from the bench and pleaded as advocates at the bar

1537.—QUEEN MAGDALENE.—*Arrives in Scotland.*

James V. having visited France married, while he was there, Magdalene daughter of the king of France. Their marriage was celebrated on 1st January this year, with great rejoicings, and on 28th May they landed in Scotland, having been attended on their passage by a French fleet. So soon as she put her foot on shore, kneeling, she kissed the ground and prayed for all happiness to the kingdom and people of Scotland. She did not however long survive her arrival. Wasted by a hectic fever, she died on 7th July thereafter, to the inexpressible grief of all, except the priests, who feared that had she lived (as they knew she had been educated by her aunt the queen of Navarre) she would have kept their luxury and licentiousness within bounds. She was buried with great funeral pomp and solemnity in the Abbey of Holyrood. Her death occasioned such a general sorrow to the whole country, that the king and court put themselves in mourning, which was the first time that custom was introduced into Scotland.

1539.—LADY GLAMMIS BURNED ALIVE.

Joan Douglas sister of the earl of Angus, and widow of John Lyon Lord Glamis, her son, Gillespie Campbell, her second husband, Lord Lyon, a relation of her first husband, and an old priest, were accused of attempting to poison the king. All these, although they lived constantly in the country at a distance from court, and though nothing to their disadvantage could be extorted from their relatives and servants, even when examined by torture, were nevertheless condemned and confined in Edinburgh castle. Lady Glamis was burnt alive on the castle hill, greatly pitied by the spectators; her rank, blooming youth and uncommon beauty, affected them so deeply

that they burst into tears and loud lamentations for her untimely end. The next day, her husband in endeavouring to escape from the castle, fell, the rope being too short, and was dashed to pieces among the rocks. The accuser William Lyon, a relation, when he saw the ruin in which his calumnious falsehood had involved a noble family, repented when too late, and confessed his offence to the king, but could neither obtain from him any alteration of the punishment to the accused, nor the restoration of any of the estates.* The son of Lord Glamis being too young to be suspected of any crime, was confined in the castle till the king's death, when he was liberated, and put in possession of his hereditary estates, which had been confiscated.

1540.—MARY.—*Of the house of Guise, arrives in Scotland.*

On 12th June, she landed at Balcomy, a seat belonging to James Learmont, thence, she proceeded by land to St. Andrew's, wherein the presence of a great number of the nobility, she was married to James V. Upon the king and queen's entry into the city of Edinburgh, great rejoicings took place, and they were most sumptuously entertained by the citizens, and presented with "riche presents, great triumphs, farces, plays," &c. She was afterwards crowned in the Abbey Church of Aberbrothick.

MEAL MARKET.—*Its place changed.*

At this period the meal market was held on the High-street, which appears, by the following act of parliament,† to have been a very inconvenient place for it, "Because the mercatte, of meall and uthers victualles of the towne of Edinburgh is common upon the Hie-gate, to the sight of all maner of persones, strangers and uthers, and that ane multitude of vile, dishonest, and miserable creatures, convenis to the saide mercatte dailie, to get their sustentation and living;—therefore it is thocht expedient that the said meall-mercatte be remooved off the Hie-gate in sum honest, gainand, and convenient place, quhair the nicht-boures of the said Towne and uthers the Kingis lieges,

* Buchanan's Hist. of Scot. p. 317.

† James V. par. 7, cap. 103.

may conveene, for selling and byeing of sik victualles in time to-cum."*

1541.—EXECUTION.—*Of James Hamilton.*

He was the bastard brother of the earl of Arran, and having been accused of breaking into the king's chamber, with an intention to kill him, and of carrying on a secret correspondence with the Douglasses, who were public enemies, was condemned, beheaded and quartered at the cross of Edinburgh, by a court constituted according to the custom of the country, and the different parts of his body affixed to the most public places of the city.

ST. THOMAS' HOSPITAL.—*Its charter of foundation.*

This hospital stood at the foot of the Canongate, immediately adjoining the Watergate on the west. To show the ridiculous manner of endowing such foundations in times of popery, it will be necessary to give the heads of this ancient and curious charter.

George Crichton, bishop of Dunkeld, who was its founder, gave and granted, in pure and perpetual alms, to the honour of Almighty God, the most blessed Virgin Mary his mother, and all saints, all the lands of Lochflat, with their appurtenances, lying within the sherifffdom of Edinburgh, out of the revenues of which, he ordered the following sums, to be paid, viz. :—to two chaplains and their successors, for celebrating divine service at the altars of St. Andrew and St. Katharine, in the church of Holyrood, twenty merks each; forty shillings to the Canons of Holyrood to celebrate his anniversary *obit*, by solemnly singing in the choir of the said church yearly, on the day of his death, the *Placebo Dirige*, with a mass on the following day for the repose of his soul, and the souls of several other persons named in the preamble of the charter; sixteen shillings for eight wax candles, two be put upon each of the chapels of Holyrood, two on the high altar of that church, and two upon his own tomb, “decently adorned,” and he di-

* James V. par. 17, cap. 103.

rected to be paid on his anniversary, ten shillings for six tapers of three pound weight to be lighted up and burned during mass; three shillings for ringing the great bells, and eight pennies for ringing the small or hand-bell through Edinburgh and Canongate, two shillings to the bearers of torches about the said altar and his tomb; thirty shillings to defray the expense of four wax candles to be kindled and burned on the said altar, "decently adorned," during the first and second vespers, and festivals throughout the year; thirty shillings to be given to thirty poor persons; ten shillings for bread and wine for the celebration of masses at said altars; twenty shillings to defray the decorations of said altars; an annuity of four pounds to the church of St. Mary-in-the-field; eight pounds annually to the Abbot and Canons of Holyrood as a feu-farm or quit-rent for the said lands of Lochflat; and one hundred and sixty-eight merks to seven poor old men and their successors, to be lodged in the hospital.

Besides what is above-mentioned, this charter of foundation contained the following rules and regulations, for the guidance of the chaplains and almsmen, viz. The chaplains were enjoined to say mass, daily at the said altars, and at the beginning of each mass, to exhort the people to say one *Pater Noster* with an *Ave Maria* for the souls of the founder, and all those named in the charter; thereafter clothed in white, they were to repair to the founder's grave, with a sprinkler dipt in holy water, and there say the Psalm *de profundis*, with prayers requisite for the souls before referred to. When done, they were directed to sprinkle the bishop's tomb, and the people present with holy water; to celebrate weekly the *Placebo* and *Dirige* for the repose of his soul, and those of the persons named in the charter.

The chaplains had the care and government of the almsmen, with power to correct, chastise, and punish them if necessary; and if any of them were frequently guilty of breaking the rules and constitution of the hospital or alms-house, it was lawful for the patrons to remove them and place others in their stead.

The alms-men were directed to rise about eight o'clock in

the morning, and say fifteen *Pater Nosters*, the same number of *Ave Marias* and three *Credos in Deum Patrem*, in honour of God, the blessed Virgin Mary his Mother, St. Andrew and St. Katharine; and to sit and pray before the said chapel for the founder's soul, and the souls of those persons above referred to. On Sundays and festivals they were directed to wear their red gowns, as often as they entered the church for divine service, and at high mass sit before the altar of the chapel of the said church, and there say fifty *Ave Marias*, five *Pater Nosters*, and one *Credo* : in like manner in time of vespers, to say two *Rosares* of the blessed Virgin. They were also enjoined to walk in their red gowns in all public processions, and leave them to their successors; and were restricted from begging under the pain of ejection.

In 1617, this hospital was disposed of by the chaplains and almsmen, with consent of the patron, to the magistrates of Canongate, to be used as an Hospital for the poor, which from the following inscription that was over its entry, appears at that date to have been rebuilt :—"Helpe hcre the poore as ze vald God did zov, Junii 19, 1617." In 1634, they sold its patronage to the kirk-session of Canongate; still, however, to be applied to the same charitable purpose. Its revenues having been by degrees embezzled, in 1747 the building was converted into coach houses, but becoming ruinous, it was pulled down in 1778 and private houses erected on its site.

1542.—JAMES V.—*His Death.*

He died at Falkland palace on 16th December, and his body was conveyed to Edinburgh, attended by a great number of the nobility and gentry. On 19th January thereafter he was entombed in the royal vault, in the church of Holyrood, near the remains of Magdalene his queen.

MARY.—*Proclaimed queen.*

She was the daughter of James V., and was upon the death of her father, although only seven days old, proclaimed lawful queen and heiress of Scotland.

1543.—CIVIC WAR.

The magistrates having infringed the liberties of the craftsmen, by depriving them of their right to vote, the deacons drew their swords in the council chamber, but were overpowered and imprisoned; this dispute was afterwards compromised.

1544.—EDINBURGH.—*Pillaged and burned.*

By the death of James V., the sceptre having descended into an infant hand, Henry VIII. of England, ambitious of joining the Scottish crown to that of England, proposed a marriage between his son Edward and the young queen of Scotland, on terms unequal and dishonourable to the Scots.* His design however being favoured by the earl of Arran, who was regent, and others who wished for an alliance with a prince, who could afford such powerful protection to the reformed religion, the treaty was agreed upon; but was prevented being carried into execution, by the intrigues of Cardinal Beaton, who, in this alliance, foresaw the destruction of his religion; and when the English ambassador required, upon the day appointed, the delivery of hostages† for performance of the treaty, he discovered, from the evasive answers he received, that it was not intended to be fulfilled. The English monarch highly indignant at the treaty being broke off, while his pride was insulted, and his ambition mortified, sent an army under the command of the earl of Hartford, on board a fleet of two hundred sail. On 4th May the English army landed near Roystun, and, on their way to Leith, were opposed by a small body of Scots, whom they speedily put to flight, and took possession of that place. On 6th May they marched for Edinburgh, and on approaching to its gates were met by the provost and other officers, who offered in name of the citizens, to evacuate the city, and deliver the keys to the commander of the English forces, provided it should be saved from fire, and the citizens allowed to leave it, and carry their effects along with

* Robertson's Hist. vol. 1, p. 99.

† Hume's Hist. vol. 4, p. 253.

them. The English general rejected these terms, and demanded from the citizens, an absolute unconditional surrender of their lives and properties;* the provost having replied, "*It were better the city should stand in its defence,*" was commanded to retire. The English army then assaulted and beat open the Netherbow-port, and killed a number of the citizens; they directed their heavy artillery against the castle, from which they suffered so smart and well directed a fire, as obliged them to desist from their attack. Being baffled in their attempts upon the castle, they wreaked their vengeance upon the city with double fury, and an almost incredible devastation commenced. They set it on fire in so many places, that the smoke obliged them to quit the town. They returned, however, and for three successive days, exerted their utmost efforts towards its destruction. For seven miles round Edinburgh, the country was laid waste; Holyrood palace, the castles of Craigmillar and Roslin, the town of Leith and its pier, (which was at this period entirely built of wood,) were burned: hardly a house or village within that space escaped the flames. While the army thus wreaked their fury by land, the fleet scoured both sides of the Forth, and plundered and burned the greater number of the villages from Fifeness to Stirling. At last, satiated with cruelty and rapine, they retired, carrying along with them, not only the spoil which they had got by land, but all the ships and vessels in the Forth.

1547.—BATTLE OF PINKIE.

Edward VI. having succeeded his father Henry VIII., sent the earl of Hartford with an army of eighteen thousand men to invade Scotland, and compel the regent either to perform the treaty, as to the marriage of the young queen, and unite the two crowns, or carry her off. The regent, with a numerous army, attacked the English at Pinkie near Musselburgh, but was galled with the guns of the English ships in the roads, and, after a severe battle, the Scots were defeated with the loss of ten thousand killed, and one thousand five

* Holinshed's Hist. of England, p. 1592, *et seq.*

hundred taken prisoners. The whole ground to Edinburgh, for the space of five miles, was strewed with dead bodies, and arms. Only two hundred English are said to have fallen in this battle. Their army thereafter entered Edinburgh which they pillaged, but their commander had the humanity to spare the city from conflagration; they however pillaged and burned Leith as well as the ships in the harbour.

A great number of priests and monk were killed in this battle, who had joined the army, to resist the English, being afraid of the downfall of their religion by the union of Edward and Mary. Previous to joining the army, however, they procured the following act of parliament in their favour:—"That quhat-sum-ever kirk-man that happenis to be slaine in this present armie, in resistand our aulde enemies of England, cummand in this realme to invade the samin, hurte to the death, or takis seickness in the samin, and dies in the said seickness, gangand, remainand or cummand, therefra: that the nearest of the said kirk-mennis kin, sall have the presentation, provision, and collation of his benefice for that time allanerly; and the samin to be disposed to the nearest of his kin, that happenis to be slaine, or decease, in manner foresaid, maist able therefore; and the profites of their benefices with the fruites specialle on the grounde, with the annat theirafter to perteine to them and their executoures alsweill abbottes, priores, and all uthers religious men, as all uther kirk-men."*

1551.—INTERRUPTING DIVINE SERVICE.—*Punishment for.*

Divine service in churches was so frequently interrupted at this period, by those who held different religious opinions, that parliament, in order to put a stop to such disgraceful proceedings, passed the following act: "That all persones, quhilkis contemnandlie makis perturbation in the kirk, the time of divine service, and preaching of the worde of God, stoppand the samin to bee heard and seene, be the devoute people, and will not desist and cease therefra, for na spirituall monition that the kirk-men may use upon them, sall incurre

* Queen Mary, parl. 3, cap. 4.

the paines as after followis :”—For the first fault, a prelate, earl, or lord, ten pound ; baron, five pound ; vassal, freeholder, or burgess, forty shillings ; and others twenty shillings ; “ and puir folkes that hes na gudes, to be put in prison for fiftene daies, to fast on bread and water ; and for the second faulte, the doubling thereof ; and for the third faulte, warding of their persones, or banishing for zeir and day ; and ordainis the deane of gild, kirk-maisters, and reulars, to gar leische bairnes that perturbis the kirk, in manner aforesaid.*

1581.—EXTRAVAGANCE OF THE TABLE.—*Restricted.*

The sumptuousness of the table, both of rich and poor, was considered to be such at this period, as to cause a dearth in the kingdom, therefore, “ to stanch sik exorbitant dearth risen in this realme of victualles and uther stuffe, for the sustentation of mankinde, and quhilk is dailie increassand, to the great hurte of the commoun weill of the samin, and damage to the bodie, quhilkis makis ane man unable to exerce all leifful and gude warkes necessar,” for remedy thereof, parliament ordained : † “ That na arch-bishops, bishops, nor earls, have at his meate botaucht dishes of meate ; nor na abbot, lord, priour, nor deane, have at his meate bot sex dishes ; nor na barronne, nor free-halder, have bot foure dishes of meate at his messe ; nor na burgess nor uther substantiall man, spiritual nor temporal, bot three dishes, and bot ane kinde of meate in everie dish.” Those who did not regulate their tables in conformity to this act, were fined as follows, viz : An arch-bishop, &c. £100 ; a lord, &c. 100 merks ; a baron, £40 ; a burgess, &c. 20 merks ; and “ gif ony uther small person or persones wauld presume to break this present acte, he sall be taken and punished in his person and gudes at the lorde governours will for their contemption ; and he that falzies and breakis this ordinance, sall be repute, and halden as ane man given to his voluptuousnes.” The sheriff of each shire and their deputes, provost, aldermen, and bailies of burghs, within their respective bounds, were “ to take inquisition of the breakers of the

* Queen Mary, parl. 5, cap. 17.

† Queen Mary, parl. 5, cap. 25.

samin, and roll their names and deliver the samin to the lord tresaurar, to the effect that the persones breakers, and contemnars of the said act, may be called to the justice aires, and punished in manner foresaid." An exception, however, is made as to feasts at marriages, or those given to foreigners, where there was no limitation, but the abilities of the person who gave such entertainments. If the table, in 1581, was not so delicately furnished as at present, it was, at least, fully as substantial. Three flesh meals were, at that period, the common fare.

1551.—SWEARING.—*Punishment for.*

The abominable practice of using profane and ridiculous oaths had been at this period so common, as to call for the interference of the legislature, who passed the following act: * "Because, notwithstanding the oft and frequent preachinges in detestation of the grievous and abhominable aithes, swearing, execrationes, and blasphematioun of the name of God, swearand in vaine be his precious blud, bodie, passion and wounds, devill stick, cummer, gore, roist or riefe them, and sik uther oug-sum aithes and execrationes against the command of God, zit the samin is cum in sik ane ungodlie use amongst the people of of this realme, baith of great and small estaites, that dailie and hourlie may be heard amangst them, open blasphematioun of God's name and majestie. Herefore, and for eschewing of sik inconvenientes in time cumming, It is statute and ordained: that quhatsumever person or persones, swearis sik abhominable aithes and destestable execrationes, sall incur the paines following," viz: a prelate, earl, or lord, twelve pennies; a baron, &c. four pennies; freeholder, vassal, feuer, burgess, &c. two pennies; tradesmen, servants, and all others, one penny. And said act farther ordained: "That the puir folkes that hes na geare to pay the paine foresaide, to be put in the stockes or prisoned, for the space of foure houres, and wemen to be weyed and considered conforme to their bloude or estaite of their parties, that they ar coupled with." These penalties were for the second

* Queen Mary, parl. 5, cap. 16.

fault, doubled; the third, tripled; and for the fourth, the defaulter was "banished or put in warde, for the space of zeir an daye."

1552.—PRICE OF PROVISIONS.

The prices of various commodities having been at this period regulated by the magistrates, they ordered the earcase of the best sheep to be sold at ten shillings, the second size at eight shillings, and the third at six shillings Scots, under the pain of forfeiture. They also ordered the best oats to be sold at tenpence per peck; hay, at sixpence per stone; "rag-wick'd" candle at ninepence; "hard-wick'd," at eightpence per pound; butter at eight shillings, and cheese at four shillings per stone, Scots money, weight and measure. Stablers were also ordered to have secure stables, and take no stable fee from those they served with corn and hay, under the penalty of eighteen shillings Scots, for the first fault, escheit of goods for the second, and for the third, to be rendered incapable of following the occupation of a stabler. Any person who gave more than the above regulated prices, subjected themselves to the penalty of eighteen shillings, Scots. The more effectually to prevent the citizens being imposed upon by retailers in provisions, the town council ordered a bailie, with two town officers to attend the markets, and prevent regraters, forestallers, and hucksters from selling any provisions in the forenoon, under the pain of banishment. These penalties were not imposed in the spirit of empty menace, but were often put in execution by fine, banishment, &c.

1554.—IMPROVEMENTS.—*The Streets lighted, dunghills and swine removed from them.*

About this period, Edinburgh enjoyed the unenviable distinction of being the filthiest city in Europe. The continual wars with England compelled the citizens to build their houses as near the castle as possible; instead therefore, of increasing the limits of the city, story upon story was piled, until a house sometimes rivalled the steeples in height, while it sheltered some twenty or thirty families within its walls. This was

particularly the case in the High-street. The houses being so lofty, and the streets so very narrow, were, consequently, gloomy and ill ventilated. Those who dwelt in the airy regions, begrudged the toil of a descent to the street, when it could be avoided; hence, the whole garbage of many families was ejected from the windows with little ceremony. But woe to the stranger who ventured to go forth in the hope of inhaling the morning breeze; a whole volley of miscellaneous accumulations of abominations might light upon his head, before the tardy warning of "Get out of the way," could travel to his ears. The other sources of the dirtiness of Edinburgh were, that every inhabitant had his own dunghill in the streets, opposite his door, and of there being so many outside stairs projecting from the houses, under which swine were kept by the inhabitants, that were allowed at pleasure to wander about the streets, and play the part of scavengers. These animals naturally became the pets and play-fellows of the young people; and thus a litter of pigs and children might be seen rolling lovingly together in the mud. These dunghills were, by an act of the town council,* ordered to be removed, and swine prevented from "pestering the streets;" they also 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, viz: from five to nine in the evening.

1555.—PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENT.—*The Danish Ambassador entertained by the citizens.*

He and his suit were sumptuously entertained by the citizens of Edinburgh, at an expence of £25 17s. 1d. Scots, (£23s. 1d. $\frac{1}{2}$ th sterling.)†

LEITH—*Erected into a burgh of barony.*

The inhabitants of Leith, who were as before stated, greatly oppressed by the citizens of Edinburgh, found favour with Mary

* Coun. Reg. v. 2, f. 15, 9th October, 1553. † Ibid. 16th November, 1554.

‡ Coun. Reg. v. 2, f. 56, 13th September, 1555.

of Lorraine, queen regent, who resided frequently among them. She purchased from Logan of Restalrig the superiority of the town and links of Leith, for which, according to contract entered into by her, the inhabitants paid £3000 Scots. She thereupon erected the town into a burgh of barony, by charter, dated at Holyrood the 30th January, 1555, and empowered the inhabitants a few days thereafter, by letters patent, to choose bailies for the government of their town, and at same time erected some of the trades into corporations. She likewise promised to extend their privileges, by erecting the town into a royal burgh; but to their great grief and disappointment she died before fulfilling her promise.

1556.—PROVOST.—*Honours conferred on him.*

The town council, on account of the provost's great assiduity in the city affairs, added to his annual allowance £100 Scots for clothing and spicery, with two hogsheads of wine, and for his greater state, they soon thereafter passed an act, ordaining that the servants of all the inhabitants of the city should attend him with lighted torches, from the vespers or evening prayers to his house.*

1558.—INVASION.—*Threatened from England.*

The citizens of Edinburgh, being apprehensive at this period of an invasion from England, the merchants of the city agreed to raise and maintain by voluntary subscription, seven hundred and thirty-six men well furnished with all sorts of military accoutrements, and the several crafts assembled in the Tolbooth, and voluntarily agreed to furnish the following numbers of men out of their respective corporations, to defend the city, viz. :—

				Masters.		Men.
Skinners,	-	-	-	42	-	21
Ferriers,	-	-	-	6	-	3
Weavers,	-	-	-	13	-	13
Tailors,	-	-	-	81	-	97
				<hr/> 142		<hr/> 134

* Coun, Reg. v. 2, f. 89, 4th Dec. 1556.

			Masters.		Men.
Brought over,	-	-	142	-	134
Bonnet-makers,	-	-	14	-	39
Barbers,	-	-	13	-	12
Hammermen,	-	-	66	-	85
Goldsmiths,	-	-	14	-	6
Waukers,	-	-	28	-	15
Bakers,	-	-	45	-	55
Shoemakers,	-	-	21	-	28
			343		374

On this occasion one thousand four hundred and fifty-three citizens offered their services in defence of the city.*

1559.—QUEEN MARY.—*Goes to France and is married to the Dauphin, afterwards Francis II.*

After the disastrous battle of Pinkie before-mentioned, the Scots were more keenly exasperated against England, and more eagerly bent on a union with France.

The queen dowager having assumed the chief direction of public affairs, and being attached by blood and affection to the royal family of France, endeavoured by every means to promote their interest in Scotland. In an assembly of the nobles, held at Stirling, she persuaded them to offer their young queen, her daughter, in marriage to the dauphin, eldest son of Henry II., and to send her immediately to be educated at the French court. The nobles having consented to her proposal, Henry eagerly embraced it, and to secure his new acquisition, immediately sent six thousand men to Scotland under command of Dessè. The presence of these troops, seconded by the intrigues of the queen dowager, and a profuse distribution of French gold, produced the ready concurrence of the Scottish parliament to the marriage of the young queen with the dauphin, as also to her education at the French court. Eager for the fulfilment of so advantageous a contract, the French resolved to leave their allies no time for reflection,

* Coun. Reg. v. 2, f. 126—132, &c., 5th and 10th June, 1558.

sailed without delay, and conveyed Queen Mary, in 1547, to France to be educated. The queen dowager hurried on the marriage of her daughter with the dauphin; and when the necessary preliminaries were agreed on, parliament appointed eight of their number, as a deputation to represent the whole body of the nation, to watch the terms of the contract and assist at the solemnities. These were particularly instructed to guard with scrupulous vigilance against the designs of France upon the Scottish crown. Henry acceded to all the wishes of these deputies, with a most suspicious facility. Every article was ratified by Henry, the dauphin, and Mary, by solemn oaths. But on the part of France the whole was a scene of the most infamous perfidy. Mary had previously been persuaded to subscribe privately three deeds; by which, failing the heirs of her own body, she conferred the kingdom of Scotland in free gift upon the crown of France. The nuptials were celebrated on 14th April, 1558, and in spite of the zealous remonstrances of the house of Hamilton and their partisans, parliament was cajoled by the French and the queen dowager (now queen regent), into a compliance with the dauphin receiving the *crown matrimonial*, and the title of *king of Scotland*, and of his being invested with all the rights pertaining to the husband of a queen. Thus, a foreigner was invested with regal authority, which rendered Scotland a mere appendage of France.

On 23rd July 1559, intelligence was received of the death of the French king, and Mary's elevation to the throne of France.

Mary and Francis II. her husband, on the accession of Elizabeth to the English throne, threw out objections to her legitimacy, to which the caprice of her father had given rise, and assumed the title of king and queen of France, England, and Scotland. This was an injury which Elizabeth never forgave, and was the origin of her implacable hatred to the unfortunate Mary.

1560.—REFORMATION.—*Of religion.*

The progress of the reformation was much facilitated by the Regent Arran, who in his first parliament, held in 1543, consented to an act, by which the laity were permitted to read the scriptures in their native tongue, formerly held too sacred for their perusal. By this indulgence, some of the more glaring of the popish absurdities, which had long imposed on the ignorance and credulity of mankind, were easily detected and exposed to public ridicule.

The reformation having spread over the greater part of Europe, began about 1555 to be widely diffused in Scotland by the exertions of the celebrated reformer John Knox. The first act of the citizens of Edinburgh, was to destroy the statues of the Virgin Mary, Trinity, and St. Francis in St. Giles' church, which so enraged the queen dowager, who had succeeded Arran in the regency, that she sent the town council the following letter:—

“Provest, Baillies, and Counsale of Edinburgh, wee greit zou weill. Forsamekle as wee are informit, that ther is certane odeous ballots and rymes, laitlie sett furth be sum ewill inclinit personis of zoure toun, quha hes alsswa tane down divers images, and contempnandlie brokin the samyn, quhilk is ane thing werraysclanderous to the pepile, and contrarious to the ordinance and statutis of the Haly Kirk. And it is gewin us to understand, that the maikaris of the said misorder, ar all indwellaris and inhabitaris of zoure said toun; quhairfoir, wee chairge zou, that incontinent efter the sicht heiroyf, ze diligentlie inquire forth and seik for thair names, and delyver thame in writ to oure Deir Cusing the Archbishop of Sanct Androis, to be visit conforme to the statutis of the kirk; assuring zou gif ye do nocht zourc extreme devoir thairin, to bring the samyn to lycht, that ze sal be na uther wayis estemit be us, more as favoraris and maintainaris of sic personis, and sall underly the samyn ponishment that thay aucht to sustene, in caise we get knowlege heiroyf by zou.”* This letter is dated at Aberdcen the 21st September, 1556.

Previous to the Anniversary of St. Giles the patron Saint of Edinburgh, (1 September, 1558) the popish priests and monks, according to custom made great preparations for its celebration and in case the reformers should disturb the procession, the queen regent promised to honour the solemnity with her presence.

On the day of the Saint's anniversary, the regular and secular clergy, having prepared a magnificent pageant, in which the statue of St. Giles was to appear, repaired in great state to the shrine of their favourite Saint, but to their great grief, the image had been the previous night carried off by an enemy to the cause, and thrown into the North-loch; however, that their favourite Saint, might not lose the honour of a triumph, they borrowed a small statue from the Greyfriars, which the people in derision called *young St. Giles*. This little image, attended with a great number of priests and monks, and a fine band of music, was carried through the principal streets of the city, in great pomp. The queen regent who had joined the procession, having withdrawn, the indignant populace tore the effigy of the Saint to pieces, and dispersed the priests and monks. Then, as John Kuox expresses himself, "Dagon was left without head or hands; down goes the cross; off goes the surplices, round caps, and coronets with the crowns. The greyfriars gaped; the blackfriars blew; the priests panted and fled; and happy was he that got first to his house; for such a sudden fray came never among the generations of Antichrist within this realm before."

Several of the most powerful of the Scottish barons, and a great majority of the nation, having embraced the reformed doctrines, were urged on by the bold eloquence of John Knox, who had begun to harangue publicly against popery. These converts formed themselves into a body, known by the name of the *Congregation*, and soon made themselves masters of the principal cities in Scotland. The Congregational army, wherever it went, kindled or spread the flame of reformation, but unfortunately in the ardour of their zeal, they committed the utmost excesses of violence upon the popish religious establishments. The magistrates of Edinburgh afraid for the city churches, sent commissioners to the lords of the Congregation, while at Linlithgow, to

entreat them to spare these edifices and the religious houses within the city, and promised that the former should be employed in protestant worship, and the latter for reformed seminaries. In the meantime, the gates of the city were all ordered to be shut, except those of the Netherbow and Westport, which were guarded by twelve men each. St. Giles' church was also ordered to be guarded by sixty men, and the stalls in the choir were removed to the Tolbooth for greater safety.

The lords of the Congregation, having arrived in Edinburgh (June, 1559), the town council supplied them with two thousand merks, and the dauntless Knox was appointed minister of the city, who not satisfied that any of the religious houses should remain entire, daily harangued the citizens against the "monuments of idolatry," and urged the people to destroy all the statues and ornaments in St. Giles' church. He even insisted "that the true way to banish the rooks, was to pull down their nests." At this period, so great was the rage for destroying churches, that an act was passed by the state, ordaining all Cloisters and Abbey churches to be demolished.

The leaders of the Congregation, proud of the success which had attended their exertions, and conceiving the work to be already done, dismissed their followers. The queen regent, whom they thought had been deterred by fear, only waited 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 number of French troops sent to her assistance, fortified Leith, and turning out a great number of its inhabitants, took possession of their houses. Edinburgh was also seized by the queen regent; and St. Giles' church being purified from the profane ministrations of the reformers, by a new and solemn consecration, the rites of the Romish church were re-established. These proceedings roused the lords of the congregation, and to repair their error, they had again recourse to arms. Advancing rapidly towards Edinburgh, with a numerous army, they took possession of that city, and immediately called together a convention of the whole peers, barons, and representatives of burghs, who adhered to the party of the congregation; these passed an act, depriving the

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

A small portion only of the French auxiliaries having as yet arrived, the queen regent retired, in the meantime to Leith, to wait reinforcements from France. The reformers conceiving it possible to surprise the queen's party in Leith, and by one decisive blow, prevent all future bloodshed and contention, made an assault upon that town, in which they used scaling ladders, made in St. Giles' church. The clergy were so irritated by this impiety, that they prognosticated ill success to the enterprise of their friends and protectors, which so much intimidated those who were led to the attack, that the queen's party no sooner sallied out upon them, than they fled without resistance, whereby the enemy not only became masters of their artillery, but in the pursuit, without regard to age or sex, killed all who came in their way, * as far as the suburbs of the city, from which issued great numbers to their assistance, who on a false alarm that the enemy was at their backs, to cut off their retreat to the city, returned in such haste and confusion, that the horsemen, to recover the gates, rode over those on foot, and killed and wounded great numbers. On this occasion, terror and alarm filled the city, and many of the inhabitants began to consult their safety by flight.

The Lords of the Congregation being divided in their counsels, and afraid of an attack from the queen regent and her French troops, left the city at midnight (October 1559), with their army, six days after their defeat, and marched without halting to Stirling. The queen regent thereafter entered the city without opposition, and conferred on her French soldiers, as a reward for their services, many of the best houses belonging to the reformers. In this situation, they resolved to apply for assistance to England. Elizabeth who observed the growing power of the French faction with a jealous eye, was not averse to any measure that would tend to lessen it, and sent a fleet of ships with six thousand foot and two thousand horse to assist the Congregational army. These soon compelled the French to capitulate and leave the kingdom.

* Knox's Hist. Reform. p. 189.



1560.—IDOLATORS AND FORNICATORS.—*Their punishment*

Parliament having sanctioned the Confession of Faith, and abolished the pope's authority in Scotland, the worthy and pious magistrates of Edinburgh, to keep pace with parliament, assumed to themselves both legislative and executive authority, and entertaining some whimsical ideas of analogy, between popery, or, as they termed it idolatry, and fornication, issued a proclamation, commending all idolaters, (*i. e.* papists) and fornicators, to depart from the town, within forty-eight hours, on pain of being subjected to the following punishments. Idolaters were to be exposed at the market cross* for the space of six hours, and "whoremongers and harlots," carried in a cart and shown as a public spectacle through the principal streets of the city for the first offence; burnt in the cheek, and banished the city, for the second; and for the third, *suffer death*.

SABBATH MARKETS.—*Abolished.*

A practice had crept in during popery of observing the Lord's day in a manner very different from that warranted by the scriptures. The duties of religion were neglected, sports and recreations were indulged in, and sabbath was made the principal day for business, and on which fairs and markets were regularly held. To put an end to those evil practices, the magistrates ordained.† That the public markets of Edinburgh, and at the House of Moor, which, during popery had been held on *Sabbath*; should in time to come be held, the former on *Saturday*, and the latter on *Thursday*, and that no shops or taverns should be opened during divine service, nor goods sold, under the pain of corporal punishment; and to prevent *uncleanness*, all females were strictly prohibited from keeping taverns.

ST. GILES' CHURCH.—*Inventory of its sacred utensils.*

The precious relicts and sacred utensils of this church, being after the reformation deemed no longer necessary in spiritual affairs, were seized by the magistrates as a lawful prize, whose

* Coun. Reg. v. 3, f. 37.

† Coun. Reg. v. 3, f. 55, 14th Oct. 1560.

clerk took an inventory of them, of which the following is a copy. "The arm of St. Giles, a relic, enshrined in silver, weighing five pounds three ounces and a half. A silver chalice or communion cup, weighing twenty-three ounces; the great eucharist* with golden weike and stones; two cruets of twenty-five ounces; a golden bell, with a heart of four ounces and a half; a golden unicorn; a golden pix to keep the host; a small golden heart with two pearls; a diamond ring, a silver chalice, patine, and spoon, of thirty-two ounces and a half, a communion table-cloth of gold brocade; St. Giles' coat, with a little piece of red velvet which hung at his feet; a round silver eucharist; two silver censors, of three pounds fifteen ounces; a silver ship for incense; a large silver cross, with its base, weighing sixteen pounds thirteen ounces and a half; a triangular silver lamp; two silver candlesticks of seven pounds three ounces; other two candlesticks of eight pounds thirteen ounces; a silver chalice, gilt, of twenty ounces and a half; a silver chalice and cross seventy-five ounces, besides various priestly robes, and other vestments of gold brocade, crimson velvet embroidered with gold, and green damask." All these were sold; and the money applied, in the first place, to the necessary repairs upon the church, and the surplus became a part of the funds of the corporation.†

1560.—ST. GILES' CHURCH.—*Divided by partition walls.*

To render this church more useful, it was divided by partition walls. The several divisions were employed for preaching, Courts of Justice, a Grammar School, Town Clerk's Office, a Prison and a Work-house, in which were erected a number of looms to discover the frauds of weavers, which appear to have prevailed at this period to a great extent. The common prayer and clock bells having been judged sufficient for the service of the town, a bell named *St. Mary's bell* was taken down, which together with the brazen pillars in the church, were ordered to be converted into great guns for the use of the town; but this resolution being sometime after altered, they were sold for £220.‡

* Communion Cup.

† Coun. Reg. v. 3, p. 29, 45, 76.

‡ Ibid. v. 3, p. 73.

1560.—CITY WALLS.—*Extended.*

The town council agreed this year, with Murdoch Walker, mason, to build the town wall from Leith wynd to the end of the north Loch, at the foot of Libberton's wynd, with a house thereon, for four pounds ten shillings Scots per rood, and two pounds Scots for each rood of the battlement.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

This assembly was held for the first time at Edinburgh on 20th December.

ADULTERY.—*A Deacon punished.*

The town council having ordered Sanderson, deacon of the fleshers, to be carted for adultery, the corporations considering this as a disgrace to their whole fraternity, assembled in a tumultuous manner, broke the prison and relieved him.

The magistrates irritated at this breach of their privileges, applied to the privy council for assistance, which being obtained, they committed a number of the craftsmen prisoners to the castle, which so intimidated the corporations, that the deacons presented a humble petition to the council setting forth their innocence of the late "detestable insurrection," and praying in the name of God that the innocent might not suffer for the crimes of the guilty. They, at sametime, promised henceforth all due obedience and submission to the magistrates and council, and intreated them to solicit the lords of the privy council, to relieve their brethren from imprisonment, and they would give every aid and assistance in bringing the guilty to justice.

The town council, at the request of the deacons, read their petition to the people, who, in their presencc, testified their consent to its prayer being granted, by holding up their hands, whereupon the deacons were declared innocent, and acquitted from having any participation in the late tumult.

At this period, any craftsman of Edinburgh claimed the privilege of being accompanied, when cited before the magistrates to answer for any offence, by the whole members of the

corporations of the city, to assist him in his defence, which not only often intimidated the magistrates from passing sentence on the guilty, but frequently caused riots and tumults. The town council seized the above opportunity of the pusillanimity of the corporations to deprive the craftsmen of that privilege, and enacted. That no such conventions should assemble any time thereafter, under the penalty of the loss of the freedom of the town, or be otherwise fined at the discretion of the magistrates.

1560.—POPERY.—*Abolished.*

The Scottish Lords and the ambassadors from France and England, on 6th July, concluded a treaty at Edinburgh, by which it was stipulated that the French troops should immediately evacuate Scotland; that the English army should return home after the embarking of the French; that the Scottish army should then be disbanded; that Francis and Mary should thenceforth abstain from bearing the arms of England, and that a parliament should be convened in the month of August thereafter, whose acts should be deemed as valid as if it had been called by the express commands of the queen.

By the death of the queen regent, and the expulsion of the French troops, the lords of the congregation were left masters of the kingdom. The parliament assembled at Edinburgh, in August, in terms of the above treaty, at which, not only all the members favourable to the doctrines of the reformation attended, but the lesser barons, who, for a long period, had ceased to avail themselves of that privilege, came eagerly forward, and threw an overwhelming preponderance into the protestant scale. The attention of all Europe was directed to the proceedings of this assembly; and never had a Scottish parliament to enter upon more important subjects of deliberation.

After ratifying the articles of the treaty above referred to, they abolished the papal jurisdiction in Scotland, rescinded the whole acts made in favour of popery, and sanctioned by their approbation, a Confession of Faith, or book of doctrine and ecclesiastical discipline, hastily composed by John Knox

and others. They imposed the same severe penalties on Catholics, which, when inflicted upon themselves, they complained of as a grievous persecution, by ordaining, that all who said mass, or were present at the celebration of it, should be punished by forfeiture of goods for the first offence; banishment for the second; and death for the third.* This statute, which is in direct opposition to the mild and tolerant spirit of christianity, every true friend to the protestant doctrines, would wish to consign to oblivion. Francis and Mary received intelligence of these proceedings with that indignation which might naturally have been expected, and instead of ratifying these acts, spurned Sir John Sandilands, who was sent to the court of France, to lay the proceedings of parliament before them.

Although the nobles were so prompt in reforming the doctrines and government of the church, they were extremely dilatory in determining the appropriation of the ecclesiastical revenues, in which many of them had already so largely participated, while others looked forward to be enriched with their share of those treasures. They therefore little relished the preaching of John Knox, when he inveighed, in severe terms, against those symptoms of selfishness and avarice.

1560.—LEITH.—*Its fortifications demolished.*

The lords of the privy council, sent the following letter to the magistrates of Edinburgh, ordering them to demolish the fortifications at Leith, which had been erected by the French troops:—

“Forsamekle as it is noturlie knawyn how hurtfull the fortificatiouns of Leith hes bene to this hail realme, and in speciall to the touns next adjacent thairunto; and how prejudicial the samen sall be to the libertie of this hail countrie, in caise strangears sall, at ony time hierefter intruse thameselfs thairin. For thir and sick lyke consideratiouns, the counsall has thocht expedient, and chargis the provest, bailics, and counsall o

* Knox declared that the toleration of a single mass was more formidable to the nation than ten thousand armed men.

Edinburgh to tak order with the toun and commontie of the samen; and causs and compell them to appoint ane sufficient nomar to cast doun and demolish the south pairt of the said toun, begynand at Sanct Anthonis Port, and passand west wart to the water of Leith, makand the Blockhouss and Courteine equall with the ground. And that thay enter to the said wark upone Wedinsday nixt, be fyve houris in the morning, and to continew and perseweir in the samen, to the accomplishment of the said douncasting, conforme to the charge above writtin."* This letter is dated at Edinburgh the 2d July, 1560.

1561.—ROBIN HOOD PLAY.—*Interfered with by the magistrates.*

The celebration of games by the populace, in honour of their deities and heroes, is of great antiquity, and formed the principal part of the pagan religion. After the introduction of christianity, games were still continued by our forefathers, under the title of *May-games*,† *King or Queen of May*, &c.

As the memory of the original heroes of these games had been forgotten, it was natural for the populace to substitute a recent favourite, in room of an obsolete heathen deity. Robin Hood a bold outlaw of the twelfth century, by his personal courage, his dexterous management of the bow, and by displaying a species of humanity and generosity, in supplying the necessities of the poor with the spoils of the wealthy, became the favourite of the populace.

This game, which was instituted in memory of *Robin Hood*, was celebrated in the month of May, upon a sabbath or holiday, in which the people assembled in military array, and went to some adjoining field,‡ where, either as actors or spectators, the whole inhabitants of the respective towns were convened. So strongly was this game the object of popular attachment, that a learned prelate, preaching before Edward VI. of England, ob-

* Coun. Reg. v. 2, f. 37.

† The custom of dancing about Maypoles, is still observed in some districts of England.

‡ The place where these performances were exhibited, was called the *play-field*. Few towns of note were without one.

served, that he once came to a town upon a holiday, to which he had sent information the previous day of his intention to preach, but when he came to the church, he found the door locked, and after waiting half an hour, he was told,* “ This is Robin Hood’s day. The parish has gone abroad to gather for Robin Hood. I pray you hinder them not. I was fain (said the bishop) to give place to Robin Hood. I thought my *rocket* should have been regarded, though I were not; but it would not serve, it was fain to give place to Robin Hood’s men.” The populace of Edinburgh were, at this period, in the practice of assembling at *Greenside Well*, previous to the celebration of this festival, and making choice of some respectable member of the corporation, to officiate in the character of *Robin Hood*, and another in that of *Little John* his squire.

As tumultuous meetings for disorderly mirth, are apt to commit outrages, especially when the minds of men are agitated by religious controversy, it was found necessary to repress the game of Robin Hood, by public statute. It was accordingly enacted,† “ That in all times cumming, na maner of person be chosen Robert Hude nor Little John, Abbot of Un-reason, Queenis of Maij. And gif onie provest, baillies, counsell, and communitie, chuse sik ane personage as Robert Hude, Little John, Abbotis of Un-reason, or Queenis of Maij, within burgh, the chusers of sik sall tine their freedome for the space of five zeires, and utherwise sall be punished at the Queenis Grace will; and the acceptar of sik-like office, shall be banished foorth of the realme.” Notwithstanding the above statute, the populace were by no means willing to relinquish their favourite amusement: year after year the magistrates of Edinburgh ineffectually exerted their authority‡ in repressing this game; but being this year, determined to put a stop to it, used more strenuous exertions to repress it, which so enraged the mob, that they rose in mutiny, seized the gates of the city, insulted the principal inhabitants, and committed robberies on strangers. Kylton, a shoemaker, one of the principal rioters,

† Queen Mary, parl. 6, cap. 61, A.D. 1555.

* Latimer’s sermons, p. 73, A.D. 1550.

‡ Coun. Reg. vol. 4, p. 4—80.

was condemned by the magistrates to be hanged. Upon the day of execution, the mob assembling from all quarters, forced open the jail, and not only relieved Kylton, but liberated all the other prisoners, and broke in pieces the gibbet erected at the cross for his execution. The magistrates, who had taken refuge in the Tolbooth, were assaulted by the mob, who battered its doors with guns and staves, and poured stones through the windows. They made application to the deacons of the incorporations to appease the tumult, but they remained unconcerned spectators, and answered, "They will be magistrates alone, let them rule the multitude alone."* The magistrates were kept in confinement until they made proclamation be published, offering indemnity to the rioters upon laying down their arms. In 1592, the General Assembly complained of the profanation of the sabbath by making of Robin Hood plays.†

1561.—QUEEN MARY.—*Lands at Leith.*

The death, this year, of Mary's consort, Francis II., deprived her of the paramount influence which she had for sometime enjoyed at the French court, and frustrated the ambitious designs of her uncles, the princes of Lorraine, who wished to render Scotland a mere appendage to France. Mary, after the death of her husband, became extremely unhappy. She was treated with marked neglect by the queen mother, who, during the short reign of Francis, had competed with her in vain for the management of that weak and inexperienced prince. She was slighted by the French courtiers, and saw the authority of her relations rapidly decline. The loyalty of her Scottish subjects, however, revived with her misfortunes. From both protestants and catholics she received ardent invitations to return to Scotland and assume the government of her native kingdom. Although she resolved to yield to these solicitations, yet it was not without the deepest

* The trades about this period had petitioned the town council, to be admitted to a seat at the council board, but were denied that privilege.

† Book of the Universal Kirk, p. 414.

regret she prepared to leave a country, in which she had spent so many happy days; to withdraw from that polished court in which she had been the object of general admiration, and to relinquish the gaieties in which she delighted. She however quitted Paris on 21st July, this year, and was attended (according to Holinshed's chronicle) "to Calis with manie noblemen, namely her six uncles, the dukes of Guise and Daumel, the cardinal of Lorraine, and the Grand Prior, and the marquise Dalbeuf, also the duke of Nemours and others of her friends and kinsmen. There were two galleys and certene other ships prepared to go with her into Scotland, and there went with hir of hir said uncles, the duke Daumel, the Grand Prior, and the marquise Dalbeuf, also Messieurs Daumille, the constable's son and divers others." After the vessel had put to sea, that was to convey her to Scotland, she kept her eyes fixed upon the coast of France, till it was veiled from her by darkness. She ordered a couch to be spread for her on the deck, where she waited with fond impatience the return of day. The coast was still visible. She gazed upon it intently, till it faded from her view; frequently exclaiming, with a sigh, "Farewell, France! farewell, beloved country! I shall never behold thee more!"

As her course lay along the English coast, she had demanded from Elizabeth a safe conduct during her voyage; but this request, which common politeness would have induced one sovereign to grant to another, Elizabeth thought proper to refuse. Little doubt can be entertained, that it was the intention of Elizabeth to obstruct her passage or gain possession of her person. By the aid of favourable winds, however, and of a thick mist, Mary eluded the vigilance of the English fleet; and after an absence of nearly thirteen years from her native kingdom, she landed safely at Leith, on 19th August, 1561, where she was (according to Holinshed) "honourable received with the earl of Argyle, lord Erskin, the prior of St. Andrew, and the burgesses of Edinburgh, and conveyed to the Abbeie of Holierood house, for as saith Buchanan, when some had spread abroad hir landing in Scotland, the nobilitie and others assembled from all parts of the realme as it were to a

common spectacle. Being thus come out of France, she brought into Scotland manie rich and costlie jewels of golde worke, pretious stones, orient pearls and such like, so excellent and faire as were to be found within Europe, with rich furniture and tasselled hangings, counterpaints, and all other necessaries for the furnishing a princelie house. The chiefest part of the hangings and other furniture was shipped àt Roue, and arrived at Leith in the month of October following." Her captivating appearance and graceful demeanour, charmed the hearts of her subjects, who were already disposed to greet her with a cordial welcome. The poverty of her subjects, however, appeared amidst all their efforts to conceal it, and she was conducted to Holyrood with little pomp. Every thing she now saw, formed such a contrast to what she had left, as could not fail to excite painful reflections, and a shade of melancholy, blended with smiles, betrayed the conflict that was passing in her breast.

Never was a sovereign more qualified than Mary to gain the hearts of a people. Unrivalled in beauty she possessed every accomplishment which could give fascination to her personal charms. She excelled in music, poetry, and painting; rhetoric she had studied with great success; she was skilled in various languages, ancient and modern; in all the arts and sciences, then deemed necessary or ornamental, she had made considerable progress; and her polite and courteous, yet dignified deportment, at once heightened the respect due to her attainments, and her exalted rank, and inspired that affection which the condescension of a sovereign seldom fails to conciliate.

1561.—QUEEN MARY.—*Her public entry into Edinburgh.*

The town council having resolved to entertain the queen at a banquet, raised the sum of four thousand merks by a general tax on the citizens to defray the expense of it.

On the 1st day of September, Mary made her public entry into Edinburgh with great state, nothing being neglected which could express the duty and affection of the citizens towards her.

To add to the pomp and grandeur of the procession, twelve citizens who supported the canopy over the queen's head, were apparelled in black velvet gowns, and coats and doublets of crimson satin, with velvet bonnets and hose: the citizens who walked in the procession, had black silk gowns faced with velvet, and satin doublets; and the young men that walked before the triumphal car, were dressed in taffety, and the "upper and salt Trones, Tolbooth, and Netherbow," through which the procession passed, were decorated "in the most pompous and magnificent manner."

1561.—QUEEN MARY.—*Her Catholic servants insulted.*

The Sunday after the queen's arrival, being the festival of St. Bartholomew, preparations were made to celebrate mass in the chapel of Holyrood, but the citizens of Edinburgh, determining not to grant the queen the same freedom in the choice of her form of worship, which they claimed for themselves, assembled at the palace, and, to use the expression of a protestant historian, "The hearts of the godly having waxed bold," they could hardly be restrained from interrupting the service, and taking vengeance on the priest who officiated. They insulted and abused the queen's catholic servants; and had not the prior of St. Andrew's interposed, they might have proceeded to the most violent excesses.

1561.—THE MAGISTRATES.—*Deposed from office.*

The magistrates having ordered all the citizens of Edinburgh, without distinction, to attend the protestant churches, under certain penalties, the papists, both priests and laity, likewise obeyed the injunctions of the worthy magistrates; but instead of joining in the worship, they interrupted the service, and endeavoured to seduce the new converts; whereupon, the magistrates issued a proclamation, ordering all "idolaters and whoremongers" to depart the city within forty-eight hours. The queen hurt at the disrespect shown to the religion in which she had been educated, sent a letter to the town council, complaining of their conduct, but this had no other effect with the zealous council, 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 forever." The queen being greatly enraged at the contemptuous behaviour of the magistrates sent the following letter to the town council:—

"Mary R. we understanding that the provest and baillies of the burgh of Edinburgh, upoun Friday last be past, the feird day of October instant, set furth publick proclamatioun at the mercat crose of oure said burgh, express contrair to oure commandment, nocht makand us prive thereto, nor seikand to know oure plesure in sic behalf. Thairfor we ordane, will, commands, and charges the counsale and commontie of our said burgh to convene incontinent within the Tolbuith of oure said burgh, and deprive the provest and baillies, quha presently beirs office thairin of all furthir bering of office for this instant zeir, and to cheis uthir qualifeit personis in thair rowme, as thay will anser to us thairupoun."* She at sametime issued a proclamation granting liberty to all good and faithful subjects to repair to, or remain in Edinburgh, at their pleasurc, which gave occasion to John Knox to make the observation.† "And so murderers, adulterers, thieves, whores, drunkards, idolaters, and all malefactors, get protection under the queen's wings, under colour that they are of her religion. And so got the devil freedom again, whereas before, he durst not have been seen in day-light upon the common streets."

Upon the council receiving the above letter, they showed themselves equally pusillanimous as insolent, by first depriving the magistrates of their offices, and choosing others in their stead, and then waiting on the queen and informing her, that if the persons they had appointed were not approved of by her, they would make choice of whomsoever she pleased.

1561.—TOLBOOTH.—*Rebuilt.*

The ancient tolbooth being in a very ruinous state, the privy council sent the following letter to the town council

* Coun. Reg. v. 4, f. 15.

† Knox's Hist. p. 293.

concerning the repairing of it:—"The Queiny's Majestie understanding that the tolbuith of the burgh of Edinburgh is ruinous and abill haistielie to deokay and fall down; quhilk will be warray dampnable and skaythfull to the pepill dwelland thairabout and reparand towart the samen, nocht onlie in destructioun of thair houses, bot als greit slaughter of sundrye personis happen and chance thairthrow without haistie remeid be providit thairin. Thairfor hir Hienes ordinis ane masser to pass and charge the provest, baillies, and counsale of the said burgh of Edinburgh, to caus put workmen to the taking down of the said tolbuith with all possible diligence for the causes foresaid as thay will anser to hir Hienes thairupoun, at his utmost charge; and so in the mein tyme that thay provide a sufficient Hows and rowmes reparit as efferis, for the lords of sessioun, justice and sheriff ministring of justice to the leiges of the realme. (signed) Maria R."* dated at Edinburgh 6 Feb. 1561.

The citizens considering the building of such an edifice, a grievous burden, took no measures towards its erection, till nearly twelve months after the date of the above letter, and it was only on account of the court of session threatening to remove its sittings to St. Andrew's, unless a convenient place was erected, in which to meet, that the queen's command was obeyed.

The old tolbooth was accordingly taken down, and a new one erected at the west end of St. Giles' church, in which there was accommodation provided for the court of session, town council meetings, &c.

1562.—ADULTERY AND FORNICATION.—*Punishment for.*

The zeal of the town council against these crimes about this period was so great, that they ordained, that all guilty of either of them, *without distinction*, should be apprehended and committed to the *Iron House*,† there to be fed on bread and water for a month, the former thereafter to be banished the city, forever,

* Coun. Reg. v. 4. f. 22.

† An iron cage in the Tolbooth in which condemned criminals were confined.

and the latter whipt at a cart's tail and banished the city till the magistrates and church were thoroughly satisfied with their reformation.

1562.—PROVOST.—*Nominated by the Queen.*

Queen Mary being determined to have a chief magistrate friendly to her interest, wrote a peremptory letter to the town council on the 21st August, commanding them to make choice of Archibald Douglas of Kilspendie, for their provost, in which letter she states, "This ze do, for oure will and mynd is, that the same be done." Although when this letter was laid before the council, sundry protests were taken against the queen's encroachment on their privileges, yet Douglas was chosen provost by them, in obedience to Mary's command.

GUILDRY AND FREEMEN.—*Price of admission.*

The town council, on 8th November, fixed the price of admission as a Guild brother, at £40 Scots; and the price of being admitted a freeman or burgess, at £20 Scots.

1563.—BOOTS AND SHOES.—*Price of.*

The town council conceiving that the citizens were imposed upon by shoemakers, ordered boots and shoes to be sold at the following prices, under the penalty of forfeiture, viz.:—Double soled shoes, of the largest size, at 3s. 8d. Single soled, of the largest size, at 2s. 8d. The best, largest sized boots, at 24s.; and single soled boots at 20s. per pair, Scots money.

1563.—TOWN'S STANDARD.—*Changed.*

The town council, about this time, caused the picture of St. Giles (called by the reformers "*the Idol*"), to be cut out of the town's standard, and the Thistle to be substituted in its place; and ordained, that no person should be eligible to be chosen into any office in the city, but such as were of the reformed religion.

1563.—JOHN KNOX.—*Tried for high treason.*

The reformers refused to grant to the queen, the same freedom in the choice of a form of worship, which they claimed for themselves. Mass continued to be celebrated in the chapel of Holyrood, where the queen attended, and to which a number of catholics openly resorted. This gave great offence to the reformers, who taking advantage of the queen's absence on a progress into the west country, assembled in a riotous manner, interrupted the service, and filled those present with the utmost consternation. Two of the ringleaders, engaged in this tumult were, however, seized, and a day appointed for their trial.

The conduct of these persons being considered meritorious by Knox, he issued circular letters, in order to screen them from danger, requiring all who professed the true religion, to assemble at Edinburgh on the day of trial. 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. After a long hearing he was unanimously acquitted, but it was fortunate for him that his judges were zealous protestants, otherwise a very different verdict might have been pronounced.

1564.—PILLORY.—*A popish priest exposed on it.*

Sir James Cravat, a popish priest, having been taken up for reading mass, contrary to act of parliament, the citizens of Edinburgh arrayed him in his sacerdotal robes, and fixing a chalice in his hand, mounted him upon, and tied him to the market cross, where he was exposed for the space of an hour, during which, he was severely pelted by the populace with rotten eggs; next day he was exposed on the same place for four hours, attended by the hangman, during which, he was more severely handled by the mob than on the previous day. Queen Mary, imagining this to have been done in contempt of her and her religion, wrote to her friends in the country, to march with their respective forces to Edinburgh, with the

utmost speed and destroy that city. The magistrates being informed that their enemies at court endeavoured to persuade the queen that many of the principal citizens had been concerned in throwing missiles at Cravet, they sent a deputation to Mary at Stirling, to undeceive her as to this, and give her a full and faithful account of the process and conviction of Cravet, as well as of their own behaviour, while he stood on the pillory, which, being corroborated by her advocate, she countermanded the march of the troops to the city.

1565.—PROVOST.—*Deposed and another nominated by the queen.*

Queen Mary who never was, after Cravet's punishment, reconciled to Provost Douglas, sent on 23d August, the following letter to the town council, commanding them to depose him from his office:—"It is oure will, and for divers resonabill causis and considerationis moving us, we charge and command zow that ze depoiss and displace the present provest of oure said burgh, and in his place, that ze elect, ressave, and admit oure lovit Symon Prestoun of that ilk as provest thairrof, as ze will answer to us thairupon."

The town council, anxious to do every thing in their power to regain the queen's favour, which they had lost since Cravet's punishment, deposed Douglas and elected Sir Simon Preston, of Craigmillar, provost.

QUEEN MARY.—*Marries Darnley.*

Mary had been two years a widow, and being regarded as the most lovely and accomplished woman of her age, her hand was solicited in marriage by many foreign princes. Her subjects were at the same time extremely desirous that she should marry, and transmit to her posterity the crown of their ancient monarchs, but out of regard to the wishes of her protestant subjects, as well as queen Elizabeth, Mary was induced to refuse all foreigners.

Elizabeth having determined to remain in a state of celibacy, was unwilling to see her rival married, dreading the advantage which that circumstance would give Mary in her claim

of succession to the English throne. She amused Mary with obscure hints, that she would recommend a proper husband for her choice, till at length the impatience of her subjects could brook no longer delay. Elizabeth at last broke through this strange reserve, and proposed lord Robert Dudley (afterwards earl of Leicester), to whom she herself was ardently attached. Her insincerity, however, in this proposal did not escape the penetration of Mary; but to gratify the desire of her royal cousin, that she should make choice of an English nobleman, she resolved to marry Henry Stewart, lord Darnley, eldest son of the earl of Lennox, who was next heir, after herself, to the English throne, his mother being the daughter of Margaret, eldest sister of Henry VIII. by the earl of Angus, whom that princess married after the death of her husband James IV. He was young, tall, and well proportioned, and skilled in all the arts that display a handsome person to advantage. Though Elizabeth was secretly pleased with the proposed marriage, she affected to disapprove of it in the strongest terms. She commanded Darnley to return instantly to England, and sent Sir Nicholas Throgmorton to dissuade Mary from marrying him; but her opposition only made Mary more anxious to have the marriage solemnized. They were married in the chapel of Holyrood, on the 29th July this year; and were next day publicly proclaimed at the cross of Edinburgh, by the names and titles of Henry and Mary king and queen of Scotland.

Darnley was weak, vain, impetuous, headstrong, obstinate, and proud, and ascribing his exaltation entirely to his own merit, treated the queen with as much disdain as if he had conferred, instead of received a crown. Addicted to low vices, he slighted the queen's beauty, and shunned her company; hence their marriage proved extremely unhappy, and Mary saw, that in her fond admiration of Darnley's person, she had overlooked the despicable qualities of his mind. Darnley demanded from Mary the crown matrimonial; but already regretting the honours, which, in the first ardour of her love, she had bestowed upon him, she refused his request, on the pretence that it required a special act of parliament.

1566.—LEITH.—*Its superiority pledged.*

When the queen regent in 1555 erected Leith into a burgh of barony, she purchased, as before stated, the superiority of the town and links from Logan of Restalrig, but for which, the the inhabitants paid £3000 Scots. Government being this year in want of money, offered, in violation of the private rights of the inhabitants of Leith, to pledge its superiority to the community of Edinburgh for the sum of 10,000 merks Scots. Although the town council had no money to lend, yet so anxious were the citizens to obtain the superiority of Leith, that three hundred and eighty-one of their number, raised the requisite sum, and lent it to the council for that purpose. The charter in favour of the community of Edinburgh, is dated 14th March, this year. The queen having repented entering into the above transaction, requested by letter the magistrates and council of Edinburgh to delay taking possession of Leith till next St. Luke's day. In a second letter of date 13th April, she requested a farther delay of six months, and in a third letter, dated the 7th October, also addressed to the magistrates and council, she states, "In oure necessitie, we analut to zow the superiority of oure toun of Leith; and zit, at oure desire and requeist, ze haiff supersedit the putting of zowr selvis in possessioun of it. It is nocht unknowin to zow, quhat we haiffado; and zit with the first, we purpose, God willing, to redeme that thing that we esteme precious and meikill worth. We ar assurit zit as of befoir, ze will nocht speir to gratifie us sa meikill, as to suspend the possessioun and intro-missioun with oure said toun, quhill the last day of December nixt to cum, quhairunto we pray zow and requeistes zow earnestlie and effectuously as ze will do us verray thankfull and exceptabill plesure."

"This is sufficient gif ze mynd to schaw ony benevolence at oure desire; and gif ze do nocht, we man thoill it, and provide the nixt best. But we trest suirlie ze will nocht stand with us in sic ane matter; quhairupoun we require zowr answer." The citizens of Edinburgh, proud of their new acquisition, and impatient of being so long kept out of it, marched to Leith

so soon as the delay craved by the queen expired, in military array, and went through the form of taking it by storm. Thus the oppressed Leithers were not only defrauded out of their money, but lost the superiority of their town.

1566.—RIZZIO.—*Murdered in presence of the queen.*

He was a Piedmontese of mean birth, son of a teacher of music, himself a musician, and came to Scotland with an ambassador from the duke of Savoy. Queen Mary finding him useful to complete her band of music, retained him in her service, after the departure of his master. His skill in music, of which the queen was passionately fond, procured him admission into her family circle, and, by his artful and insinuating behaviour, he rapidly advanced in her esteem and confidence. On the return of the French secretary to his own country, Rizzio was promoted to that office. He was shrewd and sensible, as well as aspiring, and made so great use of the frequent opportunity, which his new office afforded him of approaching the queen's person, that he was soon regarded as her chief confidant. He was consulted on all occasions; and no favours could be obtained but through him. Melvil says,* “Those who had great actions of law, new infestments to be taken, or who desired to prevail against their enemies at court, or in law-suits before the session, addressed themselves to him, and depended upon him, whereby in a short time he became very rich.” Insolent from his new exaltation, as well as rapacious in his acquisitions, he soon excited the jealousy and hatred of the nobility.

Darnley considered Rizzio as the real author of the queen's indifference to him, and the lords Morton, Lindsay, Ruthven, and Douglas, who had already formed a plot for his destruction, roused in his mind jealousies of a more dangerous nature. However absurd these might appear, yet a suspicious husband could find no other means of accounting for that lavish and imprudent kindness, with which Mary honoured Rizzio. These lords, glad of Darnley's countenance and authority, eagerly entered into his proposal for the murder of Rizzio; but aware

* Sir James Melville's Memoirs, p. 112.

of his irresolution and fickleness, they induced him to sign a bond, binding himself to protect them from all consequences of this infamous plot.

All their measures being concocted, the deed so atrocious in itself, was rendered still more so, by the circumstance which attended its execution. Mary who was in the sixth month of her pregnancy, was at supper with her natural sister, the countess of Argyle, Rizzio, and a few other persons, when Darnley suddenly entered the apartment (9th March) by a private passage, followed by Ruthven clad in complete armour, and other confederates. Startled at their appearance, Mary demanded the cause of their rude intrusion. Rizzio instantly apprehending that he was their destined victim, ran behind the queen, and, seizing hold of her gown, implored her protection. Darnley, supporting Mary in his arms, forcibly disengaged Rizzio. The conspirators rushed upon him, overturning in their eagerness, the lights and supper-table, and dragged him, in spite of the queen's tears and entreaties, to an adjoining ante-chamber, where, with their swords, they pierced his body in fifty-six places. (F.)

"I shall weep no more, I shall now think of revenge!" exclaimed the queen, drying up her tears, when informed of her favourite's fate. The conspirators apprehensive of her resentment, retained possession of the palace, and guarded it with the utmost care. When Mary reproached Darnley with the audacious insult which had been offered her, he justified himself by saying, that, since Rizzio grew into favour with her majesty, he (Darnley) was neither regarded, entertained, nor trusted by her, whereas before, she used to come to his chamber, and pass the night with him, which now she had not done for a long time. And he asked what fault he had committed that she treated him with such disdain? The queen replied, "That it was not a gentlewoman's duty to come to her husband's chamber, but rather the husband to come to his wife's." Next night, the queen being still a prisoner, had occasion to cajole Darnley; and after long reasoning between them, she consented that he should come to her chamber and pass the night. When he went down stairs, he told the earl of Morton and lord Ruthven what had passed between the queen and him, and then

went to his chamber, where he fell fast asleep, and did not awake till six o'clock next morning. Lord Ruthven, who slept in the adjoining chamber, sneering, asked him in the morning, Why he had not kept his promise with the queen? and learning that he meant still to go up to her majesty's chamber, he said, "I trust she will serve you in the morning as you did her last night." Darnley went up, however, and being asked by the queen, what became of him last night? He answered he had fallen *dead asleep*. He then offered to lie down beside her, but she declared, that, if he lay down, she would instantly get out of bed.*

Mary found means to withdraw the weak and irresolute Darnley from his new associates, and prevailed on him to dismiss the guards which had been placed on the palace. That same night he fled along with her, attended by only three persons, to Dunbar, where they were quickly joined by Huntly, Bothwell, and others of the nobility. Darnley was induced by the queen to disclaim all connexion with Ruthven and his associates, and to publish a declaration, disavowing any participation in their crime. Yet he neither recovered her confidence nor affections, and her dislike to him daily increased. Having lost the queen's favour, he was neglected by the courtiers, which so mortified him, that he seldom appeared at court, where he was treated with little respect, and intrusted with no power.

1566.—JAMES VI.—*Born in Edinburgh Castle.*

On 19th June, Mary brought forth her only son James, in a small room in the castle of Edinburgh. A despatch was instantly sent to London to communicate to Elizabeth the joyful event. The tidings deeply affected that princess. She burst into tears, and bewailed to her attendant ladies, the difference between Mary's situation and her own. The ceremony of the baptism of the young prince was performed in the chapel royal in Stirling Castle according to the rites of the Romish church. Mary called her son Charles, in compliment to the king of France, her brother-in-law; but she gave him

* Keith's Hist. Appendix, pp. 123—128.

also the name of James, because, as she said, her father and all the good kings of Scotland, his predecessors, had been called by that name. The greater part of the nobles, refused to be present, or take any part in the ceremony, as they did not choose to risk their characters with the reformers to gratify their mistress, in the choice she had made, of having her son baptised by a catholic priest.

1566.—PRINCE JAMES.—*His household establishment.*

James' household establishment was from his earliest infancy on the most princely scale. The Lady Marr was his governess. A Mrs. Margaret Little, spouse of Alexander Gray, burgess of Edinburgh, was his head nurse, who had four or five women under her, "*keepers of the king's clothes,*" &c. Five ladies of distinction were appointed "*rockers*" of the prince's cradle. At this early age James' kitchen had a master cook, a foreman and three other servants, one for his pantry, one for his wine, and two for his ale cellar. He had three "*chamber chields*" one "*furnisher of coals,*" and a pantry cook, or confectioner. Five musicians or "*Violards*" completed the number of his household. To fill so many mouths there was a fixed allowance of provisions, consisting of bread, beef, veal, mutton, capons, chickens, pigeons, fish, pottage, wine, and ale.*

1567.—DARNLEY.—*Murdered.*

Darnley though residing in Stirling, was not present at the ceremony of the prince's baptism, and abruptly left that place on 24th December, 1566, to reside with his father in Glasgow. Before he reached that city, he was seized with a dangerous malady. Historians differ as to the nature of his illness; some assert that it was occasioned by poison administered to him either before leaving Stirling, or on the road, by servants who had been bribed by Bothwell; others as confidently affirm it to have been the small-pox, then prevalent in Glasgow. The queen sometime thereafter visited her husband whom she found

* Chalmers, vol. 2, p. 176.

convalescent but weak and much reduced. She lodged in the same house with him, but his disease having been considered infectious, they had separate apartments; however, she carefully and affectionately nursed him during his recovery. Mary seems on this occasion to have won the heart of Darnley, as he gladly acceded to a proposal made by her to return to Edinburgh or its vicinity, where she might attend him without being absent from her son. She suggested that he should reside at Craigmiller Castle; but for some reason or other he objected to that proposal. Mary therefore wrote to secretary Maitland to procure convenient accommodation for her husband in the city of Edinburgh. The secretary showed her letter to Bothwell, and they mutually agreed to recommend to Darnley the house of the Kirk-of-field. On Monday the 27th January, 1567, Mary and Darnley left Glasgow, and by slow and easy stages arrived in Edinburgh on Thursday, when Darnley took up his residence, as had been previously agreed on, in the house of the Kirk-of-field. There Mary frequently visited her husband with the greatest apparent kindness, and occasionally slept all night in the room immediately under that in which he lay. She sometimes brought up her band of musicians who played and sung to her and Darnley. It was on the evening of the ninth of February that the final preparations for Darnley's murder were agreed on. Bothwell, although the principal actor in this cruel tragedy, had communicated his intention to several noblemen; and as it could not be executed without assistance, he used eight unfortunate men as tools to assist in the execution of his diabolical design. Four of these were merely menial servants, named Dalgleish, Wilson, Pawrie, and Nicolas Haubert. The latter was a native of France, who had been a long time in Bothwell's service, but had been lately, upon his recommendation, taken into that of the queen's. From him Bothwell obtained the keys of some of the doors of the Kirk-of-field house, and caused impressions be taken from them. His four other assistants were the laird of Ormiston, Hob Ormiston his uncle John Hepburn of Bolton, and John Hay of Talto.

Bothwell's plans being after much deliberation matured, powder was secretly brought into Edinburgh from Dunbar

Castle, and deposited in Bothwell's lodgings which were in the immediate vicinity of Holyrood Palace. Bothwell having been informed that Mary intended to honour with her presence the marriage of her French servant Sibastian to Margaret Corwood, one of her waiting maids, knew that she could not sleep at the Kirk-of-field that night, and therefore took his measures accordingly. Having assembled his accomplices, Dalgleish and Wilson, the gunpowder was brought from his residence, and being put up in small bags, and placed in trunks, was carried on horseback. The party was not allowed to come nearer than the Convent gate, at the foot of the Blackfriar's wynd, where Ormiston, Hepburn, and Hay, received the gunpowder, and carried it to the house of Kirk-of-field, and Dalgleish and Wilson returned home without having seen Bothwell, who was walking up and down the Cowgate. Haubert as the queen's valet de chambre, kept the keys of the lower flat of the house, and was already in the chamber where the Queen usually slept, ready to receive the powder, which was carried bag after bag, into that room, and emptied on the floor in a heap. All things being arranged, Hepburn and Hay were locked into the room with the gunpowder to keep watch, and the others left the under part of the house. The queen that day dined at Holyrood Palace, and went in the evening to a banquet given to her by the bishop of Argyle, where Bothwell also was present. Mary rose from the supper table about nine o'clock, and went to the Kirk-of-field, to visit her husband, accompanied by the earls of Argyle, Huntly, and Cassels, and these were present with Darnley, at the very time the gunpowder was placed in the room below. Bothwell joined them immediately after seeing Hepburn and Hay locked into the queen's apartment where the gunpowder was deposited. Mary after remaining a considerable time with her husband, went to the palace accompanied by Bothwell, Argyle, Huntly, Cassils, and others, and immediately joined the marriage party.

Bothwell having left the wedding, went to his lodgings, exchanged his rich court-dress for a common one, and wrapt himself up in a riding cloak. Dalgleish, Wilson, Pawrie, Haubert, and Bothwell, having met in the Convent Garden, a short way

behind Darnley's residence, Dalgleish, Wilson, and Pawrie, were ordered to remain, and Bothwell and Haubert went over the wall. Having relieved Hay and Hepburn from their confinement, they took a piece of lint three or four inches long, and setting fire to one end, they laid the other on the gunpowder, which, as before-mentioned, was lying in a heap on the floor, in such a manner as would allow them sufficient time to retire to a safe distance. Having joined their associates in the Convent Garden, they all stood for a quarter of an hour in anxious expectation for the explosion. Bothwell becoming impatient, proposed to return and look in at the back window of the room, where the powder lay, to see if the light was still burning; but while the others were pointing out to him the danger in doing so, the explosion took place, which blew the house of the Kirk-of-field into a thousand fragments, leaving scarcely a vestige standing of its former walls. So tremendous was the noise, that it startled the very inhabitants of the city from their sleep. Haubert declared that the noise was as that of a storm of thunder condensed into one clap, and made him fall almost senseless, with his face upon the ground. Bothwell and his associates passed out at the Convent gate, and having proceeded down the Cowgate, separated. When Bothwell arrived at his lodgings, he called for a drink, and taking off his clothes, went to bed; but in less than half an hour news were brought him that the house of the Kirk-of-field had been blown up and the king murdered. Affecting the greatest indignation and alarm, he rose and put on the same clothes he had worn the previous night when with the queen, and being joined by Huntly and others, they repaired to the palace to inform the queen of what had happened. When Mary heard of what had taken place, her grief knew no bounds; and seeing that it was hopeless to console her, they left her at day break and proceeded to the Kirk-of-field. Darnley little aware of what was going on in the room beneath him, had gone to bed a short time after the queen had left him; William Taylor his servant as usual lay in the same room; Thomas Nielson, Edwards, Simmon and a boy, lay in the servants apartment, on the same floor. Of these five persons, Neilson alone had the good fortune to be saved. Darnley

and his servant Taylor had been carried through the air over the town wall and across the lane on the other side, and were both found in their night-clothes in a garden on the south side of the lane, at a short distance from each other, with little external injury on their bodies. The others were all buried in the ruins, out of which Neilson alone was taken alive. Darnley and his servant having been found at so great a distance, and with so little external injury on their bodies, it was at the time generally supposed, that they had been first strangled, or assassinated, and then carried out into the garden; but this supposition was afterwards proved, beyond a doubt, to have been erroneous, for Hepburn, in his declaration, stated expressly that "he knew nothing, but that Darnley was blown into the air, for he was handled with no man's hands that he saw;" and Hay deponed, that Bothwell sometime after said to him, "What thought ye when ye saw him blown into the air?" Thus, Henry Stewart, lord Darnley, duke of Albany, and king of Scotland, perished in the twenty-first year of his age and the eighteenth month of his reign. Such is the generally received account of this transaction, though Tytler in his history of Scotland asserts, that he has had access to some documents which prove that Darnley was strangled or assassinated, and then carried into the garden where he was found.

The suspicion of this horrid murder fell, with almost universal consent, upon Bothwell; and though the queen offered, by proclamation, a considerable reward for the discovery of the perpetrators of this detestable crime, she allowed some time to elapse before taking any decisive steps to lead to their detection, and the confidence which she still reposed in the suspected murderer, and the reluctance with which she prosecuted him, betrayed the strongest infatuation.

1567.—HOUSE OF KIRK-OF-FIELD.—*Description of.*

The church went anciently under the name of "The Kirk and District of Holy Mary-in-the-field." It is not known at what period it was erected, but it is said to have been founded by Alexander II. in 1220, and took the name of Kirk-of-field, because it stood, when first erected without the town wall.

When the wall was afterwards extended, it inclosed the Kirk-of-field as well as the houses of the provost and prebendaries. This church, with the grounds pertaining to it occupied the site of the present university, and of those buildings which stand behind Infirmary-street and Drummond-street. The house stood at some distance from the kirk, and the latter from the period of the reformation had fallen into decay. It fronted the west, having a southern gable so close upon the town wall, that a little postern door entered immediately through it into the kitchen. It consisted only of four apartments; on the ground a small passage went, through from the front door to the back of the house, upon the right hand of which was the kitchen; and upon the left a room furnished as a bed-room for queen Mary, when she chose to remain all night. Passing out at the back door, there was a turnpike stair behind, which, after the old-fashion of Scottish houses, led to the upper story; above there were two rooms corresponding with those below, Darnley's chamber, was immediately over Mary's; and on the other side of the lobby, above the kitchen, there was a garderober or "little gallery" which was used as a servant's room, and which had a window in the gable looking through the town wall, and corresponding with the postern door below. Immediately beyond this wall was a lane shut in by another wall to the south of which were extensive gardens.

1567.—BOTHWELL.—*Tried and acquitted.*

From many circumstances that had transpired, Bothwell was generally suspected of Darnley's murder, but no one was found bold enough to arraign so powerful a nobleman. At last, the earl of Lennox, Darnley's father, wrote several letters to the queen, in which he declared his suspicion of Bothwell, and other suspected persons whom he named, and urged her with an importunity which she could no longer resist, to bring to trial the murderers of his son. Mary laid these letters before the privy council, and they passed an act directing the trial of Bothwell to take place on 12th April. Mary, instead of confining Bothwell in prison till the day of trial, still admitted

him to all her councils, and even bestowed on him the government of Edinburgh castle. When the day of trial arrived, Bothwell being called as defender, appeared at the bar, supported by the earl of Morton and two advocates; but the earl of Lennox did not make his appearance, though frequently called upon. One of his servants, however, stepped forward and produced a writing, in shape of a protest, stating that the cause of the earl's absence, was the shortness of intimation of the trial, and the want of friends and retainers to accompany him, and therefore objected to the trial being proceeded in, on that day. After a long discussion by council on both sides, as to whether the trial should proceed, the judges were of opinion that Bothwell had a right to insist upon the trial going on. A jury was accordingly chosen, who delivered their verdict by their chancellor the earl of Caithness, unanimously acquitting Bothwell of the king's murder.

1567.—QUEEN MARY.—*Marries Bothwell.*

Mary's hand and Scotland's crown, were objects which the earl of Bothwell had long kept in view. To attain these he had removed Darnley, divorced his own wife, the earl of Huntly's sister, and submitted to a trial for Darnley's murder, in which he foresaw he would come off triumphant. But whether Mary would consent to accept of him for a husband, was a question he was now anxious to know. The most assiduous attentions he could pay her, seemingly failed to kindle in her bosom any warmer sentiments than esteem for his fidelity as an officer of state, which convinced Bothwell, that to accomplish his purpose, it would be necessary to have recourse to fraud, if not to force. On the evening of 19th April he invited a number of the nobility, who had been attending parliament, to supper in a tavern in Edinburgh, kept by a person of the name of Ainsley, and after plying them with wine, he produced a document, in form of a bond, which he prevailed on them to sign. The preamble set forth their conviction, that Bothwell's innocence of Darnley's murder had been satisfactorily proved by his late trial, and recommended him as the most proper husband for the

queen. Mary's late conduct sufficiently indicated how acceptable this match would be to her ; yet, as she could not with decency give her hand to a person impeached as the murderer of her late husband, apparent compulsion was employed to force her into compliance.

Having on 24th April gone to Stirling, to visit her son, on her return, Melville says,* " Betwixt Linlithgow and Edinburgh, the earl of Bothwell rencountered her with a great company, and took her majesty's horse by the bridle, his men took the earl of Huntly, the secretary Lidington, and me, and carried us captives to Dunbar, all the rest were permitted to go free. There the earl of Bothwell boasted he would marry the queen, who would, or who would not; yea, whether she would herself or not. Captain Blackater, who had taken me, alleged it was with the queen's own consent. The next day in Dunbar I obtained permission to go home." Mary lived with Bothwell for sometime in Dunbar in a state of supposed violation, and Melville adds, " And then the queen could not but marry him, seeing he had ravished her, and lain with her against her will."

Bothwell was married to queen Mary on 15th April at Holyrood Palace, by Adam Bothwell, bishop of Orkney, conform to the rites of the reformed religion, on which occasion he was created duke of Orkney.

Mr. Craig, minister of Edinburgh, with a boldness which reflects upon him an honour, that will only be obliterated with all memory of the transaction, not only refused to publish the bans of the queen's marriage, but in his sermon condemned it; and when called before the privy council to answer for his temerity, he told them, " That the bounds of his commission were from the word of God, good laws, and natural reason; and were the queen's marriage tried by any of them, it would appear infamous and dishonourable to the whole world."

* *Memoirs of Sir James Melville*, pp. 155, 156.

1567.—QUEEN MARY.—*Conducted as a captive to Edinburgh.*

Bothwell was not long permitted to triumph in the success of his villany, many even of his friends beginning to think, that he had carried through his measures with too high a hand. He did not scruple to avow his wish to get the young prince into his possession, and if he could once do so, he vaunted that he would warrant him from revenging his father's death. A number of the nobility, roused to resistance by the exaltation of a man, who was believed to be the murderer of the king, entered into an association to defend the person of the young prince. In the meantime, Mary issued a proclamation at Edinburgh, intimating her and her husband's intention to proceed to the borders to suppress some disturbance there, and requesting all loyal subjects to assemble in arms at Melrose. Argyle, Athole, Morton, Mar, and Glencairn, suspecting that the expedition was only a pretence, and that Bothwell's real intention was to attack Stirling Castle and make himself master of the young prince's person, collected their forces at Stirling, as in compliance with Bothwell's request, and advanced to Edinburgh.

The earl of Huntly endeavoured in vain to animate the citizens to defend the city against the troops of the nobles, but they were allowed to enter without opposition, and were instantly joined by many of the inhabitants, whose zeal became the firmest support of their cause. Learning that Bothwell and the queen had retired to Borthwick Castle, they immediately marched to, and invested it, and it was with some difficulty Bothwell and Mary escaped to Dunbar, from which place the queen issued a proclamation, requiring her subjects to take arms and assemble round her standard. Bothwell now in the midst of his dependants, speedily collected upwards of two thousand men, and with this force, marched from Dunbar, on 14th June. On the following day, when the two armies came in sight of each other, Bothwell's troops were discovered on Carberry hill, a rising ground of some extent between Musselburgh and Dalkeith. The lords, with their army, made a circuit towards Dalkeith, and took up a position to the west

of Bothwell's army. Both parties hourly expecting additional strength, drew out the time under various pretences of mutual accommodation. Bothwell's troops showed no inclination to fight, and Mary after endeavouring in vain to stimulate them by entreaties, reproaches, and threats, found herself under the necessity of surrendering to her rebellious subjects. She agreed to dismiss Bothwell, provided they conducted her in safety to Edinburgh and returned to their allegiance. These terms having been accepted, it was not without much difficulty that Mary prevailed on Bothwell to mount his horse and ride back to Dunbar with a few followers. Mary after surrendering herself (15th June) was treated with respect by the confederated lords, but was insulted by the soldiers with the most reproachful epithets, and wherever she turned her eyes, there was held up before her a standard, on which was painted the dead body of the late king, stretched on the ground and the young prince kneeling before it, and uttering these words, "Judge and revenge my cause, O Lord." Mary arrived in the city, covered with dust and overwhelmed with grief and shame, and was conducted through the streets, crowded with people, to the provost's house, with the same standard displayed before her, in spite of her tears and complaints.

1567.—QUEEN MARY.—*Sent prisoner to Lochleven Castle.*

The confederated lords, instead of fulfilling the promises they made Mary, when she surrendered to them, sent her next day, under a strong guard to Lochleven Castle, with a warrant to William Douglas its proprietor, to detain her as his prisoner, from which she made her escape on 2d May, 1568, and after losing the battle of Langside-hill, fled to England.

JAMES VI.—*Proclaimed King.*

Mary, while a prisoner in Lochleven Castle was compelled to resign the government into the hands of a regency, who, during her son's minority, should reign in his name. With streaming eyes, and trembling hand, she subscribed three deeds presented to her by Lord Lindsay, who at the same time threatened her with instant death if she refused to comply. By one of these

she resigned the crown, renounced all share in the government of the kingdom, and consented to the coronation of her son. By another, she appointed the earl of Murray regent; and by a third, she nominated other noblemen in the regency, in case that office should be declined by Murray. The infant prince was in consequence, on 29th July, after an animated discourse from John Knox, proclaimed by the title of James VI., he being only thirteen months and ten days old.

The ceremony was performed, by Adam, bishop of Orkney, with much solemnity at Stirling, when the earl of Morton, in name of the young king took the coronation oaths.

1567.—FORNICATION.—*Punishment for.*

The town council about this period enacted most ridiculous laws against those guilty of this crime. To the punishments already mentioned, were added ducking in filthy and stagnant pools, and confinement in the most dismal cells of a dungeon, with a diet of bread and water. They erected a pillar in the north Loch, where those guilty of this crime were by their authority ducked. Many of their acts received by gradual steps the sanction of the legislature, and amongst others the following was passed:—"It is statute and ordained be our Soveraine Lord, with advice and consent of his dearest Regent and the three Estaites of this present parliament,* that gif ony person, or personis within his realme, to burgh or to land, sall commit the filthie vice of fornication, and beis conviet thereof, that the committeris thereof, sall be punished in maner following. That is to say, for the first fault, alsweill the man as the woman, sall pay the summe of fourtie pundes: or then baith he and she, sall be imprisoned for the space of aucht dayes, their fude to be breade and small drinke, and thereafter presented to the mercat place of the toune or parochin bair-headed, and there stand fastened, that they may not remove, for the space of twa houres; as fra ten houres to twelve houres at noone. For the second fault being convict, they sall pay the summe of ane hundreth markes, or

* James VI. Parl. I., c. 13.

then the foirnamed dayis of their imprisonment sall be doubled, their fude to be bread and water allanerlie. And in the end, to be presented to the said mercat place, and baith the headis of the man and the woman to be schaven. And for the third fault, being convict thereof, sall pay ane hundreth pundis, or else their above imprisonment to be tripled, their fude to be breade and water allanerlie. And in the end, to be tane to the deipest and foulest pule, or water of the toune, or parochin, there to be thrise dowked, and theirafter banished the said toune or parochin for ever. And fra thenc furth how oft that ever they be convict, of the foresaide vice of fornication that sa oft the said third penaltie be execute upon them." These pecuniary penalties were by the said act ordained to be securly "keiped in ane close box, and converted *ad pios usus*."

1568.—PLAGUE.—*In Edinburgh.*

This dreadful malady raging in the city, the town council ordered all infected persons, and their whole furniture and effects to be removed to the Borough Muir; and appointed persons to clean the houses of those so removed, as also to bury those who died, in the Greyfriars' church-yard. For each of those persons the treasurer, was ordered to cause be made "ane gown of gray with Saint Androiss Cross, quhite bchind and before, and to everie ane of thame ane staff with ane quhite clayth on the end, quhairby thay may be knowin quhair-evir they pass." When any person fell sick "in quhatsomevir kynd of seikness that evir it be," they were ordered to shut their doors and neither come out, nor admit any person into their house, till they were visited by the bailie of their quarter of the town "and ordours be taken be him under the *paine of death*." Many other regulations were enacted by the town council for preventing this disease spreading, all of which were ordered to be strictly obeyed, under the *pain of death*.

1570.—EDINBURGH AND LEITH.—*Disputes between their inhabitants.*

The citizens of Edinburgh, as superiors of Leith, took great offence at its inhabitants, in consequence of the trades elect-

ing deacons or masters of their respective crafts, and ordered all those who had assumed the title of deacon to be imprisoned. This so intimidated the inhabitants of Leith, that they declared they would not dispute the matter but submit to them as their lords and superiors.

1571.—CIVIL WAR.—*King's men and queen's men.*

After the extorted resignation of queen Mary, and the appointment of the earl of Murray as regent, his first object was to obtain possession of Edinburgh Castle, but Sir William Kirkaldy, the governor, having declared in favour of queen Mary, refused to deliver it up. Kirkaldy seized the arms belonging to the citizens, placed a battery on the steeple of St. Giles' Church, repaired the city walls, fortified its gates, and held out against the regent.

The nation at this time was divided into two factions, one in favour of the young king and Murray the regent, the other in favour of the ill-fated Queen Mary. These were known by the appellation of *king's men and queen's men*, and all the miseries of civil war desolated the kingdom. The city of Edinburgh was sometimes in possession of the queen's party, but oftener in that of the king's.

The magistrates, to preserve the peace of the city, ordered it to be put in the best possible state of defence; and gave £500 Scots to place guns on its walls, and buy ammunition. They also appointed a guard of one hundred men to watch the city by night, and twenty-four by day, and ordered two drummers to beat the reveille at five o'clock in the morning, and the tattoo at eight o'clock in the evening, and they farther ordered the deacons of the corporations to convene their respective trades, and examine them on oath, as to which party they were attached.

The protestant lords who favoured the king's cause applied for assistance to Elizabeth, and that artful princess, with a view of serving her own ends, sent a body of one thousand foot and three hundred horse to aid the king's party. These with a body of Scots encamped together at Leith.

1572.—JOHN KNOX.—*His death.*

He died on 24th, and was interred on 26th November, in the church-yard of St. Giles', aged sixty-seven years; a man remarkable for uniting the various qualities of zeal, intrepidity, disinterestedness, learning, and eloquence. The regent Morton pronounced at his grave the following short but honourable eulogium:—"There lies one who never feared the face of man."

BLACK SATURDAY.

The violence of party spirit, heightened by numerous injuries, had now exasperated both parties to such a pitch of rancour, that the prisoners on each side, without respect of either their quality or condition, were led to immediate execution, upon gibbets erected within sight of their friends. It is said that the unhappy prisoners by fifties at a time, fell victims to such shocking barbarity.* Fellow-citizens, friends, and brothers, ranged themselves under the two opposing standards.

The earl of Morton (now regent) conducted a body of the king's party from Leith to Restalrig,† where they drew up in order of battle. The earl of Huntly, and other noblemen who favoured the queen's cause, marched with a body of their followers to encounter them. The English general, Sir William Drury, interposed and made proposals of peace, and the troops separated, to retire to their respective quarters; but Morton regardless of the treaty, made a circuit, with his troops, and attacked the queen's party when entering the Watergate, and killed lord Kilwinning and about fifty of them. Of Morton's followers only two were slain. This skirmish happening on a Saturday, was long afterwards called *Black Saturday*.

CARNIE FIGHT.

While one hundred and thirty horse of the queen's party were returning from the south country, with one hundred sacks of meal and eight oxen, they were attacked by a strong

* Robertson's Hist. v. 2, p. 31.

† Scott's Hist. pp. 449, 450.

party of king's men ; but being nearly equal, they fought desperately. Assistance arriving from Edinburgh, the king's party was routed ; twenty-seven were killed and thirty taken prisoners. Only two of the queen's party were slain. This skirmish was long thereafter called "*Carnie fight*," from the name of the place where it happened.

1572.—KING'S MEN AND QUEEN'S MEN.—*A truce between these two factions.*

To prevent the city being taken by surprise, a strong gate was built by the queen's party at the Netherbow. The king's party marched from Leith in order to provoke the queen's party to an engagement, but approaching too near the castle, lord Methven and seven of his followers were killed. In revenge for their loss, they, in returning home, destroyed the mills on the water of Leith, placed guards in Corstorphin, Redhall, and Craigmillar, to cut off the supply of provisions from the city, and in order to strike terror on the country people, they hanged two men for driving sheep, and scourged five women with great severity for carrying butter to Edinburgh markets.

Wearied with mutual slaughter, a truce was concluded between the leaders of the two factions, till 1st January, 1573, and in the interim, Morton, erected two bulworks across the High-street, nearly opposite the tolbooth, to shelter the city from the cannons of the castle. The treaty having expired, Kirkaldy, the governor, early in the morning of 1st January, cannonaded the city. Some of the artillery were pointed against the fish market, which had been lately built. The bullets lighting amongst the fishes, scattered them about the streets, and beat some of them so high, that they fell on the tops of the houses. The poorer classes, went to gather them, when, at same time, a bullet happening to light amongst them, killed five and wounded twenty persons. Some days thereafter he levelled the cannons against a few thatched houses near the West Port and set them on fire. These proceedings greatly enraged the citizens against him.

1573.—REGENT MORTON.—*His plate seized.*

Morton having resolved to give a splendid entertainment at Dalkeith to celebrate the marriage of lord Maxwell to Elizabeth Douglas, sister to the earl of Angus, sent his servants to Leith for his plate, wines, provisions, &c. Kirkaldy, the governor of the castle, being informed of the time they were to return, sent out a party and took possession of the whole; Morton enraged at this, sent a party to Fife, who plundered and burned several houses on Kirkaldy's estate, and killed three of his tenants. Kirkaldy, in revenge, sent a party to Dalkeith, who set that town on fire, killed ten of Morton's soldiers, and carried nine of them prisoners to Edinburgh Castle, without the loss of a man.

CASTLE.—*Surrendered and its Governor hanged.*

The nation becoming wearied of civil war, a treaty of peace was agreed on; but Kirkaldy, the governor of the Castle, and some others, would not be included in it. Regent Morton solicited Elizabeth's assistance to reduce the castle, and Sir William Drury, who had previously left Scotland, returned with fifteen hundred men and a train of artillery. He summoned Kirkaldy to surrender, who, in token of defiance, unfurled his ensign from the top of the garrison. The English general and the regent opened the trenches and vigorously pushed the siege. They erected five batteries against it. One of them on the spot where Heriot's Hospital now stands, and the other four at nearly equal distances. The castle was defended with great gallantry, till part of the fortifications being demolished, the well choked with rubbish, and every supply of water cut off, Kirkaldy and his brave associates were forced to capitulate after a siege of thirty-one days. They surrendered to Sir William Drury who solemnly promised, in name of his mistress, that Kirkaldy should be restored to his estates, and the common soldiers be allowed to march out with "bag and baggage;" but Elizabeth basely gave them up to Morton the Regent, who disarmed the soldiers, and sent them prisoners to Blackness and Merchiston Castles, and he

hanged upon a gibbet, at the market cross, the governor, and his brother, Sir James, and placed their heads on the city walls. By the treaty above referred to, and the reduction of the castle, the civil war was extinguished and Morton firmly established in the regency.

1574.—SCOTTISH MINT.—*Erected in Edinburgh.*

There appears to have been no mint or coins struck in Scotland previous to the reign of Alexander I. who ascended the Scottish throne in 1107, when silver pieces, called pennies of twenty-four grains in weight, divided by a double cross, were struck, and for a long period these were the only circulating specie of native manufacture. In the reign of Robert Bruce or his son David II., the groat a coin of four pennies in value was struck. The oldest gold coin found in Scotland bears the name of Robert, but whether struck by the first king of that name is not clearly ascertained. Previous to the reign of James I., there is nothing found in the public acts relative to gold money. But when that prince returned in 1424, from his captivity in England, the following act was passed,* “That our lord the king gar mend his money, and gar stryke it in like wecht and finenes to the money of England. And this money runnand nowe to have course quhill the king forbid it. And that the king sall gar stryke new money, quhen him lykis and thinkis speidful and profitable for the realme.” The first Scottish gold coins were struck of a broad and large surface and very thin. It is uncertain when copper coin was first introduced, but in 1466, in the reign of James III., an act† was passed, ordaining, “For the ease and sustentation of the kingis lieges and almouis deede to be done to puir folk: That there be cuinzied copper money, foure to the penny havand on th’ ane part, the croce of Saint Andrew, and the crown on th’ other part, with th’ subscription of *Edinburgh* on th’ ane part, and ane R. with *James* on th’ other part. And there be cuinzied three hundreth pundis containand silver. And that they passc in payment for bread and aile and uther

* James I. parl. 1, cap. 25.

† James III., parl. 1, cap. 9.

merchandise." The same monarch also issued a silver coin, containing a very large alloy of copper, which went under the name of *black money*; and in order to insure a general circulation of this depreciated coin, parliament ordained, "That nane uther counterfaictes of black money be tane in payment in this realme, bot oure Soveraine Lordes awin black money stricken and printed be his cuinziourers under the paine of death. And that na manner of person bring into this realme ony strange black money of uther realmes or counterfaict the kingis money under the paine of death." The coins current in Scotland in the reign of James III. were named, the Demy, the Lyon, the Groat of the Crown, the Groat of the Flour-deluce, the small penny, the farthing, the plack, and the coins current of other realms were named, the English Noble of the Rose, the old Edward, the Noble of Henry, the French crown, the Salute, the Rydor, the old English groat, the new English groat, the spurred groat, and the English penny. The value of these were regulated at different periods by acts of parliament. In the reign of James IV., an act* was passed, ordaining, "That a fine penny of gold be stricken, to be of weicht and fines to the Rose-Noble, and ane penny of silver to be equal to the auld English groate, and ten of them to make ane ounce of silver, and to have course and gang for fourteene pcnnies. And that there sall be ane halfe groat of the samen. And the said penny of gold to have passage and gang for threttie of the said groates. And ane uther penny of gold to have course and gang for twentie of the said groates of the samin prent. And the third penny of gold to have passage for ten of the said groates of the samin print."

In 1572 regent Morton caused be struck in his castle at Dalkeith, a depreciated coin, mixed with a very large quantity of alloy, and by proclamation made it pass amongst the king's party for three times its value; and having in 1575 got quit of all his bad money, by paying it away to workmen employed in repairing the castle and other public places, he caused the privy council issue an order reducing it to its intrinsic value.

* James IV. parl. 1, cap. 2,

For this act of oppression he was hated by the common people who were thus defrauded out of two-thirds of their money.

In the year, 1567, there was so great a quantity of false coin current, that parliament passed an act,* appointing in each burgh "certaine men of judgment, having understanding of cunzie," in whose presence all sums of money were to be delivered; and if they found any *false money* they were authorised to clip it and declare it forfeited. The clipper was allowed for his trouble a penny for each pound he clipped. The magistrates of each burgh were enjoined to appoint "sufficient clipping houses," and were held responsible for the clippers they appointed.

In the reign of James VI. all the silver coin extending to "twa hundreth eleven stane and ten pundis weicht of silver," was called in, and a coin issued "in ten shilling pieces of eleven pennies fine," having on the one side his portrait with a crown on his head and a sword in his hand, and the inscription "JACOBUS VI. DIE GRATIA REX SCOTORUM," on the other, his arms in a shield, with a crown above it, the year when crowned, and "HONOR REGIS JUDICIUM DILIGIT.

In the same monarch's reign were also struck the very small copper coins, called *pennies*, worth one-twelfth of an English penny, with the inscription, "*Nemo me impune lacessit.*" The manufacture of coins were not confined to the capital, for many bear the name of Linlithgow, Dumbarton, Dundee, Aberdeen, Perth, and Stirling; however, there was this year erected in Gray's close, near the head of the Canongate, a mint for Scotland, consisting of a little court of buildings which contained the apartments of the several officers and offices connected with the mint. This place was an asylum for insolvent debtors, but only for twenty-four hours. The coining of money in Scotland is exclusively possessed by the crown.

1577.—LEITH.—*Superiority of.*

The ministry being very anxious to have this superiority restored to the crown, prevailed on king James to write the

* James VI. parl. 1, cap. 19.

following letter to the town council:—"We understand the superiority of our toun of Leyth, with the Linkis thair of and thair pertinents, conquest be the Quene Regent, our deirest Guddame, of gude memorie, fra umquhill Robert Logane of Restalrig, and resignit be him, in favour of the quene our Moder, and hir successors, to remaine perpetuallie with the Croun of this our realme, the sam superioritie and Linkis war analyt be hir to zow upoun sic occasioun and necessitie as occurrit for the tyme, for ane certaine sowme of money.

And now we, with Goddis Grace, growing to perfection of zeiris and knowledge of the effaris of our croun and realme, understanding that na pairt of our patrimonie aucht to be analyt, and willing with the first to recover our richt and possession of the said superioritie and Linkis; we have thocht gude be our awin letter and this Gentilman berer hair of, our familier and dalie servand, hartlie and effectuislie to requeist zow, of quhais gude effectioun and constancie to our service in our les aige, we have had gude prufe; that the premissis considerat, respecting alsua quhat commodite zow have resavit of the said alienatioun, ze will now thairfor gratifie us, be letting us have again the said superioritie of Leyth and Linkis, to be usit be us as our patrimonie, to sic use and end as may best serve for advancement of our service. Quhairupoun ze sall nocht only do us an thankfull plesoure, but ze sall have experience of our favourable gudewill towert zow in ony mater tending to zoure weill and commoditie, althoch it wer of greittar avale. And remytting the further declaratioun of our mynde to this Gentilman, Berer hair of, we commit zow to God." This letter is dated at Stirling, 3rd December, 1577.

The town council, on receipt of this letter, becoming alarmed for their favourite superiority, sent a deputation of their number, to Stirling, with a memorial to lay before James, setting forth their unquestionable right to the superiority, and the injustice that would be done the citizens by taking it from them, without at least paying them the money they had lent over it. The deputation was graciously received by James who, instead of doing any thing to their prejudice, said he

would contribute every thing in his power to their welfare and prosperity, and promised to write to the regent in their favour.

1577.—CASTLE.—*Surrendered to King James VI.*

Morton's administration having become odious, he found it necessary to resign the government into the hands of the young king. Edinburgh Castle was at the same time (12th March) summoned to surrender, but the governor, who was Morton's brother, refused to yield. Having resolved to stand a siege he sent out a party to purchase provisions, but the citizens rose and intercepted their return. The soldiers, however, fought their way through them, killed one and wounded several, but were obliged to drop their provisions. Morton's brother on being pardoned, resigned the fortress.

1578.—PROVOST.—*Deposed from his office.*

A riot happening in the castle, in which several of the citizens were killed, so greatly enraged them against George Douglas of Parkhead, who was governor of it, as also provost of Edinburgh, that the privy council wrote to the town council to remove him from his office of provost, and make choice of another in his place. The town council craved delay, on which, the privy council deposed Douglas from the civic chair, and sent a precept commanding the town council to make choice of another within three hours, on pain of being denounced rebels. In obedience to this threatened denunciation, the council made choice of Archibald Stewart, to be interim provost till their annual election, at Michaelmas; previous to which, king James sent a letter to the town council, commanding them to make choice of certain persons whom he therein named to be their magistrates for the ensuing year. The council on receiving this peremptory command, called a public meeting of the citizens, and read to them the king's letter, at which, it was resolved to maintain their liberties, and allow no infringement whatever upon their privileges.

A deputation, consisting of a bailie, the town treasurer, one of the common council, and two of the deacons waited on his

majesty at Stirling, and laid the resolutions of the above meeting before him, but returned without any answer.

Upon the day of election when the council were assembled to make choice of their magistrates, a letter from the king was read, commanding them to elect the persons therein named as magistrates for the ensuing year. Notwithstanding this arbitrary command, the council, to their honour and praise, maintained their privileges, and made choice of those in their own *leets* for magistrates.

1578.—REGENT MORTON.—*Resumes his former power.*

Morton repairing suddenly to Stirling Castle where the king resided, had the address to reinstate himself in authority, and obtain command of the garrison and custody of the king's person. James sent a letter to the chancellor lamenting his confinement, and entreating him to raise all the forces he could muster to aid his escape. Upon the citizens of Edinburgh being informed of this letter, they offered the services of the trained bands to the privy council. Meantime Morton sent a herald in the king's name, commanding the magistrates of Edinburgh to apprehend all those taken in arms within their jurisdiction. The magistrates uncertain how to act, the lord provost went in person to Stirling, and was instantly committed prisoner to the Castle of Doune. An accommodation, however, was effected, and a parliament summoned to meet at Edinburgh on 20th October.

HIGH SCHOOL.—*Erected.*

The magistrates entered into a contract with a mason to build a school house for the sum of £260 Scots, upon part of the lands bestowed on them by queen Mary, which had formerly belonged to the monastery of Blackfriars. At this period, there were only two teachers, who had trifling salaries, and were obliged to teach the sons of burgesses gratis. The encouragement they received was so small, that they threatened to give up their charge, and as an inducement for them to continue, the master was allowed to charge a fee of three shillings, and the usher two shillings Scots per quarter from sons of bur-

gesses; and as a farther encouragement, the magistrates ordained that no person should keep a school within the city or liberties, without their licence.

1579.—BEGGARS.—*How punished.*

In the reign of James I. none between fourteen and seventy years of age, were allowed to beg unless unable to work, otherwise they were burnt on the cheek and banished. In the reign of James IV. none were allowed to beg, “except cruiked-folk, seik-folk, impotent-folk, and weak-folk,” under the pain of a merk, and Parliament enacted, “That sik as makes themselves fules and ar bairdes, or uthers sik like runners about, being apprehended, sall be put in the kingis waird or irones, sa lang as they have ony gudes of their awin to live on; and fra they have not quhairupon to live of their awin, that their eares bee nayled to the Trone, or to an uther tree, and their ears cutted off, and banished the countrie; and gif thereafter they be found againe, that they be hanged.”

In the reign of James VI. strange and idle beggars were put in the stocks or irons, scourged and burnt through the ears with a hot iron, unless “an honest and responsible man” came forward and offered to take them into his service, from which, if they deserted, within a year, they were scourged and burnt throw the ear, and if found again begging after the lapse of sixty days, from undergoing that punishment, they were hanged. Idle persons going about, “using subtile craftie and unlawful plays or Juglarie, fast-and-lous,” and all Egyptians, or others that pertended to have knowledge of charming and prophesy, by which they persuaded the people that they could tell their ‘weirds,’ deaths, and fortunes, and all minstrels, songsters and tale-tellers, not in service of some of the Lords of Parliament, or great Burgh, as also all scholars of the Universities of St. Andrew, Glasgow, and Aberdeen, not licenced by the Rector or Dean of Faculty of these Universities to ask alms, were by act of Parliament, held and punished as strange beggars and vagabonds.

1579.—JAMES VI.—*His public entry into the city.*

His majesty's introduction into Edinburgh, was graced with an absurd and expensive pageant, which, while it testified the loyalty of the citizens also displayed the pedantic and fantastical taste of the times. On the fifth of November, he alighted from his horse at some distance from the West Port, at which place, a stately canopy of purple-coloured velvet was held over his head, while he received the magistrates of the city, who came bare-headed without the gate. Within the gate, stood the representative of Solomon, with a numerous train habited in the Jewish, or rather Roman costume, with the two women contending for the child, as mentioned 1 Kings chap. 3. As his majesty ascended the West Bow, there hang down from the arch of the old gate, a large globe of polished brass, out of which a little boy, clad like cupid, descended in a machine, and presented him the keys of the city, all made of massy silver, and very artificially wrought, an excellent concert of music all the while accompanying the action. When he came down the High-street, as far as the Tolbooth, *Peace*, *Plenty*, and *Justice* met, and harangued him in Greek, Latin, and Scotch. Opposite to St. Giles' church stood *Religion*, who addressed him in the Hebrew tongue; upon which he entered the church, where he heard a sermon preached by Mr. Lawson. When his majesty came out, BACCHUS sat on a gilded hog's-head at the market cross, distributing wine in large bumpers; all the while the trumpets sounding, and the people crying, "*God save the King!*" At the east gate was erected his Majesty's nativity; and, above that, the genealogies of all the kings of Scotland from Fergus I. The windows were hung with pictures and rich tapestry; and the streets were strewn with flowers. The cannon of the castle continued firing till his majesty entered the palace of Holyrood.

1579.—COURT OF SESSION.—*The Judges bribed.*

Notwithstanding the great care taken to establish this court on an honourable, just, and equitable foundation for relief of the oppressed; it had been little more than fifty years in existence,

when it became necessary for the legislature to pass the following act to correct abuses which impeded the ends of justice, both by the unjustifiable interference of courtiers, and the means taken by suitors to prevent justice being administered, by bribing the Judges, their wives and servants, viz. :*—" within thir fewe zeiris bypast our Soveraine Lordis authoritie and their jurisdiction, is greatly troubled and called in doubt, be reason of sundrie privie writings and charges direct against them, be our said Soveraine Lord and his privie counsell, sumtime to forbear to proceede in civile causes, befor the intenting thereof, sumtime to stay the proces, and remit the matter to the Parliament, quhilk sendle haldis, and theirthrow divers parties are oftymes frustrate and delayed of justice, and sumtimes after the decreetes given, the execution theirow stopped, as sindrie of the members of the said Colledge awayting on the Lordis of Artickles can specially declair," and by cap. 93, it is farther enacted, " For-sameikle as it is heavilie murmured be divers Lieges of this Realme; that our Soveraine Lord electis and chusis zoung men, without gravitie knowlege and experience, not havand sufficient living of their awin, upon the session, and that sum of them be themselves their wives, or servands, takis buddes, bribes, guddes and geir, swa that justice in effect is coft and sauld. For remeid quhairow, the Kingis majestie, with advice of the three Estaites of this present Parliament, Statutis and ordainis, that nane of the Lordes of Session alrcddie received, or to be received, nouthir be themselves, or be their wives or servands, take in ony times cumming bud, bribe, gudes, or gear, fra quhat-somever person or persons presently havand or that hereafter sall happen to have ony actions or causes persewed before them, outhir fra the persewer or defender, under the paine of confiscation of all their movabil guddes, that dois in the contrair, the ane halfe thereof to be applycd to our Soveraine Lord and the uthir halfe to the reveiler and tryer of the saidis bud-takeris. And farther decernis and ordainis the saidis Bud-takeris to be displaced and deprived *simpliciter* of their offices, quhilk they beare in the Colledge of Justice, and to be declared infamous,

* James IV. parl. 6, cap. 92,

and als to be punished in their persones at the kingis magesties will," and by the said act, it is provided, when a vacancy on the bench occurred, that the king should thereafter present and nominate thereto "ane man that fearis God, of gude literature, practiek, judgement and understanding of the lawes, of gude fame havand sufficient living of his awin and quha can make expedition and despatch of matters."

1580.—KING JAMES VI.—*Obtains a body guard.*

Morton was an object of terror even in dejection and disgrace. Being charged with the murder of Darnley, apprehensions were entertained that he would make some desperate attempt upon the person of the sovereign, and as no guard had hitherto surrounded the Scottish throne, the town council of Edinburgh raised a hundred men to protect the king; but James still thinking himself insecure, applied for and obtained an additional hundred, to guard him while he resided in his palace of Holyrood.

1581.—EATING AND DRINKING.—*Restrictions on.*

At this period, people went to so great an excess in eating drinking, and banqueting, at marriages, baptisms, night wakings, and funerals, that it required the interference of an act of the legislature to repress on these occasions, so extraordinary a consumption, not only of articles of home produce, but also of "droggs, confectoures, and spieeries," brought from foreign countries and sold at dear prices "to monie folkes, that were very unabill to sustein that coaste." To put a stop to such abuses and disorders, parliament ordained, "That na maner of persones under the degree of prelates, earles, lordes, barronnes, landed gentil-men or utheris, that are worth and may spende in zeir lie frie rent, twa thousand markes money, or fifteen chalders vietuall, all charges deduced, sall presume, to have at their bridelles, or uther banquettes, or at their tables in dayly cheare, onie drogges or confectoures, brocht from the pairtes bezond sea; and that na banquettes sall be at onie upsittings, nor after baptizing of bairnes, in time eunming, under the paine of twentie pund, to be payed be everie persone doer in the

contrair; asweill of the maister of the house, quhair the effect of this act is contravened, as of all uther persones, that sall be found or tryed partakeris of sik superfluous banquetting, and escheitring of the drogges and confectoures apprehended."

Provosts of burghs, sheriffs of counties, &c., weré authorised by this act to appoint searchers, and empower them to make open doors, in any house they pleased to search, and apprehend offenders and put them in prison until they paid their fines, which were divided equally between the searchers and the poor of the parish in which the defaulter resided.

DRESS—*Restrictions on.*

At this period, the common people had grown so extravagant in their dress, that they presumed to imitate the king and his nobility in the use and wearing of costly clothing made and brought from foreign countries, in consequence of which so exorbitant prices were charged for wearing apparel that the legislature interfered and passed the following regulations:—"That na man or woman, being under the degrees of dukes, earles, lordes of parliament, knichtes, or landed gentil-men, that hes or may spend of frie zearly rent, twa thousand markes, or fiftie chalders of victuall at least, or their wives, sonnes, or dauchteris, sall use or weare in their cleithing, or apparell, or lynyng thereof, onie claith of gold or silver, velvot, satine, damask, taffataes, or ony begairies, frenzies, pasments, or broderie of gold, silver, or silk, nor zit layne, cammerage, or woollen claith, maid and brocht from onie foreine cuntries, under the paine of ane hundreth pundes, of every gentil-man landed, ane hundred markes, of every gentil-man unlanded, and fourtie pundes for ilk zeaman, for every day that he, his wife, his sonne, or dauchter, transgressis this prescnt act." All judges and other officers belonging to the court, were exempted from the terms of this act, and servants were allowed to wear the old clothes of their master or mistress.

EXECUTION.—*Of the earl of Morton.*

Morton having fallen into disgrace, was, by the influence of his enemies, brought to trial, on 1st June, charged with, con-

spiring and concealing the murder of Darnley, and of being art and part in committing the same, and having been found guilty, was sentenced to be beheaded. Many arguments were used to persuade him to tell where he had hid his money, which had been carried off in barrels by his son James, and one Macmorean, but he would give no account of it, and his servants were in vain severely tortured to extort a discovery. On 2d June, about two o'clock, P. M., he was brought under a strong guard to the place of execution, where he spent about half an hour in prayer. Raising himself, he laid his head on the block, and after crying with a loud voice, "Lord Jesus receive my soul;" his head was struck off by the falling of an instrument, called the *Maiden*, said to have been contrived by himself. (This machine is still preserved in the museum of the antiquarian society at Edinburgh.) His body lay till near eight o'clock at night upon the scaffold, covered with an old blue cloth, without any person to take notice of it, or coming near him, to show their gratitude for past favours, or to express the least sign of grief for his unfortunate end. His body was then carried away by common porters, to the usual burial place of criminals. His head was, next day, between eleven and twelve o'clock, fixed upon the most conspicuous pinnacle of the tolbooth, where it remained for eighteen months as a common spectacle.

King James becoming at last sensible of the great injustice done to his faithful servant, the earl of Morton, by his malicious and implacable enemies, sent the following letter to the magistrates:—"Provest and baillies of oure burgh of Edinburgh, we greit zow weill. It is oure will, and we command zow that incontinent efter the sicht heirof, ze tak down the heid of James, sumtyme earl of Mortoun, of the pairt quhair it now is placeit upon the auld tolbuith, swa that the said heid may be bureit; for the quhilk, this oure lettre sall be to zow sufficient warrand.

This letter is dated at Holyrood Palace, the 8th December, 1582.

1583.—UNIVERSITY.—*Founded.*

Popery, and the institutions connected with it, fell at the reformation in one common ruin. The demolition of those edifices gratified the zeal of the reforming clergy, and the despoiling of their revenues the avarice of the reforming nobles. A grant was given to the citizens of Edinburgh, by queen Mary of all the lands and other property in the neighbourhood of the city which belonged to any of the religious foundations of Edinburgh, with the lands and revenues annexed to them in any part of the kingdom, for the encouragement of learning, and to enable them to support their poor, which, from the destruction of the religious foundations, had very much increased. This grant was confirmed by James VI., who also bestowed on the citizens a privilege of erecting schools and colleges, and of applying the funds bestowed on them by his mother, towards building houses for the accommodation of professors and students. Having in 1563 purchased the property of the collegiate church of St. Mary-in-the-field, from one Pennycuick, the last provost of that church, for £1000 Scots, as a site for their intended college, they then took steps to carry their plan into execution, but such opposition was given to the undertaking by the archbishops of St. Andrew's and Glasgow, and the Ecclesiastics of Aberdeen, as induced them for sometime to relinquish their intentions. The building, however, was begun in 1580, and in the preceding year a collection of books was bequeathed to it by Mr. Clement Little, advocate, as the foundation of a library. In 1682, a charter of erection was granted by James VI. and the college was, this year opened for the reception of students. In October, Robert Rollock of the college of St. Salvator, St. Andrew's, was appointed professor of humanity, and began teaching in the lower hall of Hamilton house, within the precincts of the college.

1583.—BURGESSES' DAUGHTERS.

Although the daughters of freemen of the city, were by its ancient constitution, entitled to its freedom, as also all non-freemen who married them; yet the town council, to fill up

the measure of absurdity against fornication, enacted, that unless burgesses' daughters* were at their marriage *reputed pure virgins*, their husbands should not enjoy the freedom of the city, to which in virtue of such marriage, they would otherwise have been entitled.

1583.—SETT OF THE BURGH.

Disputes having arisen the preceding year, between the merchants and craftsmen relative to their respective rights, a reference was entered into by them, to parties mutually chosen, and James VI. was appointed umpire. Those parties drew up an award called the Decreet-arbitral, that settled the *sett or constitution of the burgh*, which was acted on till the reform bill was passed 1832.

PROVOST.—*Honours conferred on him.*

The chief magistrate of the city, was, in virtue of his office, entitled previous to the union, to a seat in parliament, and for the honour of the city, the town council ordered him to be accompanied during its sittings, by twenty of the principal citizens, from the tolbooth to Holyrood Palace, as also on his return from thence to the tolbooth, under the penalty of forty shillings Scots. These citizens were summoned for that purpose by the bailies.†

1584.—STREET WALKING.—*Restricted.*

To prevent riots on the streets by night, the town council enacted, that nightly, at the hour of ten, forty strokes should be given on the great bell, after which, any person found on the streets were to be imprisoned during the magistrates' pleasure, and fined twenty shillings Scots‡. For the better regulation of the nightly watch, the city was divided into thirty divisions, over each of which the magistrates appointed two commanders, one a merchant, the other a craftsman, as also an officer to summon the citizens occasionally, to take into consideration the affairs connected with the several divisions.

* Coun. Reg. v. 7, f. 9.

† Coun. Reg. v. 7, f. 88.

‡ Coun. Reg. v. 7, f. 101.

1584.—CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.—*Contest between Church and State.*

The popish ecclesiastics long struggled for, and at last obtained, an exemption from civil jurisdiction, not only for the church, but for her officers as individuals. The reformers, however much they differed from them on other points, heartily concurred with them in the maxim, that the church is totally independent of the state, and were treason itself delivered from the pulpit, it behoved to be tried by the presbytery previous to being brought before any other court. James VI. jealous to excess of his prerogative, was alarmed at the daring encroachments of the clergy, whom he resolved to humble. In a parliament held on 22d May, it was enacted, that a refusal to acknowledge the jurisdiction of the privy-council, or to pretend an exemption from the authority of the civil courts was high treason. The holding of assemblies, whether civil or ecclesiastical, without the king's permission, or appointment, was pronounced a capital crime, as was also the uttering either publicly or privately in sermons or declamations any false or scandalous reports against the king, his ancestors, or ministers. When these laws were, according to ancient custom, published at the cross of Edinburgh, a solemn protest was taken against them, because they had been passed without the knowledge or consent of the church. At this period violent commotions took place in Edinburgh. All the city ministers and the most eminent clergymen in the country, left their charges and fled to England. The people bewailed the loss of their pastors whom they esteemed, and openly expressed their rage against Arran the king's favourite, and even had some suspicion of James himself being an enemy to the reformed religion. James, however, disregarding these complaints, enjoined all churchmen to subscribe a paper testifying their approbation of the above laws. Many of the clergymen, rather than do so, left the kingdom, others, overawed or corrupted by the court, yielded obedience to the mandate.

1584.—TAILORS.—*Corporation of.*

Their original charter, and one granted them by the town council on 20th October, 1531, were confirmed by James V., and on 11th Nov. they received another charter from the council, containing many privileges which was on 4th June, 1594, confirmed by James VI.

The corporation had this year the honour of receiving the following letter from James VI.:—

“Dekin and remanent maisters and Brethren of the Tailzer Craft within oure Burgh of Edinburgh, we gret zow weill.”

“Forasmeikle as respecting the gude service of *Alexander Millar* in making and working the abulzements of oure awin person, minding to continew him in that oure service, as ane maist fit and meit persone. We laittlie recommendit him into zow be oure letter of requeist, desiring zow to ressave and admit him *gratis* to the Libertie and fredom of the said craft, as a thing maist requisite for him, having the cair of oure awin wark, notwithstanding that he wes not prenteis amangis zow, according to zowr ancient liberties and privileges had in the contrair: Willing zow at this oure requeist to dispense with him thereanent.”

“Quhilk lettre being presentit and red before zow, we have hard be gude report of zowr gude-will and mynd utterit to the fulfilling and obedience tharof; sa the same indurit not a preparative, and was not ane miens to ony uther unfreman to sue and obtaine the lyke benefite to the hinder of zowr privileges heirefter, quhilk we esteeme maist ressonable for eschewing of confusioun and disorder, alwyse sen the said *Alexander* is burdenit with the charge of oure awin proper service, and man onlie gif attendance tharupon, as he sall be commandit.”

“It is oure will and we effectuouslie requeist zow, zit as if befor, that at this oure ernist requeist, ze will ressave and admit him to be ane brother of the said craft amangis zow *gratis*; seing it is maist convenient, that he being oure awin servand have that privilege and benefite; assuring zow upon oure promeis, that, for evading of preparatives and prejudice of zowr

privileges, we sall not burden zow with the lyke for heirefter ; not doubting, but upon this conditioun, ze will agre to this oure ressonable desire, as ze will do us maist thankfull and acceptable plesur, we comit zow to God. Subscrivit with oure hand.

“ JAMES R.”

To this corporation anciently belonged the superiority and direction of all the Tailors within the suburbs of Edinburgh and town of Leith, but their privileges having been restricted, extend only to those residing in Potterrow, Portsburgh, south-side of Canongate and St. Mary's Wynd, who are still subject to their control, and receive apprentices and enter freemen by their directions, who pay them small sums on these occasions.

1585.—CHURCHES.—*Open on Wednesdays and Fridays.*

The town council, at this period, seem to have been inspired with a great zeal for religion, by passing an act, ordaining all the shops in the city to be shut, on the Wednesdays and Fridays, and that no person should go to a tavern, or walk the streets during divine service, on these days, but all should go to church, under the penalty of eighteen shillings for the first fault, forty shillings for the second, and five pounds for the third, Scots money.*

CITIZENS' DAUGHTERS.—*An act of the Town Council in their favour.*

The town council enacted, that should any young man, after serving his apprenticeship, marry his master's daughter, or the daughter of any other freeman, he would, by virtue of such marriage, be immediately admitted a Guild-brother ; but in the event of remaining a bachelor, or marrying a non-freeman's daughter, he was not to be admitted into that fraternity, until he had served three years as a journeyman and been a burgess for five years. By which act a grievous servitude of thirteen years, had to be fulfilled by those young freemen, who married strangers, previous to being admitted a Guild-brother.

* Coun. Reg. v. 8, f. 155,

1586.—QUEEN MARY.—*Condemned to be executed.*

The rigorous policy of Elizabeth, having pronounced sentence of death on Queen Mary, after a captivity of nineteen years. James, her son, out of pious and filial duty to his unhappy mother, enjoined the ministers of the Church of Scotland in their prayers to invoke the Almighty in her behalf, "that he might, of his infinite mercy, be graciously pleased to illuminate her mind, with the light of his truth, and save her from the apparent danger with which she was threatened." Although James had been thus scrupulously cautious in the form of prayer, to prevent the cavilling of the clergy, yet none of them would comply with his reasonable request, but his own chaplain and David Lindsay minister of South Leith. The Archbishop of St. Andrew's was ordered to preach in St. Giles' church, on the day appointed for offering up prayers for Queen Mary. When the king entered the church, he found the pulpit occupied by one Couper, a young man, who had not yet received holy orders, and whom the ministers of Edinburgh had instigated to mount the pulpit to preclude the prelate. The king called to him from his seat, "Mr. Couper! that place was destined for another, but as you are there, if you will remember my mother in your prayers, you may go on." Couper replied, "he would do as the spirit of God would direct him," whereupon he was commanded to leave the pulpit, but as he seemed unwilling to obey, the captain of the guard went to pull him from it, upon which he exclaimed, "That this day would be a witness against the king in the great day of the Lord;" and as he descended from the pulpit, he denounced a woe upon the inhabitants of Edinburgh, for suffering him to be so ignominiously treated.

The conduct of the clergy, on this melancholy occasion, is perhaps not to be paralleled amongst the most flagitious and irreligious set of men, and is entirely contrary to the example and precepts of our Saviour, for they would not so much as put up a petition to God for queen Mary's conversion, although there can be little doubt, that they believed her eternal happiness thereon depended.

1586.—GOLDSMITHS.—*Corporation of.*

The goldsmiths were originally incorporated with the hammermen. From that society they were separated by a charter from the town council, in 1581, and erected into a distinct body; which charter was this year confirmed by James VI. By this company, an assayer is appointed to inspect all gold and silver work executed by them, who impresses it with a public stamp characteristic of its standard fineness.

1587.—ROYAL BANQUET AND WHIMSICAL PROCESSION.

James, unable to subdue the seditious spirit of the ecclesiastics, directed his attention to put an end to those personal quarrels and deadly feuds, which had subsisted for ages among many of the nobles, and long distracted the country. After many preparatory negotiations, he invited the chiefs of the contending parties to a royal entertainment in the palace of Holyrood, and when there, he obtained their promise to bury forever their dissensions in oblivion. From thence he caused them walk hand in hand to the cross, where he had prepared for them a collation of wines and sweetmeats, and there they drank to each other, in pledge of mutual forgiveness and future friendship. The populace testified their approbation by loud and repeated exclamations. If James' good offices did not eradicate the seeds of discontent, they, at least, for a time smothered them.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICIARY.—*Fixed at Edinburgh.*

This is the oldest supreme court of the kingdom. The Justiciar, as the supreme law officer of Scotland, had power to judge in all matters civil and criminal, but on the erection of the court of session, his power of judging in civil matters ceased. Originally the Justiciar held yearly two justice courts or aires at Edinburgh and Peebles, to which all freeholders were warned by proclamation, and were bound to attend the whole time the court sat, and thereafter to accompany him, or his deputies, till received by the next sheriff; these courts being itinerant, were this year permanently fixed at Edinburgh.

1587.—QUEEN MARY.—*The news of her execution arrive in Edinburgh.*

When the news arrived in Edinburgh of the execution of queen Mary, James' grief and resentment were seconded by the general indignation of his subjects, he publicly avowed his determination to employ the whole force of his kingdom in avenging his mother's death. Elizabeth, immediately after Mary's execution, attired herself in deep mournings; appeared dejected and often bathed in tears, and allowed none to come near her except her female attendants. She declared that Mary was put to death without her knowledge, and in opposition to her will, by which hypocritical indications of sorrow, she hoped to appease her son. She sent a letter of condolence and apology to James by Sir Robert Carey, a son of Lord Hunsdon; but he was so indignant, that he refused to give Carey an audience, and recalled his ambassador from the English court. Many of the nobility urged him to take up arms without delay. Elizabeth was extremely anxious to pacify James and his nobles; and, after allowing him a decent interval to vent his indignation and sorrow, she employed her emissaries to prevent him, by every motive of fear or hope, from involving in war the sister kingdoms. Her representatives having convinced James of the dangers and disadvantages of a war, he was induced to stifle his resentment, and preserve the semblance of friendship with the English court.

1588.—SPANISH ARMADA.—*The king's resolution to resist any attack on Scotland.*

The hopes and fears of all Europe attended the progress of this mighty Armada, in preparing which, for the subjugation of Britain, and the subversion of the protestant religion, Philip had exhausted all the treasures of his domestic and foreign dominions. James put his kingdom in posture of defence, and assured the English ambassador, that he expected no other favour from Philip, than what Polyphemus had furnished to Ulysses—that when he had devoured all his companions, he would make him the last morsel. The patriotism of the king was nobly seconded by the zeal of the nation, the people entered into a bond for the

maintenance of the true religion, and 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.) The town council ordered, on this occasion, three hundred men to be raised for the defence of the city. Continual disasters pursued the Spanish fleet, from the moment it entered the English channel, it was dispersed and shattered by successive battles and tremendous storms; and of this Armada, to which the Spaniards gave the name of *Invincible*, not one-half returned to Spain.

1588.—MINISTERS.—*Stipends.*

The stipends of the four ministers of Edinburgh, at this period, were as follows, viz.:—1. Minister, 600 merks. 2. Minister, 500 merks. 3. Minister, 300 merks; and the fourth, 60 merks.*

1590.—QUEEN ANN.—*Lands at Leith and is crowned.*

On the first of May, James and his Queen landed at Leith, where they were welcomed by their subjects with every demonstration of joy. The coronation of the young queen was conducted with great magnificence. Robert Bruce, a presbyterian minister of much reputation, performed the ceremony of placing the crown upon her head, and administering the sacred unction. Although the ministers refused either to perform, or be a witness to this part of the ceremony, declaring, that anointing was a Jewish custom, abolished by the coming of Christ, and only revived by Papists; yet, on James threatening to call the bishops to perform the ceremony, they, to prevent them interfering, agreed to allow James to have his pleasure in that respect.

1591.—HOSPITAL OF GREENSIDE.—*For leprous persons.*

The monastery of Carmelite friars, which was founded in 1526, being suppressed at the reformation, the building was converted into an hospital, for persons affected with leprosy. This

* Coun. Reg. v. 8, p. 189.

was effected by John Robertson, merchant in Edinburgh, under the direction of the town council. The severity of the regulations which the magistrates appointed to be observed, by those admitted into this hospital, secluded them from the rest of mankind. When opened, seven lepers, all inhabitants of Edinburgh, were admitted. They were allowed fourpence Scots weekly, besides the alms they could obtain by their *clapper*. The lepers were allowed to sit day about, at the door of the hospital with a *clapper* in their hands begging alms, which were equally distributed amongst the whole. They were restricted from going without the hospital, or having its doors open after sunset, *under the pain of death*. That this might not be deemed an empty threat, a gallows was erected at the gable of the hospital for the immediate execution of offenders.

It is curious how certain diseases spring up and die away in different ages. The frequency of the leprosy among the Jews is known to every one (Leviticus ch. xiv. ver. 37, &c). It was not a disease peculiar to the poor, but visited equally the cottage and palace. King Robert Bruce, who is said to have been affected with it, founded near the town of Ayr an hospital for lepers. In the reign of James I., this disease was so general as to be the object of parliamentary regulation.* The leprosy is now so little known in this country, that physicians of the first practice, do not understand much about the nature of it.

1591.—CANONGATE JAIL.

Supposed to have been erected this year—over an archway is inscribed, “*Patriæ et Posteris, 1591.*”

1592.—CHURCH GOVERNMENT.—*Presbyterianism established.*

This form of church government, for the support of which, in subsequent reigns, Scotland suffered so much, was this year established by a solemn act of the legislature. Though James had been induced to grant this boon to his subjects, mutual distrust prevailed between him and his clergy.

* James I., parl. 7, cap. 106.

1593.—DEAN OF GUILD COURT.

This court is of very ancient standing. Its constitution was in 1585 confirmed by the town council, and on 24th June, also, confirmed by act of parliament.* By this act, it was empowered to judge in all causes between merchants, as also between merchants and mariners; but its power to judge in civil actions has for a long period been in desuetude. This court takes cognizance of all buildings within the city, and liberties, and previous to any building being erected, a warrant must be obtained from it authorising the same. It has the power of visiting and inspecting buildings insufficient, and condemning such as are insecure, or in danger of falling, and of obliging the proprietors to pull down and rebuild them. It also prevents any encroachments being made upon the public streets. All the weights and measures used in the city are inspected and regulated by this court, and it has power to seize such as are found deficient, and punish the persons who use them by fine or confiscation.

This court also takes cognizance of all the merchants and tradesmen within the city and liberties, and prevents any from exercising their profession, except those who have been admitted to the freedom of the city.

1594.—JAMES VI.—*Obtains aid from the citizens.*

The earl of Bothwell, who had been obliged to fly for an attempt he had made to seize the person of the king, appeared suddenly at the head of 400 horse, within a mile of Edinburgh. James being totally unprovided for his defence, implored the aid of the citizens of Edinburgh, and they, animated by their ministers, ran cheerfully to arms, and advanced with the king at their head against Bothwell, who, without daring to attack them, retired to Dalkeith, and his followers discouraged by his retreat, soon after abandoned him.

* James VI, parl. 13, cap. 180,

1594.—PRINCE HENRY BORN.—*An hundred eitizens attend his baptism.*

When an express reached Edinburgh from Stirling, of the birth of prince Henry, great rejoicings took place within the city. The town council presented the king with ten tuns of wine for the prince's baptism, and caused one hundred of the citizens, richly accoutred, to march to Stirling, as a guard to attend the ceremony.

1595.—HIGH SCHOOL.—*A bailie shot by one of the scholars.*

The scholars having become exceeding riotous, shut the gates of the school against their teachers, who applied to the magistrates for assistance, and a lad named Sinclair, shot one of the bailies through the head with a pistol, while he was endeavouring to quell the tumult. The powerful influence of the murderer's friends obtained for him a royal pardon.

1596.—DISPUTES BETWEEN JAMES VI. AND THE CLERGY.

It would be tedious and trifling to relate the various disputes between the king and the church. The fears and indignation of the clergy were, however, excited to the highest pitch by James granting, with the sanction of a convention of the estates permission to the popish lords, to reside at their own houses. Circular letters were addressed to all presbyteries in the kingdom, warning them of the approaching danger; and exhorting them to rouse the people in defence of their just rights. Under the name of the *standing council of the church*, the most eminent clergymen, from different presbyteries, met every day in Edinburgh with the ministers of the city, in whom were vested the supreme ecclesiastical authority, and they were enjoined to take care, *that the church should receive no detriment.*

Although these proceedings of the clergy were unconstitutional, yet James was extremely unwilling to come to an open rupture with the church. His indignation, however, was provoked by the obstinate pertinacity of the clergy in demanding that the popish lords should be punished with death as traitors, which the intemperate zeal of Mr. David Black, minister of St.

Andrew's, kindled into rage, by proclaiming from the pulpit, that James, by recalling the popish lords, had discovered the treachery of his own heart; that all kings were children of the devil; that Satan had the guidance of the court; that queen Elizabeth was an atheist; that the lords of session (one of whose bills of suspension he learnedly discussed in his sermon) were a set of miscreants and bribers; and that the nobility were enemies to the church, false, godless, and degenerate. Black was summoned before the privy-council to answer for these seditious expressions, but by the advice of the standing council he refused to appear. James being aware, that the great question concerning the right of the crown to interfere in the discipline of the church, was now at issue, resolved to act with firmness and vigour. Although Black refused to obey the summons, James ordered the privy-council to proceed with his trial; and on his being pronounced guilty, he was condemned to banishment beyond the river Spey. At the same time, the members of the *standing council* were ordered to depart from the city, to their respective parishes; and all the clergymen of the kingdom were required to subscribe a bond obliging them to submit to the jurisdiction of the civil courts for all offences against the common law of the realm. The citizens of Edinburgh distinguished themselves in support of their ministers; but James to put a stop to this insult upon his government, issued a proclamation, commanding twenty-four of the principal citizens to leave the town within six hours. Fears and jealousies were kept alive and inflamed by rumours. Dissensions were fomented by designing people, who sent a fictitious letter to the ministers, 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. This letter came to hand, just as one of their number was going to mount the pulpit, who acquainted the people of their danger, 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 crowded thither, promising and vowing to stand by

the church. A petition was drawn up, which two peers, two gentlemen, two burgesses, and two ministers were appointed to present. The king happened to be in the great hall of the tolbooth, where the court of session was then sitting, when the petition was presented to him. Its contents offending him, he gave the petitioners a haughty reply; and observing at the same time a number of people pressing into the room, he retired abruptly into another apartment, and commanded the doors to be shut behind him. Meantime the multitude who continued to assemble, in expectation of the return of the deputies, were entertained by a minister reading the story of *Haman*. When the deputies made their appearance, and informed the multitude that the king would not listen to their petition, the church was in a moment filled with threatenings, execrations, tumult, and uproar. Some called for their arms, some to bring out the wicked *Haman*; others cried, "Thesword of the Lord and of Gideon," and rushing out with great fury, surrounded the tolbooth, in which were the king, the judges and chief officers of state, and demanded some of his councillors, whom they named, that they might tear them to pieces. This alarming tumult was quelled by the magistrates, partly by authority, and partly by force. At same time the king promised to receive their petition, when presented in a regular manner; and the ministers, sensible of their own rashness in kindling such a flame, agreed to this proposal, and the king returned to his palace.

1596-7.—THE KING AND COURTS REMOVE TO LINLITHGOW, &c.

As soon as the king retired, the malecontents assembled and drew up a new petition, in which they demanded the punishment of the popish lords, the removal of those councillors who were suspected of favouring them; and the repeal of all the late acts of council, subversive of the authority of the church. When the deputies went next day to present it, they learned that James had withdrawn with all his attendants to Linlithgow during the night, had ordered the courts of law to follow him, and had commanded the nobility to return to their country-houses, and not reassemble without his permission. The citizens, sensible how much they would suffer by the

king's absence, and the removal of the courts of justice, repented already of their conduct; the clergy, on the contrary exerted all their influence to counteract the royal mandate. They endeavoured to prevent the nobles from dispersing; inflamed the people by violent invectives against their sovereign; laboured to form the leaders of their party into an association for their mutual defence, and wrote a letter to lord Hamilton, soliciting him in the most earnest terms to become the leader of their confederacy; but he, instead of complying with their desire, carried the letter directly to the king, who was irritated to such a degree, by this new insult, that he commanded the magistrates of Edinburgh to seize and imprison their ministers as incendiaries and promoters of rebellion. The magistrates, in order to regain the king's favour, were preparing to obey, and the clergy perceiving no hope of safety, fled to Newcastle.

A deputation of the most respectable citizens waited on the king and attempted in vain to mitigate his resentment, he however would receive no apology. "Fair words," he told them, "could not atone for such a fault, but he would, ere it was long, come and let them know he was a king." Having arrived at Leith on the 31st December, he next day entered the city between a double file of guards who lined the streets. There was not a spectator to view the silent and solemn procession, the citizens having been ordered to keep within their houses. The keys of the city were delivered to one of the king's officers, and the charge of the town committed to the earl of Marr, with the lords Seyton and Ochiltree. The provost and bailies met the king at the tolbooth, and falling on their knees, declared their willingness to exculpate themselves of the riot before his majesty and council. James was not remiss in availing himself of the ascendancy which he had acquired. He called a convention of the estates, who pronounced the late insurrection to be high treason. His next care was to humble the citizens of Edinburgh, by whose support, chiefly, the clergy had been encouraged in their late unwarrantable proceedings. 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 violat-

ing the royal person or authority, and though many of the nobles interceded in their behalf, James continued inexorable; the city was declared to have forfeited its privileges as a corporation, and liable to all the penalties of treason. Nay, it was even proposed, that the city should be razed to the foundation, and a pillar erected on its site as a monument of its treasons. 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 a state of desolation and despair.

1597.—CITY PARDONED AND COURTS RECALLED.

At the intercession of the queen of England, and the continued solicitations of many of his nobles, James absolved the citizens from the extreme penalties of treason, but stripped them of many important privileges. They were neither allowed to elect their own magistrates nor ministers, and the houses which had been possessed by the ministers, were declared to belong to the crown. James farther ordered that the ministers should afterwards live in their respective parishes;—that the town council house should be appointed for accommodating the court of exchequer;—that the town should not only pay him twenty thousand merks, but become bound for the safety of the lords of session, in their persons and estates against any attempts of the burghesses, under the penalty of forty thousand merks.

TOWN GUARD.

For sometime previous to this period, the city had been guarded, by the citizens nightly taking their turn; but this mode of watching having been found both troublesome and expensive, the town council appointed, at the public expense, thirty men to guard the city.

1598.—MANNERS AND CUSTOMS.

It would appear that the acts of parliament, above quoted, restraining the extravagance of the table, had by this time wrought a considerable change, since an Englishman who,

this year, visited Edinburgh, states, "Myself 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 act 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." He farther states, "They vulgarly eat hearth cakes of oats, but in cities have also wheaten bread, which was, for the most part, bought by courtiers, gentlemen, and the best sort of citizens. I did never see nor hear that they have any public inns with signs hanging out; but the better sort of citizens brew ale, their usual drink (which will distemper a stranger's body), and the same citizens will entertain passengers upon acquaintance or entreaty. Their bedsteads were like cupboards in the wall, with doors to open 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 is to present them a sleeping cup of wine at parting."*

1598.—ROYAL INVITATION CARD.—*To Princess Mary's baptism.*

In power and splendour, the sovereign was so little exalted above the great barons, that, till the reign of James VI., no guards attended the royal person. Far from affecting the solitary pomp of modern princes, the Scottish kings lived with their nobles in a state of social intercourse. The following letter in the possession of David Bethune of Balfour, is a curious illustration of the fact:—"Right trusty friend, we greet you well. Having appointed the baptism of our dearest daughter to be here at Halyrood-house, upon Sunday the

* Morrison's Itinerary, P. 3, b. 3, c. 4, pp. 155, 156.

fifteenth day of April next, in such honourable manner as that action craveth; we have therefore thought good right effectually to request and desire you to send us such offerings and presents against that day, *as is best then in season*, and convenient for that action, as you regard our honour, and will merit our special thanks. So not doubting to find your greater willingness to pleasure us herein, since you are to be invited to take part of your own good cheer, we commit you to God. From Halyrood-house, this tenth day of February, 1598.

JAMES R.

Right Trusty Friend, the Laird of Balfour, Bethune Elder.

1599.—STYLE ALTERED.

A convention of the estates held at Edinburgh on 10th December, ordained, "that in all tyme coming, the first day of the yeir sal be on 1st Januar," in place of the 25th March, the old reckoning.

COMEDIANS.—*Licensed by the king.*

James VI. licensed a company of comedians to perform in the city, which so enraged the clergy, that they renewed their exclamations against him from their pulpits; and in their sessions passed an act prohibiting people to resort to the playhouse, under the pain of church censure; this so offended the king, that he called the sessions before the privy-council, and commanded them to rescind the act, so "that all people should have free leave to see the plays at their leisure." The ministers, with great reluctance, complied with his request.

1600.—A MAN HANGED FOR ATTEMPTING TO FIX HIS MAJESTY'S PORTRAIT TO THE GALLOWS.

Archibald Cornwall, town-officer of Edinburgh, was "de-laited (accused) of the ignominiously dishonouring and defaming of his majesty, in taking of his portrait, and laying of the same, and setting thereof to the stoops and upbearers of the gibbet, pressing to fix up the same thereupon." The jury, most of whom were tailors, by a plurality of voices, made choice of John Rankin, tailor in Edinburgh, to be their chancellor, who

delivered the following verdict:—"The assize *for the most part file and convict* Archibald Cornwall, officer, of the *treasonable* setting of his majesty's portrait to the stoops of the gibbet, and putting of the same to be hung forth upon an nail infixt in the said gibbet," whereupon "The Justice-Depute, by the mouth of Robert Galbraith, Dempster (Executioner) of the Court, decerned and ordained the said Archibald Cornwall to forfeit his life, lands, and goods, and to be taken to the gibbet, whereupon he *pressed* to hang his majesty's portrait, and there to be hanged quhill (until) he be dead, and to hang thereupon by the space of twenty-four hours, with an paper on his forehead, containing the vile crime committed by him, which was pronounced for doom."

1600.—EDINBURGH.—*Its length and breadth.*

The duke of Rohan, having this year in his travels visited Edinburgh, states, that the city was about one thousand paces in length, and from four to five hundred in breadth; and adds, that there was nothing remarkable in it, but the great street, which was very long and broad, extended from one end of the town to the other; the houses, he says, were not sumptuous, being almost built of wood.

ST. MARY'S CHAPEL.

James Chalmers, a macer before the court of session, acquired right to this chapel.

1601.—THIEF CONDEMNED TO BE DROWNED.

A man was tried at Leith, before the resident bailies, and one of the bailies of Edinburgh, for stealing grain by means of false keys, and condemned to have his hands tied behind his back, to be instantly carried out to Leith roads, and there drowned.

1603.—JAMES VI.—*Leaves Scotland, and ascends the throne of England.*

Queen Elizabeth having died in the seventieth year of her age and forty-fifth of her reign, upon 24th March, the lords of

the privy-council, immediately on her demise, proclaimed James, king of England, and his accession was hailed with joy by all ranks of his new subjects. Sir Charles Percy, brother to the earl of Northumberland, and Thomas Somerset, son of the earl of Worcester, were despatched by the privy-council to communicate to James these important tidings, who received the intelligence with composure. He caused his titles to be solemnly proclaimed, and proposed immediately to set out and take possession of the English throne. Though his Scottish subjects participated in his joy at this elevation, they foresaw, with serious regret, the consequences of being deprived of the presence of their monarch. On the Sunday, previous to his departure, he repaired to the church of St. Giles' to take a formal farewell of his Scottish subjects. After the service was concluded, James rose and addressed the people in a speech full of affection and regard for his native country, which no circumstance he declared would ever alter. He promised to visit them frequently, at least every third year, and assured them, notwithstanding his necessary absence, they would feel that he was their native prince, no less than when he resided among them. His speech was often interrupted by the sighs and tears of the audience, who, though they rejoiced at the king's prosperity, were melted into sorrow by his tender declarations. James having appointed his queen to follow him within a few weeks, and intrusted the government of Scotland to his privy-council, left his Scottish capital on the fifth of April, with a splendid but not numerous retinue; and next day entered Berwick. On his journey through England he was delighted with the royal zeal displayed by his new subjects, who crowded in immense multitudes wherever he went, to welcome his arrival. On 17th May he made his public entry into the city of London, where he was received with every demonstration of joy.

1603.—PRIVATE CARRIAGES.

Though in London private carriages were, at this period, so common, that two years previous, a bill was introduced into parliament, to restrain their excessive use; yet the first kept

in Edinburgh, was probably that of the queen of James VI. The diary of Robert Birrel, records, that after the king's departure to England, "On the 30th May, 1603, hir Majesty came to Sanct Geils' kirk, weill convoyit with coches, hirsell and the prince in hir awin coche, quhilk came with hir out of Denmark (in 1590), and the English gentlemen in the rest of the coches." James himself made the journey to London on horseback, perhaps, because he was in the condition of Henry IV. of France, who is said to have written to one of his ministers, "I cannot come to see you to-day, because my wife is using my coach."

1603.—DOOM.—*Pronounced over the dead body of Francis Moubray.*

Moubray having been killed in attempting to escape from the castle of Edinburgh, a royal warrant was directed to the court of justiciary, setting forth that the deceased had been guilty of *most high, horrible, and detestable points of treason*,* that the same was verified by two or three witnesses; but that the deceased obstinately persisted in denying the charge: that he attempted to make his escape from Edinburgh Castle, which rendered his guilt the more manifest; and that, in the attempt, he had brought about his miserable and shameful death. The warrant, therefore, required the court to pronounce sentence on the deceased "*Francis Moubray, now presented at the bar*," (i.e. his dead body produced at the bar,) to be dismembered as a traitor, his body to be hanged on a gibbet, and afterwards quartered; his head and limbs stuck on conspicuous places in the city of Edinburgh; and his whole estate forfeited. The warrant is dated at Holyrood Palace, 31st January, 1603, and is subscribed, James Rex, Montrose Chancellor, Marr, Herreis, Halyrud-house. *Doom* was pronounced accordingly, and the sentence put in execution.

* Rec. of Just., January, 1603.

1605.—SUPERIORITY OF LEITH.

The 10,000 merks Scots, formerly lent by the citizens of Edinburgh over this superiority, being only a partial acquisition, they, on being informed that the inhabitants of Leith were in treaty to purchase the reversion of this right, in order to emancipate themselves from “the yoke of Edinburgh,” were so anxious to obtain it, that John Hay, depute-town-clerk, was immediately dispatched to England, with instructions to leave no means unattempted to obtain a right to the reversion for their use. Hay managed matters so well, that, to the great grief of the inhabitants of Leith, he purchased the reversion from Lord Thirlestane for 14,000 merks Scots. It does not appear that the inhabitants of Leith were ever repaid the £3000 Scots, which they gave Logan of Restalrig, in 1555, for this superiority.

1606.—BANKRUPT'S PUNISHMENT.

Fraudulent bankruptcies appear to have become so frequent, at this period, as to cause the court of session, on 17th May, to pass the following severe law against bankrupts; and in order that it might be carried into effect, they ordered the magistrates of Edinburgh, “to caus big, mak and erect, ane pillerie of hewin stayne, neir to the mercat cross of Edinburgh, upoun the heid thair of ane saitt and plaice to be maid, quhairupoun in tyme cuming sall be sett all dyvours, (insolvent debtors) quha sall sit thairon, ane mercat-day from ten houres in the morning quhill ane hour after denner; and the Dyvours before thair libertie, and cuming furth of the Tolbouith of Edinburgh, sall upoun thair awin charges, caus mak or buye ane bonnett or hatt of zallow cullour to be worne be thame all the tyme of thair sitting on the said Pillerie, and in all tyme thairafter swa lang as thay remayne and abyde dyvours.” When found wanting the said hat or bonnet, the bailies of Edinburgh, or any one of their creditors could apprehend them, and put them in prison, “thairin to remayne in sure custody, the spaice of ane quarter of ane zeir for ilk fault and failzie foresaid.” The above act applied indiscriminately to all insolvent debtors, without mak-

ing any distinction between the honest industrious man, ruined by misfortunes in trade, and the man who had by luxury and extravagance profusely spent his creditors' money.

1606.—NETHERBOW PORT.

The port erected in 1571, being merely built for defence, was pulled down, and a handsome building, this year, erected in its place, which extended across the street, and joined with the houses on either side. The gate was in the centre of the building, which was strengthened with towers and battlements on each side. Fronting the east, through the southern tower was a wicket gate for foot-passengers. The whole building consisted of two stories with a handsome spire in the centre.

1609.—PROVOST AND MAGISTRATES.—*Privileges conferred on them.*

The king, by royal mandate, conferred a mark of his favour on the city, by allowing the provost to have a sword of state carried before him, and he and the magistrates were, at same time, privileged to wear gowns on public occasions. Two were sent from London as patterns, viz. :—One of red, and the other of black cloth, faced with sable. Soon thereafter, the council ordered their several members to wear gowns on Sundays, and attend the provost to and from the church.

SOUTH LEITH CHURCH.—*Erected into a parish church.*

The church of Restalrig, in which James V. placed a dean, nine prebendaries, and two singing boys, having fallen greatly into decay, and as there was no prospect of its being repaired, parliament, by an act, dated 24th June, divested it of parochial rights, and conferred them on the church of South Leith, then called St. Mary's chapel, enjoining those who formerly attended the church of Restalrig to repair to this new foundation. For the support of the incumbent, the benefice, glebe, and patronage house of Restalrig were annexed to it.

1609.—JUSTICE OF PEACE COURT.

This court was this year instituted by authority of parliament. The reasons for its erection as set forth in the preamble of the act, are, viz.:—That many great and deadly feuds had arisen amongst the nobility and gentry of Scotland, on the most trivial occasions, such as for peats, divots, fold-dykes, March-stones, injurious words, and drunken discords, which being adopted by their friends and connexions as their own, many bloody engagements ensued. The king was therefore authorised by parliament to appoint, yearly, in every county throughout the kingdom, certain worthy and judicious men to be justices of the peace. These were empowered to bind over disorderly persons to appear before the justiciary court or privy-council; but by subsequent acts the justices were empowered to judge in riots and breaches of the peace; to regulate highways, bridges, and fences;—to punish all vagabonds, sturdy beggars, and vagrants;—to judge upon transgressors of the game laws, and frauds against the revenue, besides many branches of jurisdiction. They were also empowered to hold a court, commonly called, “The small debt court,” and judge in civil actions under five pounds sterling. This court is held weekly by the justices of Edinburghshire, in the county hall, and at intervals in the different villages of the county. The parties state their case themselves, and the expenses of a suit are provided not to exceed five shillings. The justices attend in rotation.

1610.—ADVOCATES.—*Act as agents.*

Advocates for a long period after the institution of the college of justice, not only pleaded the causes of their clients, but also acted as agents; and in consequence of the easy terms on which they were admitted, the profession fell into contempt, and “the name and estimation of an advocate having become vile,” the faculty took measures to get the conditions and qualifications of admission changed; and to the judicious regulations made this year, must be ascribed the present high character of the body for honour and learning.

STAGE COACHES.—*Between Edinburgh and Leith.*

Coaches were first introduced into Britain,* in 1580. A coach is mentioned as coming to Scotland, in the suite of the English ambassador,† in 1598. But carriages were this year first introduced into Edinburgh, for the use of the citizens, by Henry Anderson, an inhabitant of Stralsund in Pomerania, who offered to bring from that country, coaches, waggons, and horses, with servants to attend them, for the conveyance of persons between Leith and Edinburgh, provided an exclusive privilege of keeping these carriages was granted him. To that effect he received a royal patent, conferring on him such privilege for fifteen years. He was however restricted to a charge of twopence for carrying each passenger.

1612.—OLD GREYFRIAR'S CHURCH.—*Founded.*

The inhabitants of the city having so greatly increased, that there was not sufficient church accommodation for them, the town council, to supply such deficiency, erected this church in the upper part of their new cemetery, anciently the garden belonging to the monastery of Greyfriars, the spire of which was used by them as the city magazine for gunpowder.

1614.—MONASTERY OF ST. ANTHONY.

The monastery of the Knights Templars of St. Anthony, was erected north-west from the present church of South Leith, upon the west side of the alley, still denominated *St. Anthony's Wynd*. There the fraternity had a church, church-yard, monastery, and gardens.‡ These, and all the lands belonging to the convent, were vested by James VI. in the kirk session of Leith for endowing an hospital, to be called by them, "King James' Hospital."

* Northumberland's Household-book, p. 448.

† Scot's Hist. of Scotland, p. 551.

‡ The Seal of this Convent is preserved in the Library of the Faculty of Advocates.

1617.—BONNINGTON MILLS.

The town council purchased these mills from Robert and George Logan, with the lands and teinds belonging to them for 1230 merks.

1617.—JAMES VI.—*Resolves to visit Scotland.*

On James' accession to the English throne, he promised to visit Scotland every third year, but his poverty had hitherto prevented him from fulfilling that promise; however, his finances being now improved by the surrender of the cautionary towns to the Dutch, for which he received two hundred and fifty thousand pounds, determined him to redeem his pledge. Previous to his setting out, he sent directions for repairing the royal chapel of Holyrood, and ordered an organ to be erected, and a loft for the choir. He sent also English carpenters to superintend these alterations, who brought with them wooden statues of the twelve apostles, finely gilt, to be placed in stalls; but the populace being under the impression that these were the forerunners of the restoration of idolatry, began to exhibit symptoms of aversion, which being represented to the king by the ministers of Edinburgh and others, he deemed it prudent to countermand his orders, but accused the objectors of ignorance, who could not distinguish between pictures intended for ornament, and images erected as objects of worship.

UNIVERSITY.

Professor Rollock, finding the students indifferently grounded in the ancient languages, recommended Duncan Nairn, as an assistant to prepare the young students for their initiation into a more perfect knowledge of the Greek and Roman classics.

The magistrates persevered with unwearied diligence in the prosecution of their plan, and in the beginning of the year 1586, 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 29th of

February, 1556. The annual salaries of the professors at this time were 150 merks Scots.

1617.—CROSS OF EDINBURGH.

This ancient structure was partly built and thoroughly repaired this year; it was composed of Gothic and Grecian architecture, of an octagonal form, and measured fifteen feet high, and sixteen feet in diameter, exclusive of a column which rose from the centre. At each angle was an Ionic pillar, from the top of which a species of Gothic bastion projected, and between the columns were modern arches. Upon the top of the arch fronting the Netherbow, the town's arms were cut in rude workmanship, in shape of a medallion. The entry to this building was by a door fronting the Netherbow, which gave access to a stair inside, leading to a platform on the top of the building. From this platform, rose a column consisting of one stone upwards of twenty feet high, and eighteen inches diameter, spangled with thistles and adorned with a Corinthian capital, upon the top of which was an unicorn. At this cross all titled criminals were executed, public rejoicings held, and royal proclamations issued. Previous to the art of printing, acts of parliament were published, by heralds reading them aloud from this cross.

ADULTERY.—*A capital crime.*

This crime was first made a capital offence in Scotland, by an act of parliament, in the reign of queen Mary, which was ratified and explained by an act† passed in the reign of James VI.

John Laird or Guthrie, was this year prosecuted for the crime of notour adultery. He was accused of having married a wife in Forfarshire, and deserted her,‡ of having afterwards come to Leith, and changed his name to Guthrie, and married another wife, with whom he lived for several years. “ *These facts he acknowledged before the kirk-session of Kirkliston, and*

* Mary, Parl 9, c. 74.

† James VI. Parl. 7, c. 105.

‡ Rec. of Just. 14th March and 16th April, 1617.

did penance in sackcloth for his impurities." Being thus detected, a warrant under the royal sign manual dated at Whitehall, 26th January, was directed to the lord justice general, and other judges. It set forth, that the king's advocate, by his majesty's express command, was about to prosecute the prisoner for the crime of notour adultery, and required the judges instantly on his conviction, to condemn him to death. He was accordingly sentenced to be taken to the cross of Edinburgh, and there hanged on a gibbet till he was dead.

Alexander Thomson and Janet Cuthbert were the same day, by virtue of a royal warrant, tried, convicted, and condemned to be hanged for the same crime; but the king, out of his *princely clemency*, commuted their sentence into banishment for life. Patrick Robertson and Marion Kempt were, sometime thereafter, convicted, on their own confession, for the same crime, and sentenced to be hanged on a gibbet on the Castle-hill.

If the frequency, variety, and severity of criminal prosecutions, could establish the purity of statesmen and judges, this surely was an age in which persons in public office might boast of possessing that virtue to a very uncommon degree.

1617.—DRUNKENNESS.—*How punished.*

The crime of drunkenness was so common about this period that parliament taking into consideration that "that vile and detestable vice was daily increasing, to the high dishonour of God and the great harm of the whole realme," enacted,* "That all persons lawfully convict of drunkennesse, or of haunting of taverns and ale-houses, after ten hours at night, or any time of the day, except in time of travel, or for ordinary refreshments, shall, for the first fault pay three pounds, or, in case of inability, or refusal, to be put in jogges or jayle for the space of six houres; for the second fault, to pay five pounds, or be kept in stocks or jayle twelve houres; and for the third fault, to pay ten pounds, or be kept in stocks or jayle twenty-four houres; and thereafter, if they transgresse, to be committed to jayle till they find caution for their good behaviour in time coming."

* James VI. Parl. 22 c. 20.

1618.—JAMES VI.—*Visits Edinburgh.*

When his majesty entered the borders of Scotland, he alighted from his horse, and received the nobility of Scotland, many of whom were waiting his arrival, and at same time welcomed the English nobility into Scotland, who accompanied him. His reception, wherever he went, was extremely flattering. His return to his native land was hailed by the “*Muses’ Welcome*,” and panegyrical orations and poems, in the classical languages of Greece and Rome, were pronounced in every city he visited. From Berwick, he proceeded by slow marches to Edinburgh, where he arrived on 16th May. He entered by the West Port, at which place, the magistrates and council in their robes, and the principal citizens, dressed in black velvet, met him. John Hay, depute-town-clerk, in a bombastic style, for nearly an hour, complimented him in a strain which must have been truly gratifying to his royal ears. In the introduction to his address, he stated as follows:—“How joyful your majesty’s return (gracious and dread sovereign) is to this, your majesty’s native town, from the kingdom due to your sacred person, by royal descent; the countenances and eyes, of these your majesty’s royal subjects, speak for their hearts. This is that happy day of our new birth, ever to be retained in fresh memory, with consideration of the goodness of the almighty God, considered with acknowledgment of the same; acknowledged with admiration, admired with love, and loved with joy, wherein our eyes behold the greatest humane felicity our hearts could wish, which is to feed upon the royal countenance of our true Phœnix, the bright star of our northern firmament, the ornament of our age, wherein we are refreshed, yea, revived with the heat and beams of our sun, (the powerful adamant of our wealth,) by whose removing from our hemisphere we’re darkened, deep sorrow and fear possessed our hearts; without envying your majesty’s happiness and felicity, our places of solace ever giving new heat to the fever of the languishing remembrance of our happiness. The very hills and groves accustomed before to be refreshed with the dew of your majesty’s presence, not putting on their wonted

apparel, but, with pale looks, representing their misery for the departure of their royal king.

“ I most humbly beg pardon of your majesty, who, most unworthy and ungarnished by art or nature with rhetorical colours, having presumed to deliver to your sacred majesty, formed by nature, and framed by education, to the perfection of all eloquence, the public message of your majesty’s royal subjects here convened, upon the very knees of my heart, beseeching your sacred majesty, that mine obedience to my superiors command, may be a sacrifice acceptable to expiate my presumption; your majesty’s wonted clemency may give strength and vigour to my distrustful spirits, in a gracious acceptance of that which shall be delivered, and pardoning my escapes.” The address itself is framed in the same bombast style, and is full of pedantry and servile adulation.

The streets through which his majesty passed, were lined on both sides with the trained bands, all clad in satin, with halberts in their hands. The king marched with his retinue to St. Giles’ church, where he heard sermon; after which, he proceeded towards Holyrood, and when at St. John’s Cross in Canongate, he conferred the honour of knighthood upon the provost of the city.

1618.—ROYAL BANQUET.

The citizens, in proof of their loyalty, invited James to a royal banquet, and not only entertained him in a sumptuous manner, but presented him with 10,000 merks Scots, in a silver bason.

UNIVERSITY.—*Named “ King James’ College.”*

The town council of Edinburgh are the absolute patrons and governors of this college. They can not only institute new professorships, and elect professors, but also depose them.

The first magisterial visitation to the university, was in 1614, when the town council appointed sixteen of their number, and five of the ministers of Edinburgh visitors, joining with them three advocates as assessors.

King James VI. was much pleased at the progress which his

favourite university had made during his thirteen years' absence. A public and divinity hall, and other apartments had been erected. He not only honoured the professors with his presence at Stirling at a public disputation on philosophy, but sent the following letter to the town council:—"James R. Trustie and weill beloved, we greitzow weell. Being sufficientlie perswadit of the guid beginning and progresse which ze haiff maid in repairing and building of zowr college, and of zowr commendable resolution constantlie to proceid, and persist thairin till the same sall be perfytlie finished. For zowr better encouragement in a wark so universallie beneficial for our subjectis, and of such ornament and reputation for our Citie in perticular, we haiff thocht guid, not only to declair our speciall approbatioun thairof, but lykewayes, as we gave the first being and beginning thairunto, so we have thocht it worthie to be honoured with our name of our awin impositioun, and the raither becaus of the late cair, which to our great contentment wee ressaved of the guid worth and sufficiencie of the maisters thairof, at thair being with us at Stirling: In which regard, these ar to desire zow to order the said college to be callit in all tyme hereafter by the name of *King James' College*, which we intend for ane speciall mark and an baidge of our favour toward the same.

"So wee doubting not, but ze will accordinglie accept thair-of, we bid zou heartilie fairweill. From our Court at Paisley, the 25th July, 1617."

The liberality of king James, and the private benefactions, soon enabled the university to advance in consequence.

1618.—ST. MARY'S CHAPEL.

The corporation of wrights, masons, and those other crafts that had been united to them, purchased this chapel for holding their meetings, and thereafter, these united corporations took the title of "The United Incorporations of St. Mary's Chapel."

1619—PAUL'S WORK.

Thomas Spens, bishop of Aberdeen, founded, in 1479, an hospital in Leith wynd, for the maintenance of twelve poor men. This hospital was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and

went under the name of "The Hospital of our Lady." It does not appear how these poor people were supported, its yearly rents amounting only to £12 sterling. The town council having, at the reformation, become proprietors of the hospital, converted it, this year, into a work-house, and conferred on it the name of *Paul's Work*, which it still retains.

1621.—BELLS.—*Three imported from Holland.*

Two bells for St. Giles' church, and one for the steeple of the Netherbow port, were this year imported from Campvere in Holland. The largest weighed 2150, the second, 768, and the third, 520 pounds Dutch weight. These cost £120 5s. sterling, besides the metal of the old bells which had been sent thither to be recast.

EDINBURGH.—*Improvement act.*

At this period, the city must have had a very mean and most miserable appearance. An act of parliament for improving it was on 4th August passed, which provides, that in order to prevent fire, the houses, instead of being covered with straw, deals, or boards, should in time coming be covered with slates, lead, tile, or thatch stones; and, that brewers, bakers, and others, who had previously kept stacks of heather, broom, whins, and other fuel in the heart of the town, and in the vennels and clossets, should remove them to some remote parts of the burgh. The act farther states, that "besides this abuse, which is both fearful and dangerous, there is another shameful abuse therein; which although it be not altogether so fearful and dangerous, yet it is noysome to the whole civil and honest neighbours, and to all the nobilitie and countrie people, which come hither for their privat adoes; and with that, it is detestable in the sight of strangers, corrupteth the aire, and carrieth many disgraceful and shameful imputations against the burgh as being a puddle of filth and filthinesse: To wit, the over-sight which is given to Candlemakers to keepe their shoppes and houses where they melt their tallow and cracklings, within the heart of the Burgh; and to Fleshers to keepe their slaughter-shoppes within the towne, and to tuime the filth of the slaughtered goods upon

the high streets, and in open vennalles and cloases, whereby it often-times falleth out, that in many streets and vennalles of the said burgh, the filth of the slaughtered goods is in such abundance exposed unto the view of the people; and the cloases and streets are so filled therewith, as there can no passage be thorow the same.”* All these nuisances were, by the said act, ordered to be removed to the side of the North Loch, or some remote part of the burgh, under the penalty of £500 Scots.

1625.—ARCHBISHOPS, &C. RESTORED.

The whole of James VI.'s policy towards Scotland, seemed to be engrossed in the desire to establish his absolute authority over the Scottish church. He had obtained, after much opposition, an act of parliament to be passed, which invested the king, archbishops, and bishops, with the supreme power of the church. The clergy who refused to conform, were suspended, deprived, or imprisoned. The citizens of Edinburgh, for their adherence to presbyterian forms, were threatened with removal of the government, and courts of justice; the magistrates, hostile to the new ceremonies, were displaced; and the most obstinate of the inhabitants sentenced to ruinous fines, or remote imprisonment. By those oppressive measures, the general dislike to the innovations was increased. The deposed clergy continued to preach in private and in public, to multitudes of eager listeners; conventicles, in spite of the royal prohibition, were every where established; and the baffled monarch and his high commission were meditating schemes of greater severity, when he, on 26th March, died of a tertian ague, in the fifty-ninth year of his age, after reigning over Scotland fifty-seven years, and over England twenty-two years, and some days.

CHARLES I.—*Proclaimed in Edinburgh.*

On 31st March, Charles I. was proclaimed, at the cross of Edinburgh, king of Scotland. The town council agreed to ad-

* James VI. Parl. 23, c. 26 and 29.

vance him the city assessment, both ordinary and extraordinary, to assist in fitting out ships of war to protect the coasts of the kingdom, which were at this period greatly pestered with pirates; and as an additional mark of their liberality, they offered to contribute with the states of the kingdom a proportional part towards the maintenance of ten thousand men, and assist in erecting forts in such places as should be judged necessary.

1625.—TOWN GAURD.

The guard of thirty men, appointed in 1597 to watch the city by night, having been discontinued, the ancient mode of watching was resumed, whereby each citizen watched every twenty-fifth night.

1626.—THE CITIZENS TRAINED TO WAR.

The town council and deacons of the crafts of Edinburgh, considering "How that in thir tymes ther is nothing but combustiouns abroad, and waers and rumours of waer," they therefore thought it expedient "that the haille inhabitants of this Burgh be taucht and instructed in the lawis of waerfair, and excercised and strengthened in militarie discipline, that, that which maye be practised by the enemie in the field, maye be foresein and preventit be the knowledge of waerfair, for which caus, and for the mair commodious training up the people, it is thocht expedient, that the haille inhabitants for the present be dcvydit into aucht severall companies, and ilk companie to containe ane number of two hundred persounes or mair, as sall be thocht expedient according to the number of the people." The council and deacons, at same time, drew out regulations, to be observed by the commanders, officers, and men; and rules for preventing disputes amongst the officers, in points of precedence.

1627.—GILMERTON COAL WORKS.

The first mention made of coal, in any charter of Scotland, is in a grant dated 1291, conferring on the abbot and convent of Dunfermline,* the privilege of digging coal in

* Cartulary of Dunfermline, p. 80, Advocates' Library.

the lands of Pittencrieff, county of Fife. Æneas Sylvius, who assumed the purple about the middle of the fifteenth century, under the name of Pius II. having visited this island, relates that he saw in Scotland,* “The poor people, who in rags, begged at the church doors, 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.” And Boetius, in his description of Scotland, (his native country,) written in the beginning of the sixteenth century, says, “There are black stones also digged out of the ground, which are very good for firing, and such is their intolerable heat, that they desolve and melt iron; and, therefore, are very profitable for smiths and artificers as deal with other metals;† neither are they found any where else, (that I know,) but between the Tay and Tyne, within the whole island.”

The statutes enacted by the Scottish parliament, and the patents granted by the kings, display their ignorance in working coal, by setting forth strongly its decay, and guarding anxiously its preservation. In the beginning of the sixteenth century, coal smoke‡ was deemed very pernicious; and even towards the end of it, the use of coal in making§ of iron, was hardly known in Scotland.

Previous to this period, heath, furze, and brushwood were generally used as fuel by the citizens of Edinburgh; although coal was this year commenced to be wrought at Gilmerton, yet it was a considerable time thereafter, before it was generally used by the citizens.

1627.—NEW SWORD PRESENTED BY CHARLES I. TO THE CITY.

King Charles I. presented the city with a new sword and gown, the former to be carried before, and the latter to be worn by the provost; his object for so much courtesy will be ap-

* Ænei Sylvii, opera, p. 443.

† Boetii Scotorum, regni descriptio, p. 10.

‡ Northumberland Household-book, p. 21.

§ Patent by James VI. 1594, in Archives of the Earl of Balcarra.

parent by the following excerpts, from his letter accompanying these gifts :—" We have sent you a token of oure favour, a sword and gowne, to be worne by your Proveist at such tymes and in such maner as was appointed by oure late deare father." The letter requests them to give their best advice, " in so far as you can convenientlie doe to Sir James Baillie of Lochend, Knight, who is to advance divers greit soumes of money for oure important and urgent service abroad. And lykewayes, that you incourage oure remanent Borrowes to doe the like; and to pay such pairt of the Taxatiounes as ar to be payit by them, with all convenient diligence that possibill can be used."

1628.—HERIOT'S HOSPITAL.

George Heriot, the founder of this hospital, was born in 1563. He followed the occupation of his father who was a goldsmith in Edinburgh. On 14th January, 1586, he married Christian, daughter of Simon Marjoribanks, merchant in Edinburgh, the dowry he got with her, and the outfit received from his father, amounting to £214 11s. 8d. sterling. On 27th July, 1597, he was appointed by a writ of the privy-council, dated at Dunfermline, goldsmith to Anne of Denmark, James VI.'s queen, whose account to her in the space of ten years, amounted to nearly £40,000. A short time thereafter he was appointed goldsmith and jeweller to her consort the king, with a right to all the profits and emoluments of that lucrative office. Upon his majesty's accession to the English throne, George followed his master to London, where, by assiduous application to business, he became both eminent and rich. Having lost his wife, he came to Edinburgh, and in 1608 married Alison, daughter of James Primrose, a descendent of the distinguished house of Roseberry, and clerk to the privy-council, with whom he got a dowry of 5,000 merks Scots, in consideration whereof he agreed to lay out 25,000 merks Scots to purchase a jointure to her. In 1612 he was deprived of that lady by her dying in childbirth.

After a life spent in honourable and successful industry, he died at London on 12th February, 1624, at the age of sixty-one, leaving a fortune of about £50,000, which he disposed of

by will, executed the previous year, in which he provided for his two illegitimate daughters, and remembered all his relations, with many friends and servants both in England and Scotland; the residue he left in trust to the magistrates, ministers, and town council of Edinburgh, to found and endow an hospital, “for the maintenance, reliefe and bringing upp and educating of poor fatherlesse boyes, freeman’s sones of the toun of Edinburgh.”

When the accounts were settled betwixt his exccutors and the governors of the hospital, the sum the latter received, after deducting legacies, bad debts, and compositions for debts, resting by the crown, amounted exactly to the sum of £23,625 10s. 3½d.*

The governors began in the month of July, this year, to raise this magnificent fabric, in the middle of a piece of ground on the south side of the Grassmarket, consisting of eight and one-half acres, purchased by them for 7650 merks. It is said to have been built from a plan of the celebrated architect Inigo Jones, whom James VI. brought from Denmark. Operations were suspended during the national disturbances which followed the execution of Charles I.

1632.—HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

At all times a large proportion of the Scottish population had consisted of mendicants, and about this period, Edinburgh having become the common receptacle for strolling poor lazy beggars, idle vagrants, and common prostitutes, a house of correction was erected for employing and punishing those pests of mankind, as appears from the following excerpt from the acts of the town council:—“Forasmeikle as the Provost, Baillies, and Counsell of the Burgh, finding the Town and all the bounds of their liberties to abound with beggars, and all sorts of vyce, and ungodlie manner of living was grown to such an heicht, that thir pairtis of this Kingdome are become ane common receptakle of all evill and leudlie disposit persounes, so that vertew was

* Extract Decree of the Court of Session, Brown and others against the Governors, 20th November, 1766.

suppressed, and the whole poore of the kingdome had sett themselves to nowther thing but to continuall beggings, for remeid whairof, the said provost, baillies, and counsall had erected an Hous of Correction, and had brocht hame ane certain Strangier expert therin for trying for some tyme, if therby Vertew might be advancit, Vyce suppressit, and ydill people compellit to betake themselves to some Vertew and Industrie.

“The hail Sessiounes agriet and ordaynit that the Kirk Tresurer of this Burgh sould bestow upon the home-bringing of the said Strangier, furnishing of Tooles and implements necessar for the said hous, and for his zeires maintenance the sum of three thousand markis.” The person above allowed to, was a William Stanfield, who came from Wakefield in England. To him and his family was allotted as a dwelling-house, “the eistmost Hous in St. Paul’s wark,” and for the house of correction, “the twa eistmost Houses upon the south syde of the clois of the said wark,” which were enclosed with a dyke, the expense of which as also the necessary furniture for the House was paid by the kirk treasurer, who also agreed to pay the said William Stanfield for his “Trial from the first of July last to the first of July nixt, 1633 Zeires the soume of Fourscore and ten poundis sterling at equall termes in the Zeir,” and to pay him and his spouse ten pounds sterling presently. The council cnacted a number of rules and regulations to be observed for maintaining good order in the house. About thirty years after this house of correction was instituted, which could only contain fifty culprits, a house near the charity work-house was appropriated for this purpose.

1633.—CHARLES I.—*Visits Scotland.*

On Charles visiting his native kingdom, in which he had not yet been inaugurated, he was received with every demonstration of joy and affectionate welcome. When he arrived at Edinburgh, previous to entering its walls, William Drummond of Hawthornden, addressed to him the following congratulatory speech:—

“If nature could suffer rocks to move, and abandon their natural places, this town, founded on the strength of rocks,

(now, by the cheering rays of your majesty's presence, taking not only motion, but life,) had, with her castle, temples, and houses, moved towards you, and besought you to acknowledge her yours; and her indwellers your most humble and affectionate subjects; and to believe how many souls are within her circuits, so many lives are devoted to your sacred person and crown.

“And here, *sire*, she offers by me to the altar of her glory, whole hecatombs of most happy desires, praying all things may prove prosperous unto you; that every virtue and heroic grace which makes a prince eminent, may, with a long and blessed government attend you; your kingdoms flourish abroad with bays, and at home with olives; presenting you, *sire*, who are the strong key of this little world of Great Britain, with those keys which cast the gates of her affection, and design your power to open all springs of the hearts of these her most royal citizens.

“Yet this almost is not necessary; for as the rose, at the fair appearing of the morning sun, displayeth and spreadeth her purples, so that the noise of your happy return to this your native country, their hearts (if they could have shined through their breasts) were with joy and fair hopes made spacious; nor did they ever in all parts feel a more comfortable heat, than the glory of your presence at this time darteth upon them.

“The old forget their age and look fresh and young at the appearance of so gracious a prince; the young bear a part in your welcome, desiring many years of life that they may serve you long; all have more joys than tongues: For, as the words of other nations, far go beyond and surpass the affection of their hearts, so, in this nation, the affection of their hearts is all they can express in words. Deign then, *sire*, from the highness of majesty, to look on their lowness and embrace it; accept the homage of their humble minds; accept their grateful zeal, and for deeds, accept that great good will which they have ever carried to the deserts of your ancestors, and shall ever to your own and your royal race, whilst these rocks shall be ever shadowed

* Coun. Reg. v. 14, p. 100.

with buildings ; these buildings be inhabited by men ; and while men be either indued with Counsel or Courage, or enjoy any piece of Reason, Sense, or Life."

As he approached the West Port, there was, on the south side, a beautifully painted view of the city, and on a veil being withdrawn, a female, representing the nymph Edina, attended by beautiful maidens, appeared, and presented the keys of the city to his majesty. On entering the gate, he was received by the magistrates in their robes of scarlet, and the town councillors in black gowns, faced with velvet. The provost made a short speech in name of the citizens, and presented his majesty with a bason of pure gold, estimated at five thousand merks, into which were shaken, out of an embroidered purse, a thousand golden double angels. Spalding adds, "the king looked gladly upon the speech and gift both, but the marquis of Hamilton, master of his majesty's horse, meddled with the gift, as due to him in virtue of his office." At the foot of the Bow, he was met by a guard of honour, consisting of two hundred and sixty young citizens, dressed in white satin doublets, black velvet breeches, and white silk stockings, bearing gilded halberts, and other arms. At the top was erected a triumphal arch, where he was addressed by a female, attired in the ancient garb, who represented the figure of Caledonia. At the west end of the Tolbooth, stood another triumphal arch, with a representation of all the Scottish monarchs, from Fergus to Charles. On the south side of the High Street, near the Cross, a large artificial mount was raised, representing Parnassus, covered with trees, shrubs, and flowers. In the vale between the biforked summit, rose a pyramid, with a glistening fountain on the top, whence issued a stream of pure water, representing Hippocrene. In the cavity of the mount were two bands of vocal and instrumental music, with an organ, who, at the king's approach, performed an excellent piece of music called Caledonia, composed for that occasion by the best masters. On the north side sat Appollo, and nine boys clad like nymphs. When the music ceased, Apollo addressed the king, and in the conclusion, gave him a volume of panegyrics, composed by the members of the college for the occasion. A closing speech was delivered at the

Netherbow Port. The whole speeches delivered to Charles, on this occasion, were equally full of pedantry and servile adulation as Drummond's. All the streets through which he passed, were ornamented with carpets and tapestry, and lined with the trained bands. In this pompous, expensive, and absurd pageantry, Charles was conducted to the palace of Holyrood.

1633.—CHARLES I.'s CORONATION.

This imposing ceremony, which took place in Holyrood palace a few days after Charles arrived in Edinburgh, was rendered offensive by the introduction of an altar and some unusual rites which the people conceived savoured of popery. The citizens, however, entertained him on that occasion, at a banquet which cost the city £41,489 7s. Scots* (3457 8. 11. sterling.)

PLAIDS.—*Act of Council against wearing them.*

The town council, in 1631, passed an act, forbidding all women to wear plaids over their heads or faces, under the penalty of five pounds Scots, and forfeiture of the plaid. But little regard having been paid to that ridiculous act, by ladies of distinction, the council highly incensed at them, passed this year a new act, strictly enjoining all women, of *whatever quality*, not to wear a plaid, under the pain of corporal punishment, and forfeiture of the plaid, and granted liberty to any person to seize the plaid and dispose of it as their own property.

PRIVATE CARRIAGES.

When Charles I. visited Scotland, there were in his retinue sixteen coaches; from this time their use became nearly universal among the great nobles, though it was long before they descended to the landed gentry, and still longer before they were used by citizens and merchants.

EDINBURGH.—*Erected into an Episcopal See.*

The establishment of episcopacy in Scotland, was a favourite object with Charles I. On 29th September he founded a

* Coun. Reg. v. 14, p. 329.

bishopric in Edinburgh, and appointed for its diocese, all parts south of the Forth, which formerly belonged to the archbishopric of St. Andrew's; constabulary of Haddington, shires of Linlithgow, Stirling, and Berwick, and Bailiary of Lauderdale, with all the rights, powers, and privileges of a distinct bishopric or diocese, and appointed St. Giles' church in Edinburgh for its cathedral, with all the rights, liberties, and immunities, belonging to a cathedral church. He denominated it the bishopric and diocese of Edinburgh, and appointed it to consist of a bishop (to whom he gave precedence next to the archbishops of St. Andrew's and Glasgow), a dean and twelve prebendaries, to whom and their successors, he granted the churches of St. Giles', Greyfriars, Trinity College, Holyrood, Dalkeith, Dunbar, &c. Charles, on 11th October thereafter, sent a letter to the town council, in which he stated, "Our pleasure is, that with all diligence you caus raze to the ground the wester wall therein of the said church (St. Giles') betwixt this and Lambas insewing; at or before which time, we require you to caus finish the new tolbooth to the effect it may be for the use of our church and other judicatories and commissioners as the time and occasion shall require." Sometime after, James Hanna, the Dean of this cathedral, was requested by the town council to go to Durham and take a sketch of the choir of the cathedral of that city in order to fit up and beautify the inside of the choir of Edinburgh cathedral in like manner.

1634.—EDINBURGH.—*Rental and number of houses therein.*

With a view of raising twelve hundred merks annually towards payment of the minister's stipends, the town council caused the number of householders within the city and liberties be taken, with the amount of annual rent payable by each of them. These were all carefully entered in a large folio book, kept in the town clerk's office. The total number of householders was found to be 5,071, and the annual amount of rents payable by them £192,118 5s. Scots money.

1635.—POST-OFFICE.—*First established.*

Louis XI. of France is said to have been the first, who established *posts* in Europe for the conveyance of public despatches.—On 1st April, 1515, the English envoy in Scotland, wrote from Stirling to Henry VIII. of England. “This Friday whene I came home to dyner, I received your most honorable letters *by post*, dated at your Manior Greenwiche the 26th day of March.” In 1590, the town of Aberdeen had a *common post* for carrying letters to and from the court; but it was not till this year that a public post-office was erected in Britain for the despatch of letters. It was established by Charles I. but only extended to a few of the principal roads. Letters were despatched from Edinburgh to London once or twice a-week, and were three days on the road—postage of a single letter, under eighty miles, 2d.; above eighty, and under one hundred and forty, 4d.; above one hundred and forty, 6d.; to London, 8d.

1636.—TOWN COUNCIL.—*Purchase the superiority of the burgh of Canongate, &c.*

On 18th August the town council of Edinburgh purchased from the earl of Roxburgh the superiority of this burgh of regality, as also that of the town of north Leith, part of the barony of Broughton and part of the village of Pleasants, (these were vested in him at the reformation,) for the sum of 42,100 merks Scots, which purchase was thereafter confirmed by charter from Charles I.

PLAIDS.—*Act of Council against wearing them.*

So little attention had been paid by the ladies and other females residing within the city, to the previous acts of the town council, prohibiting them from wearing plaids, that, by the following thundering enactment, they seemed to have been determined, that no females residing within their jurisdiction should either wear plaids, or cover their faces when they appeared on the streets of the city, “Forasmeikell as notwithstanding of divers and sundrie laudabill actes and Statutis maid

be the Proveist, Baillies and Counsall of this Burgh in former tymes, discharging that barbarous and uncivill Habitte of womens wearing of plaids; zit such hes bein the impudencie of manie of them, that they have continewit the foresaid barbarous habitte, and hes added thairto the wearing of thair Gownes and Petticottes about thair heads and faces, so that the same has becum the ordinar habitte of all women within the Cittie to the general imputation of thair sex, Matrones not being abill to be discerned from Strumpettis and lowse living women, to thair awne dishonour, and scandal of the cittie; which the Proviest, Baillies, and Counsall have taken into thair serious consideration; thairfore have Statute and ordaynit and by thir presentis Statutis and ordaynis that none of whatsomever degrie or qualitie persume, after this day, under the payne of escheitt of the said plaids, not onlie be such as shall be ap-poyntit for that effect, but be all persones who sall challenge the same.

“ And that nae women weir thair Gownes or Petticottes about thair heads and faces, under the payne of ten pundis to be payit by women of qualitie for the first falt, twenty pundis for the second; and under such farder paynes as sall pleas the Counsall to inflict upon them for the third falt, and under the payne of fourtie shillings to be payit be servandis and uthers of lower degrie for the first falt, five pundis for the second, and banishment from the Cittie for the third falt; and ordaynes this present Statute to be intimate throwgh this Burgh be sound of drum, that nane pretend ignorance hereof.”

1637.—ST. GILES' CHURCH,—*Riot therein on reading the liturgy.*

Charles I. being determined to put into execution his favourite scheme, of having all his subjects in Great Britain of the same religion, resolved upon introducing the canons and liturgy among a people to whose principles both were revolting. He vested the power of kirk sessions and presbyteries in bishops; lay elders were dismissed from the church courts, and the whole structure of presbyterian polity in Scotland was overturned. A royal mandate having been issued for the immediate introduction of the liturgy into the church of Scotland, intimation was made

from the pulpit, appointing it to be read in all churches the following Sunday. The liturgy, for the use of the church of Scotland, was carefully revised, altered, and corrected by Charles; and where it differed in expression and form from that of England, it approached more nearly to popish tenets, and was therefore dreaded as an attempt, for the introduction of popery. In conformity to this intimation, the dean of Edinburgh was to officiate in St. Giles' church. At the hour of the forenoon service, the novelty of the scene had collected together a large and indiscriminate concourse of people; among whom were two archbishops, several bishops, the lords chancellor and treasurer, privy-council, judges, and magistrates. The dean, arrayed in his surplice, had no sooner made his appearance, and opened the service book, than a tumult arose, and an old woman, named Janet Geddes, started up, and exclaimed, "*Out, out, does the false loon mean to say his black mass at my lugg?*" and then threw her stool at the dean's head. This was the signal for general uproar; and there immediately followed, wild clamours, clapping of hands, hisses, curses, and exclamations, which rendered every sentence or attempt at speech unintelligible. Women rushed towards the desk; and the dean, disengaging himself from his surplice, with difficulty escaped from their hands. The bishop of Edinburgh, with a view of appeasing the tumult, ascended the pulpit, but had not a friendly hand averted a stool that was thrown at him, that member of the episcopal order would have been silenced for ever. He entreated the people to respect the sacredness of the place, and reminded them of their duty to God and the king. But the tumult was only increased by this address. Stones, and other missiles were thrown at the pulpit. The magistrates, at command of the lord chancellor, called the town guard, and drove the ringleaders out of the church. The dean resumed his ungracious task, but his voice was drowned by the multitude without, battering the doors, breaking the windows, and uttering loud exclamations of "A pope! a pope! Antichrist! Stone him! stone him!" On returning from church, the bishop was attacked by the mob, and narrowly escaped falling a victim to their rage. In the other city churches, the liturgy was received with less uproar,

but not without obvious marks of disapprobation. In Greyfriar's church, the service had to be given up; and the minister of College church preferred the old extempore form of prayer, till he should learn the reception of the liturgy in the other city churches.*

Throughout the country the liturgy met with the same decided opposition; and it was only at St. Andrew's, Brechin, Ross, and Dunblane, that its introduction was attempted with success.

Next morning the magistrates attended a meeting of the privy-council, and expressed their detestation of the outrage, and promised to find out and seize the ringleaders, so as they might be punished. They also promised to indemnify the clergy, should they suffer harm from the people in the execution of their duty.

1637.—CITY RIOTS.—*Against the use of the liturgy.*

Charles being urged on by the councils of archbishop Laud, insisted on forcing the hated liturgy on the people, whose opposition he regarded almost in the light of rebellion. The inhabitants of the country became so alarmed at the innovation made on their religion, that multitudes of all ranks, from almost every county south of the Grampians, repaired to Edinburgh to hear his majesty's answer to the representations of the council, who had thought it their duty to represent to Charles the general and increasing aversion to the liturgy; but instead of a gracious answer, he intimated his displeasure in two offensive proclamations. The first suspended the consideration of ecclesiastical affairs, till the times were settled, and commanded all who had come to the city, on that account, to repair to their homes within the space of twenty-four hours, on pain of being denounced rebels; the second transferred the seat of government, and the courts of justice to Linlithgow. On these being made known to the people, their rage and astonishment knew no bounds. A formal ac-

* This memorable day was long afterwards distinguished in Edinburgh by the appellation of *Stoney Sabbath*.

cusation of the bishops, as the authors of the obnoxious liturgy, was subscribed by the nobility, gentry, clergy, and by almost every corporation in the kingdom.

The bishop of Galloway, who was suspected of wearing a golden crucifix in his breast, was so violently assaulted on the street by the mob, that he would have been torn in pieces, had not some of his friends, at the hazard of their own lives, got him into the council chamber. The earl of Traquair, being informed of the bishop's danger, hastened with lord Wigton and his followers to relieve him; but on getting into the council chambers, they found themselves in no better situation than the bishop and his friends whom they came to assist. The fury of the mob having increased with their numbers, they attacked the council chamber, which so alarmed the privy-council, that they sent to the magistrates for assistance, but received for answer, that they were in as bad a condition as themselves, their chamber being besieged by the mob, who threatened them with destruction, unless they joined them in opposition to the Service Book. Traquair and Wigton, on receiving this information, ventured out, and by entreaties and supplications, endeavoured to prevail on the people to disperse, but the furious mob ran upon them with cries of "God defend those who will defend God's cause; and God confound the Service Book and all its maintainers," and assaulted Traquair, pulled off his hat and cloak, broke in pieces the white wand which he bore as his badge of office; and had not some of his friends come to his assistance, he would have been killed by the infuriated mob. In this pitiable state, the treasurer was without hat, cloak, or staff, conducted to the council chamber. Both the privy-council and the magistrates remained besieged in their separate chambers, till they sent for some of the nobility and gentry, who were against the introduction of the liturgy. These being favourites with the mob, were allowed to conduct the prisoners to their respective homes without molestation.

1638.—SOLEMN LEAGUE AND COVENANT.

Presbyterianism was now so deeply rooted in Scotland, that all attempts of its enemies to supplant it failed of success. The solemn league and covenant made in the reign of James VI., against popery, was renewed, and many new articles added; each of the towns in Scotland had a copy, and that which belonged to Edinburgh was, on first March, solemnly read aloud to and subscribed by a great number of nobility, gentry, and others of all ranks and conditions, ages, and sexes, who had assembled in the Greyfriar's churchyard for that purpose. The original contract, thus subscribed, is preserved in the Register office at Edinburgh; it is written on a large sheet of parchment, four feet long by three feet eight inches broad, and is so crowded with signatures on both sides, that there is not the smallest space left for more; some were so zealous as to add to their subscription, "*till death,*" and similar short sentences. It appears, when room was no longer left for more signatures at length, the eager votaries of the covenant signed the initial letters of their names, with which the margin and other parts are so crowded, that it would be a difficult task to number them correctly; but they are supposed to amount to upwards of five thousand.

POST-OFFICE.

So insecure was the establishment at this period, that a person in England wrote to his friend in Scotland, "I hear the posts are waylaid, and all letters taken from them, and brought to secretary Cooke. Therefore I will not, nor do you, send by that way hereafter."

That the mail was at this period tampered with, can easily be credited, for it is known that the pages of the bed-chamber picked the king's pockets at night, and copied his letters for the use of his open enemies.

1639.—JOHNSTON'S BEQUEST.

Dr. Robert Johnston, LL.D. of London, by his will, dated 30th September, left considerable sums in charity, at the

disposal of the magistrates of Edinburgh, viz.:—£1000 to clothe the boys of Heriot's hospital; £1000 to be employed in setting the poor to work; and a £1000 for the support of bursars at the University of Edinburgh.

The following year, the magistrates, in application of this bequest, paid the balance of the money over the sums above-mentioned, amounting to 18,000 merks, to the treasurer of Trinity hospital; and with this and other funds the governors purchased the estate of Dean, still in their possession.

1639.—BISHOPRIC OF EDINBURGH.

This bishopric, which was only erected in 1633, as above stated, was this year subverted when episcopacy was abolished in Scotland, both by parliament and the general assembly.

UNIVERSITY.

Mr. Alexander Herrieson, one of the ministers of Edinburgh, having been appointed rector, the town council ordained, "That a silver mace be borne before him on all solemnities."

COVENANTERS.

Charles alarmed at a combination so general and so violent, appointed the marquis of Hamilton, his high commissioner, with powers to treat with the covenanters. When he came to Scotland, he took up his residence in Dalkeith House, which belonged to the crown, not thinking it safe to enter Edinburgh, where there were upwards of sixty thousand people assembled.

Deputies being sent to entreat him to come and lodge in Holyrood palace, he, upon certain conditions, consented, and set out accompanied by the lords of the privy-council and such of the nobility and gentry as were well affected to his cause; but before he was half way, he was met by the whole body of covenanters, who had assembled at Edinburgh, (amongst whom were about six hundred clergymen dressed in their black gowns,) more with a view of displaying their own strength than honouring the king's commissioner. When he opened his commission, neither party would come to terms,

and he considering it in vain to treat with, and not very safe to reside among people in such a frame of mind, returned to London.

He afterwards made other two journies to Edinburgh, with more ample power and new concessions, without being able to come to terms with the covenanters, who having unanimously resolved on war, appointed Lesly their general. Their operations began by an attack on Edinburgh castle, which the governor, Patrick Holden, surrendered on demand, being neither provided with men nor provisions to stand a siege. Their next enterprise was on the house of Dalkeith, which also surrendered on demand, and being well furnished with military stores, they removed them to Edinburgh castle. The covenanters having resolved that a fortification should be erected at Leith, the work was begun and carried on with such alacrity, that, besides the men who laboured for hire, an incredible number of volunteers assisted, among whom were noblemen and gentlemen of high rank; even ladies of rank and distinction, and other females surmounted the delicacy of their sex, put their hands to the work, and carried the materials, happy if, in any way, they could promote so pious a cause.

The marquis of Montrose having defeated the covenanters at Kilsyth, threatened Edinburgh with destruction, unless the prisoners of the king's party were relieved. His demands were immediately complied with, and in order to protect the city from the danger that threatened it, the town council caused a proclamation be made by beat of drum, forbidding any of the inhabitants to leave the city without their consent, under the penalty of a £1000 Scots, the loss of their freedom, and forfeiture of all their effects within the city, to be applied to its defence; and all burgesses absent, were commanded to return within forty-eight hours, under the like penalty; and for the greater security of the city, all householders were required, within forty-eight hours, to give into the magistrates a list of the names and quality of their lodgers, under the penalty of £1000 Scots, and the loss of their freedom for ever; and for preventing riots by night, a strong party of the trained

band were ordered to guard the city from eight o'clock p.m. to six a.m.; and a new port or gate was made at the foot of Leith Wynd, and another at the Pleasance.

1640.—PARLIAMENT HOUSE.—*Erected.*

The parliament square was anciently the churchyard of St. Giles', and the common cemetery of the city; the declivity on the south side to the Cowgate, on which Sir William Forbes' bank, and other buildings are erected, being called the lower churchyard. There being no place but the Tolbooth, previous to this period, for holding the courts of parliament and other public assemblies, the town council, in the year 1631, made a proposal to the citizens, that a building should be erected for these purposes, and they having come forward and subscribed liberally; a parliament house was, in that year, founded at the west side of St. Giles' church, on the site of the manse. The building was not finished till this year, having been nine years in erecting. It had a finely arched wooden roof covered with lead. It appears by the treasurer's books, from the year 1632 to 1640, to have cost £11,600 sterling, of which sum £4666 was raised by subscription, and the remainder advanced by the city. The building was sixty feet high in the back part, but on account of the inequality of the ground, the north and east fronts were only forty feet. It was one hundred and thirty-three feet long by ninety-eight broad in the widest end, and sixty in the narrowest. The hall in which the parliament met, was one hundred and twenty-two feet long by forty-nine broad. At the south end a high throne was erected for the sovereign; round the room were wooden seats for accommodating the bishops and nobility; and in the middle were forms for the representatives of counties and burghs.* On the outside of a wooden partition, was a pulpit, where a sermon was preached at the opening of parliament; behind which was a small gallery, where the public heard the debates of the house. Over the original entrance from the east, were the arms of Scotland, with allegorical figures of mercy and truth for supporters, and

* The Parliament of Scotland consisted but of one house composed of the three estates.

the inscription, *Stant his felicia regna*; under the arms, the motto, *Uni unionem*.

1640.—TOLBOOTH.

This building, which was erected in 1561, as above stated, had, from that period, been used as the parliament house, court rooms, &c., as also for the confinement of debtors and felons, was, this year, wholly disused for any other purpose than that of a gaol, except the ground floor, which was let out as shops.

1641.—CHARLES I.—*Visits Edinburgh.*

Notwithstanding the differences that subsisted between the king and his subjects, on the score of religion, when he visited Scotland this year, he was sumptuously entertained by the citizens of Edinburgh, at an expense of £12,016 3s. 4d. Scots, £1001 6s. 1½d. sterling.

1645.—PLAGUE.—*In Edinburgh.*

This pestilence raged so much at this period in the city, that a parliament which had been summoned to meet in it, on second July, was held at Stirling. All the debtors were, with the consent of their creditors, relieved from prison; and the town council agreed to pay Joannes Pauletius, M.D. £80 Scots monthly, to visit those affected. This is the last time that this dreadful malady made its appearance in the city.

1647.—LADY YESTER'S CHURCH.—*Founded.*

This church is situated nearly opposite the royal infirmary, and owes its origin and name to Margaret Ker, Lady Yester, who, this year, gave to the citizens 10,000 merks Scots, to build a church, and 5000 merks to be laid out for the maintenance of a minister to officiate therein. The town council having laid out the whole of these two sums in the erection of the building, this pious lady thereafter gave them 5000 merks more to enable them to pay the minister's stipend.

1647.—BURGH OF PORTSBURGH.

The superiority of this burgh was, this year, purchased by the town council of Edinburgh, from Sir Adam Hepburn, for 27,500 merks.

TRON CHURCH.—*Opened for Public Worship.*

This church, which stands in the High Street, at the point where the two bridges, leading to the south and north parts of the city meet, went originally under the name of "Christ's Church," but seems to have derived its present name from a tron or public weighing machine that stood near it. The town council intended originally to have covered it with copper, and in 1644, purchased 1000 stones weight of that material at Amsterdam, for the purpose; but the money paid for it, being required before it was used, the town council sold it, and covered the church with lead and slate. The building was founded in 1637, but for want of money went on very slowly, and was only this year so far completed, as to be fit for public worship being performed in it. It was not entirely finished till 1661. The expense of this edifice cost about £6000 sterling. On the north front, over the door, is this inscription: "*Ædem hanc Christo et ecclesiæ sacrarunt cives Edinburgeni, anno MDCXLI.*"

During its erection, David Mackall, merchant in Edinburgh, bequeathed 3000 merks Scots, in trust, to the magistrates, for the purpose of maintaining a minister to officiate in it every Sabbath morning from six o'clock to a quarter past seven.

1648.—PLAIDS.—*Punishment for wearing them.*

The town council enraged at the little attention paid by the ladies and other females residing within the city, to their several ridiculous enactments against wearing plaids; being however determined that they should be obeyed, farther enacted, That all women, of whatever condition, presuming to wear plaids about their heads in the streets, churches, or market places, should not only forfeit them, but be punished at the discretion of the magistrates, and ordered the town's officers

and city guard to seize the plaids of all offenders, and apply them to their own use. And if any of these officers proved remiss or negligent in putting this act into execution, they were ordered to be imprisoned and deprived of their office.

1648.—TOWN GUARD.

The citizens being at this period obliged alternately to watch by night, found this duty, as the city increased, very inconvenient. The town council, to relieve them of so disagreeable a duty, commuted their services into money, for maintaining a regular guard; and for the better security of the city, ordered a company of sixty men to be raised for six months; the captain's pay to be £11 2s. 3d.; the lieutenant's £2; two sergeants £1 5s. each; three corporals £1 each; and the common men 15s. sterling each, monthly.

1649.—EXECUTION OF MONTROSE.

The Scottish parliament passed an ordinance, disapproving of the execution of Charles I., and proclaiming his son Charles II. king of Great Britain; at the same time declaring, that previous to being admitted to exercise the royal authority, he should be obliged to subscribe the covenant. Commissioners were sent to Breda, where Charles was residing, to invite him to assume the sceptre, but he declined doing so on the terms proposed to him, till he was advised by the more prudent of his councillors to submit to those restrictions, in the hope of being soon unconditionally placed on the throne. Charles appointed the marquis of Montrose captain-general of Scotland, and that nobleman being determined to place the king on his native throne on more easy terms than those proposed to him by the rigid covenanters, embarked at Hamburgh with about six hundred Germans, chiefly commanded by Scots exiles, and landed in the Orkneys. His design was to penetrate to the Highlands, trusting that all the royalists throughout the kingdom would rise in support of their young monarch's cause.

The covenanters, not wishing the king placed on the throne

by such a champion, sent Lesly and Holborn against him with an army of four thousand men. Strahan an experienced officer, was sent before with a body of horse to obstruct his passage. Montrose had advanced beyond the pass of Invercarron, on the confines of Ross-shire, when he was attacked by Strahan's cavalry, and suffered a total overthrow. After his defeat, he wandered about for some days in the disguise of a peasant, till betrayed by a false friend to Lesly. He was then conducted as far as Dundee, in the same mean habit he had assumed as his disguise. At Edinburgh, he was met at the Watergate by the magistrates, city guard, and executioner, and placed in an elevated chair in a cart, to which he was pinioned with cords. The executioner pulled off the hat of the marquis, and rode before the cart with his livery coat and bonnet on. In this manner, the gallant marquis, preceded by his principal officers, fettered together in couples, was conducted to the common gaol, amidst an immense crowd of spectators, who, so far from approving of these studied indignities, lamented in tears his sad reverse of fortune. Proscribed by a former attainder, he was condemned without the formality of a trial, and hanged on a gibbet thirty feet high; his head was affixed to the gaol, and his limbs were sent to, and exposed on, the gates of Aberdeen, Perth, Stirling, and Glasgow. Thus perished the illustrious and gallant Graham, at the age of thirty-eight.

1650.—PRINTING.—*Its progress in Scotland to the reign of Charles II.*

Printing, of all arts the most conducive to the advantage of literature, was invented about the middle of the fifteenth century, but its origin is involved in much uncertainty, no less than fifteen cities and a greater number of individuals laying claim to the honour. It appears to have been introduced into Scotland in the year 1509, there being a breviary printed in that year, which consists of two volumes, composed by the bishop of Aberdeen, for the use of the cathedral, preserved in the advocates' library. The title-page of the first, and some leaves at the end are wanting. The second volume, which

was printed in 1510, has at the beginning a calendar, and at the end these words, "*Opido Edinburgensi impresso jussu et impensis honorabilis viri Walteri Chepman ejusdem opidi Morcatoris quarto die Junii Millesimo ccccc deeimo.*"

Thomas Davidson, king's printer, who, in 1540, printed the acts of parliament, is the *first Scots printer whose name is on record*. This book, which is preserved in the advocates' library, is very beautifully executed, especially when taken into consideration that it is printed on vellum. In the same year, Davidson printed a translation of Boetius on paper. Sometime after, Robert Lekprivik, the king's printer, had printing presses at Edinburgh, St Andrew's, and Stirling, and printed the acts of parliament from the reign of James I. downwards, as also, a number of other books.

An art which tended to spread facts and diffuse opinions so widely, soon became an object of jealousy both to church and state. In 1563, the general assembly took the press under its direction, and prohibited all books concerning religion to be printed, till the printers had obtained, not only licence* from the civil magistrate, but also the approbation of the church. Although an exclusive privilege was, by royal patent, bestowed on printers, of vending or reprinting, for a limited period, those books† which they had published; yet the occupation seems to have been by no means profitable; for even the king's printer, who was also printer to the church, was in so distressed circumstances as to be obliged repeatedly to implore‡ aid from the church, and he at last received a salary of £50 from it, on account of his poverty and the great expense he had been put to in purchasing types.

A folio bible was printed at Edinburgh in 1576, by Thomas Bassandyne; *Buchanani Historia*, by Alexander Arbuthnot, king's printer, in 1582; and a folio bible by Andrew Hart, in 1610.§ This last was so much esteemed, that many subsequent impressions of the bible bore upon its title-page, "*Conform to the edition printed by Andrew Hart.*"

* Book of the Universal Kirk, MS. p. 19, July 27, 1563; p. 90, July 7, 1568.

† Ames, p. 575.

‡ Book of the Universal Kirk, p. 112, 8th March, 1569.

§ Watson's Hist. of Printing, pref. pp. 8—10.

Nefield, Waldgrave, Raban, Bryson, and Young, with those above named, are counted among the early supporters of the Scottish press. Young and Evan Tyler were joint printers to Charles I., in whose reign printing fell into decay. Tyler deserted his master's cause, and became printer to Cromwell. He was obliged to fly, a sentence of forfeiture having passed against him at Scone, in 1650, when Charles II. was in Scotland; but Cromwell prevailing, Tyler assigned his patent to some stationers at London, who sent Christopher Higgins with several English journeymen to Scotland. These carried on business at Leith, which chiefly consisted in reprinting newspapers published in London. Higgins dying, Patrick Ramsay, a Scotsman, was appointed overseer of the work, but the business not turning out a profitable concern, the proprietors sold it to several booksellers, who divided and set up distinct printing offices.

Andrew Anderson, a printer in Glasgow, having gone to Edinburgh, and commenced business, prevailed on the printers there, to apply for a patent to be taken out in his name alone, although they were to be jointly vested with the office of king's printer. They succeeded in their application, and obtained so broad a patent, that no one in the kingdom durst print any book, *from a bible to a ballad*, without licence from Anderson. Soon thereafter, the partners differing among themselves, sold their respective interests in the patent to Anderson's widow, who thus having become possessed of a monopoly of printing in Scotland, made the most of such unlimited privileges.

1650.—MONS MEG.

This cannon appears to have made a noise in the world at the nuptials of Queen Mary with the dauphin of France, it being on record that "certain pyanaris for their labours in raising Monss out of her lair, and for finding and carrying her bullet, after she was shot, frae Waldie Muir, back to the castle Edinburgh, a distance of two miles, 10s." On 24th December, this year, the castle having been surrendered to Cromwell, on honourable terms, after a siege of more than two months, in

the list of ordnance delivered by the governor, one item is, "The great iron murderer, called Muckle Megg."

1650.—CROMWELL.—*Invades Scotland and takes possession of Edinburgh.*

Charles II. having come to terms with the Scottish commissioners, arrived at the mouth of the river Spey, but before being permitted to land, was obliged to ratify the covenant. He was received at Edinburgh with apparent respect, and a retinue and equipage suitable to his rank were appointed him; in other respects he was merely a nominal king, all the powers of royalty being retained by Argyle and his associates of the covenant. Charles, who was gay and careless in his disposition, might have submitted to his political insignificance, but the tedious sermons and prayers to which he was condemned to listen, containing invectives against the evil designs of his father and grandfather, the idolatry of his mother, and his own sinful connexion with wicked persons, was a penance which he endured with ill-disguised impatience.

The Scots by receiving him among them, incurred the displeasure and excited the alarm of the English republicans, who determined at once to carry the war into Scotland. Cromwell was raised to the rank of captain-general of all the forces in England, and having received the command of the expedition against Scotland, he hastened thither with an army of sixteen thousand veteran soldiers. Lesly the commander of the Scottish army, had securely intrenched himself in a fortified camp, flanked by the fortifications of Leith, and batteries erected on the Calton-hill. Cromwell finding it impossible to dislodge him from the trenches, or provoke him forth to the plain, retreated to Musselburgh, and his rear being at sametime attacked by Montgomery and Strahan, he sustained considerable loss. From Musselburgh, Cromwell retired to Dunbar, but returned and encamped on the Pentland hills. Lesly, by a skilful movement, intercepted his supplies from the coast, and he found it necessary again to retire to Dunbar, to preserve his communication with the English fleet. The Scottish army be-

ing at this time in want of provisions, chancellor Loudoun sent the following letter to the provost of Edinburgh:—

“MY LORD PROVEST,

“The best service you can do your Brethren, is to send out bread and chees, or other meat, to give them for this night and the morrow morning, for they will seek no more untill the Lord deliver us and them, or declare his pleasure in the contrary. Send out the Baxters with their own bread, and Hors together; accommodat them all that you can, for truly they deserve it, and God is hitherto with them to their comfort. Send your provisions in by the other side of Curstorphin, we ar drawn np from bewest Curstorphin Meadow to the west along the bray syd. Let Mr. John Drummond cum along with it, to distribute and order it ryhtlie. You ar desired to stand to your arms; ply the Lord and his throne with strong prayers and supplication for us and for his caus. It is easie with him, if he will, to deliver us, and their is noe help for us but in his name.

“We command you to God, and rests your assured friends.

“(Signed) LOUDOUN.”

Addressed “For the Lord Provest and Baillyies of Edinburgh, in hast.”

Cromwell was so straitened for provisions, that he meditated a retreat into England, but was spared that mortification by the fanatical frenzy of the clergy. The Scottish army, instead of being under the authority of their general, was regulated by a committee of clergymen, who purged it of all profane and uncovenanted persons, amounting to nearly four thousand, among whom were eighty of the most experienced officers; they then fancied they were a body of saints, and consequently invincible, and declared that the Lord had, by revelation, assured them of victory, and would deliver the sectarians and heretical army into their hands, together with Agag (Cromwell.) Puffed up with this imaginary revelation,* they compelled Lesly, in opposition to his prudent remonstrances, to quit his advantageous position, and descend into the plain to

* Sir Edward Wilkin's Discourses, p. 178.

give battle to Cromwell's army. When Cromwell observed the Scottish army descending, he exclaimed with exultation, "They are coming down to us: the Lord has delivered them into our hands!" Before they could be drawn up in battle array, Cromwell attacked them and gained an easy victory. When the news of the defeat of the Scottish army reached Edinburgh, the lord provost and magistrates, at the request of chancellor Loudoun, together with a number of clergymen and others,* left the city, and fled to the head-quarters of the Scottish army at Stirling. On 7th September, Cromwell took possession of Edinburgh and Leith, but did not make himself master of the castle till the end of December.

1650.—RESTALRIG CHURCH.

Ordered by the general assembly to be demolished, because it was a monument of idolatry.

1651.—UNIVERSITY.—*Endowed by Cromwell.*

Amidst the turbulence of faction, and the cares of an usurped dominion, Cromwell seems not to have forgotten the interests of learning, he having endowed this college with an annuity of £200 sterling.

1652.—EDINBURGH.—*Without civic rulers.*

The magistrates having, as above stated, on Cromwell's approach, in September, 1650, fled to Stirling, created great confusion in the city; but the prudent part of the citizens, to prevent its ruin, assembled the remaining citizens, and chose from among their numbers thirty of the most judicious and experienced, as a committee to manage the affairs of the city, and treat of such matters with Cromwell and his troops as were necessary in their present distressing situation, till the legal administration should be resumed. While the English commissioners for settling the affairs of Scotland were sitting at Dalkeith, a deputation of the citizens waited upon them, and solicited restitution of their magistrates. The previous

* Coun. Reg. v. 17, p. 291, 292.

grants of the political constitution of the burgh having been examined by the Commissioners, they, on 20th January, restored to the citizens their civic rulers as formerly. The committee who had been appointed in 1650, had managed the public concerns of the city, for fifteen months, with such moderation and prudence, that, at the restoration of the town council, they not only received the thanks of their fellow-citizens, but a more solid mark of their approbation was conferred upon them, by legally* confirming their whole acts and deeds during their management.

1653.—FORNICATION.—*Punished by standing on the Pillory.*

Christopher Little, and Margaret Jamieson, were tried at Edinburgh for theft and fornication, before two of the commissioners appointed in 1652 by the parliament of the commonwealth of England, for administering justice to the people of Scotland in criminal cases. The prisoners denied the theft, but acknowledged the fornication, and submitted themselves to the mercy of the court.

The jury, after hearing evidence, unanimously found the prisoner, Jamieson, guilty of stealing, but acquitted the prisoner, Little, of that crime. They farther found both prisoners, in terms of their own confession, guilty of fornication, and the court sentenced them to pay £40 Scots, and in case of refusal, to be kept prisoners for eight days, and fed on bread and small drink, and next market day to stand one hour bare-headed on the pillory; the prisoner, Little, then to be set at liberty, but Jamieson, for theft, to be put in the house of correction.

LEITH.—*A citadel erected in it.*

A number of English families which Oliver Cromwell brought to Scotland, having settled at Leith, found themselves so oppressed by the citizens of Edinburgh, as superiors of that town, that they applied to general Monk for relief, who wrote several letters to Cromwell, their patron, setting forth their grievances, and the great hardships under which they laboured; also representing that, should they be obliged to return to

* Coun. Reg. v. 18, p. 14.

England, the army would suffer considerably, as they had been of great service to it. Cromwell appointed Monk and two of the Scottish judges to settle all disputes between the citizens of Edinburgh and the inhabitants of Leith; but these parties not having had an opportunity of attending to this matter, during the time of session, its decision was referred to the council of state in Scotland.

The citizens of Edinburgh becoming alarmed, lest by these proceedings they should be deprived of their superiority, and especially as they had had information that the English intended to fortify Leith with walls, appointed a committee of their number to investigate thoroughly into their rights and privileges over Leith. These reported as follows:—

“The Committee haveing long and seriouslie debated, and considered the heavie prejudice arysing to this Burgh, if a frie trade sall be continued in Leith, or any farther liberties granted to the inhabitants thair of, by his Highnes or his Counsall heir: and being informed that there is ane resolution to fortifie Leith presentlie with strong wallis of stone and lyme round about, which the Committee conceaves may prove dangerous to the interest of this Burgh.

“Thairfoir, and for preventing of these prejudices, their opinion is, that the Lord Provost, or some otheris may be impowered to deall with the Lord General Monk, or others in authoritie, and to try if they may be induced rather to build there an convenient Cittiedaill; and if need be, is to make to his Lordship, in name of the good Town, ane offer of ane considerable sounge of money towards the said work, upon condition, that the privileges and liberties of this Burgh in relation to Leith, with all uther their auntient Rights and Liberties may be of new confirmed by his Highnes (Cromwell) to stand as in former tymes befoir any Guarrisone was put in Leith.”

Upon the above report being taken into consideration by the council, they appointed commissioners, who waited on general Monk at Dalkeith, and represented to him the embarrassed state of the city affairs. Monk informed the commissioners, that he had received an express order from the protector, either to fortify the town of Leith, or erect a citadel

at South or North Leith, as he should deem most convenient ; but professing great friendship towards the citizens of Edinburgh, he stated, that he was of opinion that the fortifying of Leith might prove prejudicial to the commerce and privileges of Edinburgh, therefore, he thought it most advisable for the citizens to contribute towards the building of a citadel, and out of regard to the city, he would only request of them the sum of £5,000 sterling, towards its erection.

Monk's demand having been taken into consideration by the town council, assisted by two hundred and thirty-nine of the principal citizens, specially summoned to give their advice on this extraordinary occasion, they were unanimously of opinion, that it would be better to give the sum demanded by the general, than risk the bad consequences with which a refusal might be attended, provided that assurance was given, that their ancient rights, privileges, and immunities over the town of Leith should be ratified and confirmed in as ample a manner as they enjoyed them before a garrison was placed in it.

1655.—NEWSPAPER.—*The first printed in Edinburgh.*

The first newspaper supposed to have been printed in Scotland, was entitled, "*Mercurius Scoticus, or a true character of affairs in England, Ireland, Scotland, and other foreign parts, collected for publique satisfaction,*" which was published weekly, and consisted of eight pages small quarto. The first number was issued on 5th August, 1651, but neither the place where it was printed, nor the name of the printer are mentioned in it, however, it is supposed to have been printed at Leith. It was but a short-lived publication, having, in November, 1652, given place to a paper published at London, and reprinted at Leith, entitled, "*A Diurnal of some passages and affairs.*" This paper was also of short duration, it having been superseded in less than a year by another, entitled, "*Mercurius Politicus*, comprising the sum of intelligence, with the affairs and designs now on foot in the three nations of England, Ireland, and Scotland, in defence of the commonwealth, and for information of the people. *Ita vertere seria, Hor. de art poet.* Printed at London, and reprinted at Leith." This paper generally

consisted of from eight to sixteen pages, and was, in 1655, reprinted in Edinburgh, which is said to have been the first time that a newspaper was put to press in the city.

1659.—HERIOT'S HOSPITAL.—*Opened.*

The building of this edifice, which was suspended by the national disturbances, was resumed in 1642, and finished in 1650, at an expense of upwards of £30,000 sterling. After the battle of Dunbar by Cromwell, it was converted into an infirmary for his sick and wounded soldiers, and continued to be used for that purpose till 15th March, 1658, when a committee of the governors waited on general Monk, (then commander of the English army,) and not only offered to fit up a house with all convenience for their reception, but to keep it in repair, and grant additional salaries to the medical attendants. These terms having been accepted, the soldiers were removed to a new infirmary in the Canongate; and on 11th April, this year, the hospital was opened for the reception of the sons of burgesses, when thirty boys were admitted, and in August thereafter, they were increased to forty.

1660.—CHARLES II.'S RESTORATION.

Every circumstance attending the restoration of Charles, seemed to promise a happy and tranquil reign. So great was the joy on that occasion, in Edinburgh, that the town council caused a sumptuous banquet to be made at the cross, and general rejoicings took place throughout the city. They sent Charles a present of £1000 sterling, who was so well pleased at these indications of their loyalty, that he sent them the following letter:—

“CHARLES R.

“Trusty and well-beloved we greet you well.—The affection we have to our good toun of Edinburgh, and the expressions we have received of their dutie and fidelitie in our service, by William Thomsone, your agent and clerk, hath inclined us to grant a ratification and new gift of the voluntarie imposition on Aile, Beer, and Wyn. We have also thought fit to let you know, that we intend in dew tyme to grant a more

particular conformation of your former charters, rights, and privileges, and what other can in justice be proposed for the improvement of the same. So not doubting of the continuance of your zeal in our service, we bid you fairwell.

“ By his majesty’s command,

“ (Signed) LAUDERDALE.”

Dated at Whitehall, 26th September, 1660.

The magistrates took special care to obtain the grant promised in his majesty’s letter, for on 18th December thereafter, they received power to levy, for eleven years, one-third of a penny sterling, on every pint of ale, and twopence on every pint of wine consumed within the city.

1660.—STAGE COACH TO LEITH.

The town council granted licence to Adam Woodcock, to establish a stage coach betwixt Edinburgh and Leith; the whole fare to be one shilling, and for a single individual, fourpence.

Newspaper.—MERCURIUS POLITICUS.

The following change was made in February, on the title-page of this paper. The words, “ In defence of the commonwealth,” were left out, and in their place were substituted, “ Published by order of parliament.” At the end of the paper, were these words, “ Edinburgh, reprinted by Christopher Higgins, in Hart’s Close, over against the Tron church, 1660.”

1661.—WITCHCRAFT.

It is not to be wondered at, that innocent persons should have been convicted of crimes, which were impossible for them to commit, when the town council of Edinburgh granted to William Johnston, baron bailie of Broughton, “ all the goods and chattels of women condemned for witchcraft within his jurisdiction.” Hence it was the interest of this magistrate to have as many innocent old women, residing within the barony, converted into witches as he could.

1661.—MERCURIUS CALEDONIUS.

On 8th January, this year, a newspaper under the title of "*Mercurius Caledonius*,"* comprising the affairs now in agitation in Scotland, with a survey of foreign intelligence," was published at Edinburgh weekly, by Thomas Sydserf, son of the bishop of Orkney. It consisted of eight pages, and at the foot of the last, were these words, "Edinburgh, printed by a Society of Stationers, in the year 1661." This paper expired in three months, and was succeeded by "*The Kingdoms Intelligencer* of the affairs now in agitation in Scotland, England, and Ireland, together with foreign intelligence; to prevent false news. Published by authority."

MONTROSE'S BODY REINTERRED IN ST. GILES'.

The mutilated remains of the marquis, who was executed in 1651, were raised and carried from the abbey church to that of St. Giles', and buried in the tomb of his grandfather. The members of parliament, and magistrates of Edinburgh, attended the procession in their robes; the streets through which it passed were lined with soldiers; all the bells in Edinburgh and Canongate were ringing, and "the great common bell jawing and tolling." At lifting the corpse out of the abbey church, the whole cannons in the castle, and the soldiers drawn up on the streets, fired a volley; as the corpse was carried out of the church, a second volley was fired; and a third at the reinterment in St. Giles' church. The solemnities were concluded with a most sumptuous supper and banquet, at the marquis of Montrose's house, with concerts of music, and all sort of diversions; for at this funeral the friends of the deceased rejoiced, and his enemies mourned.

KING'S STABLES.

The superiority of these stables, which were situated near the West-Port, was sold to the town council this year, by James Boisland, for £1000 Scots, and upon being admitted gratis a guild brother of the city.

* A copy preserved in Advocates' Library.

1662.—POST OFFICE.

The first post between Scotland and Ireland was established this year. The privy-council gave Robert Mein, who was post-master general for Scotland, £200 sterling, to enable him to build* a packet boat to convey the mail between Portpatrick and Donaghadee.

1663.—CITADEL OF LEITH.

This citadel was in a great measure demolished at the restoration, and this year, the duke of Lauderdale received a gift of its site from Charles II., with the privilege of a free burgh of barony, and regality, with power to hold a weekly market, and a yearly fair. The citizens of Edinburgh, ever jealous of any encroachment on their favourite superiority over Leith, were determined to purchase this gift from the duke, who being well aware of their anxiety to obtain it, sold it to them at the exorbitant price of £6000 sterling.

PARLIAMENT.

The last in Scotland, in which the king presided, was held this year in the Tolbooth, immediately after the coronation of Charles II.

1644.—POPULATION.

The inhabitants in Edinburgh and Leith, amounted, at this period, to about 35,000.

1665.—KING'S BIRTH-DAY.—*Celebration of it in Edinburgh.*

The newspaper above referred to, called "*The Kingdoms Intelligencer*," &c., of 1st June, thus described the celebration of his majesty's birth-day:—"Edinburgh, May 29, 1665, being his majesty's birth and restoration day, was most solemnly kept by people of all ranks in this city. My lord commissioner, in his state, accompanied with his life guard on horseback, and Sir Andrew Ramsay, lord provost of

* Rec. of Privy Coun. No. 1, p. 186.

Edinburgh, bailies and council, in their robes, accompanied with all the trained bands in arms, went to church, and heard the bishop of Edinburgh, upon a text as fit as well apply'd for the work of the day: Thereafter, thirty-five aged men, in blue gowns, each having got thirty-five shillings in a purse, came up from the abbey to the great church, praying all along for his majesty. Sermon being ended, his grace entertained all the nobles and gentlemen with a magnificent feast and open table. After dinner, the lord provost and council went to the cross of Edinburgh, where was planted a green arbour, loaded with oranges and lemons, wine liberally running for divers hours at eight several conduits, *to the great solace of the indigent commons there.* Having drunk all the royal healths, which were seconded by the great guns from the castle, sound of trumpets and drums, volleys from the trained bands, and joyful acclamations from the people, they plentifully entertained the multitude. After which, my lord commissioner, provost, and bailies, went up to the castle, where they were entertained with all sorts of wine and sweetmeats; and returning, the lord provost countenanced all the neighbours of the city that had put up bonfires, by appearing at their fires, being in great numbers; which jovialness continued with ringing of bells and shooting of great guns till twelve o'clock at night."

1666.—EPISCOPACY RESTORED.—*Fifty-five Covenanters executed.*

Although Charles II., on his accession to the throne, had assured the presbytery of Edinburgh, that he was determined to support the church government as by law established, and by his coronation oath had bound himself to preserve it; yet the first parliament, which met on 1st January, 1661, recognised the divine prerogative of the king in all its extent; and indirectly repealed the covenant by an act to prevent its renewal without the king's consent. The presbyterian constitution, which Charles and his father had sworn to uphold, on condition of retaining or recovering the crown, was subverted by one sweeping act, which annulled all the decrees of parlia-

ment that had been passed the previous twenty-eight years; by which enactment, all the statutes in favour of episcopacy were renewed, while those which sanctioned presbytery, were annulled. Nine hundred clergymen were removed from their livings, who refused to procure presentations from their patrons, and induction from the bishops.

With few exceptions, the new incumbents were ignorant, careless, licentious and violent; and the people, indignant at the rigorous treatment of their beloved ministers, and disdaining the instruction of men so despicable and odious, deserted the parish churches, and resorted in crowds to the fields and woods, where they were edified and delighted by the ministrations of their cherished pastors. Such was the origin of *conventicles*; and the source of those persecutions and sufferings, which, during the present and succeeding reigns, agitated and afflicted the presbyterian church. Enormous fines were imposed on account of nonattendance on established worship, and other absurd pretexts, so much so, that in course of one session of parliament, £85,000 sterling was extorted from the subjects by these tyrannical exactions.

The people were strictly prohibited by law from assembling for the purpose of religious worship, except at such meetings as were by law established; all others were called *conventicles*, and all who assisted at them, were liable to be fined, imprisoned, or corporally punished, at the discretion of the privy-council. The western shires, which had been the principal sufferers, irritated by such manifold oppression, rose to arms. They surprised and disarmed a small body of the king's forces at Dumfries; and about two thousand renewed the covenant at Lanark; from thence they marched towards Edinburgh, still, however, professing loyalty and submission to the king, only requiring the re-establishment of the presbyterian religion, and of their former ministers. The city of Edinburgh was put in a posture of defence, the gates were shut and fortified with cannon from the castle; and as no person was allowed to leave the city without a pass, the covenanters were disap-

pointed of the expected aid of their friends. The gentlemen in the neighbouring shires were called to its defence. The college of justice formed themselves into a company* for the support of government, and were supplied with arms by the lord Lyon; and all the gentlemen in Edinburgh, who had horses, were ordered to assemble in the meal market there to be in readiness to march under the marquis of Montrose.

The covenanters dispirited by the desertion of nearly half their number, and fatigued by their long march, reached the Pentland hills, on 28th November, this year, where they were overtaken by general Dalziel with a body of cavalry. Though now reduced to eight hundred, they bravely repulsed several attacks of the assailants, but were at length overpowered and dispersed; about fifty were killed, and one hundred and fifty taken prisoners; twenty were executed at Edinburgh, ten of whom were suspended on the same gibbet, their heads stuck upon the city gates, and their arms sent to Lanark for a similar purpose; thirty-five were executed in the country before their own doors; and others were cruelly tortured, to extort from them discoveries concerning, what the council affected to consider, an extensive conspiracy. Many of them endured the torture with firmness, and met death with exaltation. One M'Kail, a young preacher, was tortured, with a view of extorting from him some important information which he was supposed to possess, by an instrument called "the boot," into which, after his leg was thrust, iron wedges were gradually driven by hammers, till the bones were broken, and the leg shockingly mangled. Having been thus tortured, he was afterwards dragged to execution, and expired in an ecstasy of joy, uttering, with his last breath, these sublime exclamations, "Farewell sun, moon, and stars! farewell kindred and friends! farewell world and time! farewell weak and frail body! Welcome eternity! welcome angels and saints! welcome Saviour of the world!" &c.

Notwithstanding these severities, the great mass of the people showed the firmest determination to support their civil

* They would now make an army.

and religious liberties. A ruinous civil war was the consequence; and proscriptions, imprisonment, banishment to the West Indies, and all the evils attendant on intestine commotion, disgraced the annals of the reign of Charles II.

1667.—PROVOST RECEIVES THE TITLE OF “LORD PROVOST.”

Charles II. gave Sir Alexander Ramsay a letter, stating, that the provost of Edinburgh should have the same precedence in Scotland, as the mayor of London has in England, and that no other provost should have the title of “Lord Provost.”

POST-OFFICE.

The magistrates of Aberdeen established a post this year, to and from Edinburgh, twice a-week, which was afterwards assumed by government.

1669.—ST. GILES' CHURCH.

An obscure room that was, at this period, in the north-west division of this edifice, went under the name of “*The Priest's Prison*,” because fornicators and adulterers used to be confined in it.* Sir George Gordon, of Haddo, having been long therein imprisoned for his royalty to Charles I.; and the division in which it was situated, having been thereafter fitted up as a church, went in consequence under the name of “*Haddo's Hole, or the New North Church*.”

1671.—PALACE OF HOLYROOD.

This building, which stands at the eastern extremity of the city, and at the bottom of the Canongate, has undergone various changes; and none of what now remains can lay claim to great antiquity, the ruins of the chapel excepted.

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 occasionally resided at this place. Below a niche in one of these towers, may still be seen, “JAC. REX.

* Coun. Reg. v. 4, p. 85.

V. SCOTORUM." During the minority of queen Mary, it was burned by the English forces, under the earl of Hartford. It was, however, soon thereafter repaired, and enlarged beyond its present size. It is said to have, at that time, consisted of five courts. A great part of this palace was burned by the soldiers of Cromwell. At the restoration it was again repaired and altered into its present form by 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 on the north-west angle of the inside of the square, "FVN. BE RO. MYLNE M.M. IVL. 1671."

1672.—HIGH COURT OF JUSTICIARY.

Its constitution was, this year, changed and modelled into the form it still retains. It now consists of five lords of the court of session, specially commissioned by the queen; a lord justice general, and lord justice clerk, the former of whom being merely nominal, was generally held by a nobleman of the first rank, but the office is now conjoined with that of the lord president of the court of session, and the salary has ceased; the latter from being an inferior officer soon advanced to considerable power and dignity, and in 1663, was declared one of the judges of the court by act of the privy-council, and he, in absence of the lord justice general, presides. When the judges sit in judgment, they are arrayed in scarlet robes, that of the lord justice clerk being faced with ermine, and those of the others with white satin. During the recess of the court of session, circuit courts are held in spring and autumn, by the judges of this court, in different parts of the kingdom, and four times a-year in Glasgow.

The cases which come before it are tried by a jury of fifteen, and the prosecutions are carried on in the name of the lord advocate, for his majesty's interest, as public prosecutor, and conducted in court by his lordship and his deputies, the solicitor general, and the agent for the crown. A majority of the jury either acquits or condemns the delinquent; unanimity in opinion, as by English law, not being required.

No appeal lies from this court to the house of lords. Its jurisdiction extends to all criminal cases, except high treason, which is tried by a special commission of *Oyer and Terminer*, acting in the English form, on the finding of a grand jury ; in which commission there must be three judges of the court of justiciary. By the jurisdiction act, a power of judging in appeals from inferior courts, when the subject in dispute does not exceed £12, was conferred on the circuit courts ; the process is summary, and the decision final.

1672.—PROVOST.—*A salary settled on him.*

Sir Andrew Ramsay having, by his influence obtained for the duke of Lauderdale £6000 sterling, as the price of the citadel of Leith ; and £5000 for the new impost, granted the town by the king, upon ale and wine, so far insinuated himself into the favour of his grace, that, by his influence, he had for ten successive years been elected provost of Edinburgh, and consequently preses of the convention of royal burghs ; by which, and by having a vote in parliament, he was very serviceable to Lauderdale ; who, in requital of his favours, obtained for him and his successors in office, an annual salary of £200 sterling. This seems to have been the first regular salary that was settled on the chief magistrate of the city. Sir Andrew, while he held the civic chair, conducted himself so tyrannically, by applying the common good of the city for the use of himself and his friends, and inventing new employments and unnecessary offices within the city, to provide for his dependants, that the citizens, weary of his yoke, resolved to turn him out at next election ; but he having had a majority, the citizens were forced to “intent a reduction of the election.” The case being submitted to the chancellor and president, they ordered an act to be passed in the common council of the city, declaring, that none should thereafter continue provost for more than two years ; and ordered this act to be sworn to by the present and every succeeding council.

1672.—WRITERS TO THE SIGNET.

As the number of writs that required to pass the signet increased, the members of the society became more numerous; and a practice began to prevail, of preparing writs out of the secretary's office. Although this custom afterwards became general, no change took place in the constitution of the society, who were still amenable to the authority of the deputy keeper and commissioners, till after the separation of these offices, when the members added to their business that of practitioners in the courts of law, and became as a body a constitute part of the college of justice, and their fees were, this year, taxed by the act of regulations. They have the exclusive privilege of preparing and signing all signatures presented to her majesty, or passed by the barons of exchequer, or for charters, or grants from the crown, bills for certain summonses, and many other writs issued in the queen's name, expedited under the signet.

1673.—HACKNEY COACHES.

There were, at this period, twenty in Edinburgh, but it does not appear they were under any municipal regulations.

1675.—SOLICITORS BEFORE THE SUPREME COURT.

Previous to the reformation, the only agents before the court, were advocates' clerks, and young gentlemen preparing for the bar, who made themselves acquainted with the forms of court, by relieving the practising advocates of the formal part of their labours; but after that period, persons acted as agents who were in neither of these situations, probably advocates' clerks out of employment, and young gentlemen who, as above stated, had assisted advocates, but could not attain to that honour, for by some means they must have made themselves acquainted with the business of the court. These must either have fallen under the censure of the court, or those who considered themselves exclusively entitled to act as agents, must have envied their increasing practice, and procured an act of parliament, to have them removed as intruders, which appears from the following act passed this year, viz:—"In respect, several

persons being neither Advocates, nor Advocates' Servants, do take upon them under the name of Agents to meddle and negotiate in processes, who are found to be of no use but troublesome to the lieges: That hereafter all these Agents be debarred the house, and not permitted to negotiate or manage processes, and recommend to the Lords of Session to see the same punctually observed."

1677.—TRON CHURCH.

A bell was, in 1672, placed in the spire of this church, which cost 1490 merks, eight shillings; and the clock belonging to the weigh-house was, this year, erected in it.

PENNY WEDDINGS.

At this period, the house of the new married pair was for a few days converted into a common inn, where every guest paid for what he ordered. The prices charged for eating on those occasions, appear to have been so exorbitant, that the town council, to redress such impositions, ordered, that in time coming, no person within their jurisdiction, presume at penny weddings, to charge more for a man's dinner, than twenty-four, and for a woman's, than eighteen shillings Scots.*

COFFEE-HOUSES.

The first opened within the city, was in a building in the Parliament Square.

1678.—WITCHCRAFT.

Major Weir, the celebrated Scottish wizard, was this year burned on the Castlehill. Innumerable superstitious notions prevailed against him. He was apparently a person of great external piety, yet indulged, it was alleged, in the most horrible crimes, amongst which, according to the belief of the age, sorcery was the chief. For above a century after his death, his house remained uninhabited, no one daring to encounter the horrors of a place in which it was supposed that all the powers of hell held their nightly revels.

* Coun. Reg. v. 28, p. 252.

1678.—STAGE COACH BETWEEN EDINBURGH AND GLASGOW.

The first attempt to establish one, was made this year, when a contract, dated 6th August, was entered into between the magistrates of Glasgow, and a merchant of Edinburgh, by which it was agreed that, "the said William Hume shall have in readiness ane sufficient strong coach, to run betwixt Edinbro' and Glasgow; to be drawn by sax able horses; to leave Edinbro' ilk monday morning, and return again (God willing) ilk Saturday night; the burgesses of Glasgow always to have a preference to the coach." As the undertaking was arduous, and could not be accomplished without assistance, the said magistrates agreed to give Hume two hundred merks a-year, for five years; and he engaged to run the coach for that period, whether passengers went or not, in consideration of his having actually received two years premium in advance. Even with this pecuniary aid, it appears the speculation proved unprofitable, and was soon abandoned.

1679.—EDINBURGH.—*Its citizens numbered.*

On account of the civil commotions at this period, government enjoined the magistrates of Edinburgh, to number the inhabitants within the city and suburbs, both men and women, from the age of sixteen to sixty, and deliver the same to the privy-council; also, to take an account of the names, quality, and professions of all lodgers or inmates, together with such persons as should thereafter arrive, and deliver the same, nightly, to the bailies, who were ordered to give it up before ten o'clock p.m. to the captain of the guard, and he was enjoined to deliver it to the major-general, or the officer next in command, under the penalty of £100 Scots.

No record appears to have been kept of this enumeration, but there is a paper in the possession of the session clerk, of Edinburgh, entitled, "a list of the hail possessors (of houses) in the different parishes," taken the previous year, by which the number of families appear to have been 3333; and on the supposition of there being five individuals in every

family, the total number of persons within the royalty, would amount to 16,665.

1680.—THE DUKE OF YORK AND HIS DUCHESS ARRIVE IN EDINBURGH.

In order that they might be received in the most pompous manner, the town council ordered the captains of the trained bands to select sixty men out of each of the sixteen companies of citizens, to attend their royal highnesses, apparelled in the best manner. The sixteen companies of these trained bands, were also ordered to attend on their entry into the city. The magistrates, during the duke and duchess's residence in Holyrood palace, invited them and their whole court to an entertainment in the parliament house, which cost £1231 13s. sterling, on which occasion the freedom of the city was presented to the duke, and one hundred and twenty-three of his attendants. During the duke's residence in the city, balls and masquerades were held in the palace of Holyrood; and it was at this period, that *tea* was first introduced at parties in Edinburgh. It is said that the duke was the first who projected the plan for building a bridge across the north loch.

EDINBURGH GAZETTE.

First published by authority.

THE POPE BURNED IN EFFIGY.

The students in Edinburgh, having bound themselves by a solemn oath to burn the pope in effigy at christmas, to prevent which, the magistrates, called out the military, and took some of them prisoners. The youths in the city having openly espoused their cause, burned the provost's house to the ground.

1681.—CORONATION OF THE LORD LYON OF SCOTLAND.

The lord Lyon, king at arms, is an officer of high rank, and great antiquity. He was anciently installed into his office with the ceremony of a coronation. The last gentleman crowned, was Sir Alexander Erskine of Cambo, baronet. The ceremony took place in the palace of Holyrood, on 27th July,

this year, when the crown was put on his head by the unfortunate duke of Albany and York, his majesty's commissioner. The solemnities on that occasion, were:—

I. The chair of state being placed upon a throne of two steps in height, under the royal canopy, in the chamber of presence; and the imperial crown, sceptre, and sword of state, having been placed on a table before the throne, the said table being covered with purple velvet, fringed with gold; his majesty's high commissioner was then conveyed by the officers of state, and the nobility, to the throne, when he sat down in the chair of state, the nobility standing on each side.

II. Then Sir Alexander Erskine was introduced in this manner:

1. The king's six trumpeters in their coats, two and two sounding.

2. The six pursuivants at arms in their coats, two and two.

3. The six heralds in their robes, two and two; the last five bearing the lord Lyon's regalia, thus: the eldest his crown, the second his robe, the third his surcoat, the fourth his collar of gold and medal pendant, the said collar being composed of three rows; and the fifth his baton.

III. Mr. Robert Innes, lyon-depute, having his patent under the great seal.

IV. The master of ceremonies.

V. The lord Lyon, supported by two baronets, viz.:—Sir William Sharp of Scotsraig, and Sir John Maitland, attended with six macers on either side, bearing their silver maces.

VI. Then having three several times done homage to his majesty's high commissioner, viz.:—at the door, in the middle of the chamber, and before the throne; those who carried the patent and regalia drew near to the chair of state; the rest of the heralds and pursuivants retiring to the windows; and the trumpeters to a place allotted for them.

VII. The master of ceremonies brought the lord Lyon to his majesty's high commissioner, and he kneeling down before him on a velvet cushion, was dubbed knight with the sword of state.

VIII. The master of ceremonies called for the patent

under the great seal, and gave it to one of the clerks of the privy-council, who read it aloud. He then delivered it to his royal highness, and thereafter to the lord Lyon, to whom he explained the king's pleasure, his duty, and the importance of the honour conferred upon him by so gracious a master.

IX. His royal highness caused the lord Lyon to swear the oath of allegiance, and take the declaration, the same being read by one of the clerks of the privy-council.

X. The master of ceremonies took the surcoat of arms, and gave it to his royal highness, who put it on the lord Lyon, saying, "I do vest you with this coat and robe of your office during all the days of your lifetime, which you shall wear on all honourable occasions, keeping the same free from all spot of treason, villany, and disgrace."

XI. The master of ceremonies took the crown, and delivered the same to his royal highness, who placed it on the lord Lyon's head, saying, "In the name of his most sacred majesty the king, I crown you, Sir Alexander Erskine of Cambo, bart., Lyon, King of Arms, throughout all the kingdom of Scotland, and the isles, colonies, and dependencies thereunto belonging, with all the powers, privileges, liberties, honours, and dignities, belonging to that office."

XII. The master of ceremonies gave the baton to his royal highness, who delivered it to the lord Lyon, saying, "I deliver to you this baton of your office, in token of that command and regal authority which his majesty gives you, over all who bear his majesty's arms under you, in this kingdom of Scotland."

XIII. The master of ceremonies then gave the collar to his royal highness, who put it about the lord Lyon's neck, saying, "This royal token, and badge of your master's favour, I give you, to be worn by you all the days of your life, in token of your precedency before all others of under degree and quality, in consequence of your good and faithful services done, and to be done."

XIV. Then his royal highness blessed the lord Lyon, and administered the oath in the terms following:—

"I shall defend the Catholic faith to the uttermost of my

power. I shall be leal and true, secret and serviceable, to our Sovereign Lord the King, and to all Estates, *that is to say*, to Emperors, Kings, Princes, Archdukes, Dukes, Marquises, Earls, Viscounts, Lords or Barons, Knights, Esquires, Gentlemen, Ladies, Widows, and Maidens of good fame, and shall forward their lawful business, upon their expense; and, what ambassage or message I take in hand to do, I shall do the same truly, without adding or taking from; I shall forbear all open vices, common bordells, common hazard, and common drinking in taverns."

"I shall fortify and defend the privileges of the noble office of arms with all my power, and shall never reveal any man's secrets, treason excepted."

"I shall observe and keep all the forenamed points. So help me God; and by my part of Paradise."

XV. Then one of the heralds, with sound of trumpet, proclaimed out of a window, "Sir Alexander Erskine of Cambo, Bart., Lyon, King at arms, throughout all the kingdom of Scotland, and the isles and dependencies thereunto belonging, with all the honours and privileges that to this office appertain."

XVI. His royal highness taking the lord Lyon by both hands, raised him, who, laying aside his crown, gave his royal highness his humble thanks, and then proclaimed, "A largess of the most high and mighty monarch, Charles, by the Grace of God, King of Scotland, England, France, and Ireland, defender of the Faith," &c.

XVII. Then by sound of trumpets, all the heralds and pursuivants proclaimed the same words out of the windows.

XVIII. The lord Lyon in his robes, collar, crown, and baton of command in his hand, was attended to the chamber from whence he came, in the same order as before, the heralds and pursuivants proclaiming round the court in their return, A Largess, *ut supra*.

1681.—WATER.—*First brought by pipes into the city.*

There is no mention of measures having been taken for supplying Edinburgh with water, so essential to the convenience

of a large city, previous to the year 1621, when an act of parliament* was passed, setting forth, that the magistrates were about to bring in water to the city from a distance, and conferring certain privileges on the citizens to enable them to carry their intentions into execution. It was not, however, till this year, that the first pipe for bringing water to the city was laid by one Peter Bruschi, a German plumber, residing at Newcastle, to whom the magistrates agreed to pay the sum of £2950 sterling, for laying a leaden pipe of three inches diameter, from Comiston, to a reservoir erected in the Castlehill, the highest part of the city, from whence it could be circulated through all the districts. Five public wells were at first erected in different quarters of the city, but those not having been found sufficient, were soon increased to ten.

That the funds of the city might not be applied for a purpose so beneficial to its inhabitants, the magistrates endeavoured to obtain the authority of parliament for imposing a tax upon the citizens, by way of *hearth money*, to defray the expense, but were disappointed in their scheme of thus oppressing the citizens.

1681.—MERCHANT COMPANY.

Long previous to this period, the merchants of Edinburgh formed a corporation, called the *Guildry*, from which, for many ages, the magistrates were exclusively chosen; but by act of parliament passed in the reign of James III., each of the incorporated trades in Edinburgh, was empowered to choose one of their number, to vote in the election of officers for the government of the city. The *Guildry* were, on 29th October, this year, incorporated by a charter from Charles II., under the title of "The company of Merchants of the city of Edinburgh," with many important privileges. The fees of entry, at this period, were ten shillings, besides two shillings yearly. A fee of five shillings was charged apprentices on being bound to a member of the company.

1681.—GREYFRIAR'S CHURCH.

It having no bell at this period, to summon the people to worship, the town council, to supply this defect, caused the bell formerly belonging to the Tron church, be placed in its steeple.

1682.—ADVOCATES' LIBRARY.—*Founded.*

The plan for establishing this library, was projected by Sir George Mackenzie, lord advocate, and proposed by him at a meeting of the faculty, held on 11th December, 1680. The library was this year founded.

SURGEONS.—*Separated from the Barbers.*

The surgeons and apothecaries having been, by an act of council, dated 15th February, 1657, united by mutual consent into one community, they entirely laid aside the barber craft, which occasioned an act of council to be passed on 26th July, this year, recommending to the corporation to supply the town with a sufficient number of persons qualified *to shave and cut hair*, who should continue dependant upon the surgeons.

MONS MEG.

This large piece of ordnance, which weighs six and a half tons, is composed of a number of iron bars, held firmly together by strong hoops of the same metal, in the form of a cask.

In firing a salute this year, in honour of James, duke of York, Meg unfortunately sustained some damage, in having part of the hoop next the touch-hole blown away. The disaster is thus referred to by Robert Fergusson the poet:

“ Oh Willawins! Mons Meg for you,
’Twas firing cracked thy muckle mou.”

1684.—CHARLES II.'S STATUE.

In the Parliament Square there is a fine equestrian statue, in metal, of Charles II. standing upon a pedestal. This figure, which is in the Roman dress, holding in the right hand a trun-

cheon, was cast in Holland at the expense of the citizens,* and cost £215 sterling. In honour of the restoration, it was placed by the magistrates in the Parliament Square, instead of one of Oliver Cromwell's, which had been intended to be erected.

1684.—LIGHTING THE STREETS.

The *bowets* beforementioned, having been found inconvenient, or of little service, the town council ordered a lantern, with a candle in it, to be hung out at the first story of every house, from 29th October to 1st March, and to burn from five to ten o'clock in the evening, under the penalty of five merks Scots, for every omission.

MAGISTERIAL STATE COACHES.

Considerable expense having been yearly incurred by the magistrates in coach hires, the council ordered two coaches from London for their use, and four grey horses.

1685.—EXCHANGE.—*Erected.*

This building, which was erected this year, stood in the middle of the Parliament Square. It had a range of piazzas for the accommodation of merchants transacting business. But attached to their former place of meeting at the cross, this convenience was never used by them.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS.

The practice of physic having been greatly abused in Edinburgh by foreign impostors, quacks, and illiterate persons of both sexes, who, without the least knowledge of the learned science, practised as physicians to the great danger of the health and lives of his majesty's subjects; to prevent those impostors from practising, Charles II., by charter, dated 27th November, 1681, erected the physicians of Edinburgh into a body politic, under the title of "The Royal College of Physicians," which charter was this year ratified by parliament, and empowered them to regulate the practice of physic

* Maitland, b. 2, p. 185.

within the city of Edinburgh, town of Leith, and districts of Canongate, West-Port, Pleasance, and Potterrow, and to visit at least twice a year, all apothecaries' shops within the above bounds, and destroy all insufficient and spurious drugs.

1685.—JAMES VII. PROCLAIMED AT EDINBURGH.

Although little mercy could be expected by the presbyterians of Scotland from a prince who had already let loose against them all the rage of persecution, yet when the account of Charles' death reached the city, the lord provost, magistrates, and town council, in their robes of office, proceeded to the cross bareheaded, accompanied by the lord Lyon, king-at-arms, and his heralds in their coats of arms, together with the lord chancellor, the lord treasurer, and the rest of the officers of state, the lords spiritual and temporal, and the lords of session in their robes. The procession walked through the trained bands, which were drawn up on both sides of the street from the parliament house to the cross, which having ascended, the lords chancellor, and Lyon, king-at-arms, proclaimed James king with the usual solemnities; after which, the privy-council met and despatched a letter to James, giving him an account of what had taken place, to which the following answer was received:—

“James Rex,—*Trustie and weel beloved, we greit you well.* Having received yesterday from our Secretarie Loudone your verie loyall and dewtyfull address, we have thought fit to let you know, that it is verie acceptable to us, and switable to that zeal and loyalty you have at all times expressed in the reign of our lait dearest and royall brother of blessed memory; and from these early and ample expressions of your dewty to us, we are sae much perswaded of your sincere resolutioun to continew the same; that we are highly satisfied therewith; and doe assure you, that upon all occasiones we will shaw our kyndnes to you, and that to our good toun of whose concearnes in everie thing that may contribute to your and ther weel-being, we will have a particular caire, assuring you withall, that we are so sensible of your former services since you entered into the magistracie of that our good toun, as we think fitt to

returne you oure heartie thanks, and to assure you, that you shall meitt with the good effects thereof, when ane opportunity shall be offered to us for the same.

“So not doubting your continewing to act faithfully and vigorously in our service, be bid you fairweal.

“Given at our Court at Whythall, the 28th day of February, 1685-years, and of our reign the first year. By his majesty’s command,

“(Signed) DRUMMOND.”

The citizens were so transported with joy at receipt of this letter, that the town council ordered a beautiful box of ebony to be made in order to preserve it.

1686.—CITY RIOTS.

The public attendance at mass by the chief officers of state, excited this year a tumult in the city. The chancellor’s lady, and other persons of distinction were insulted while returning from their chapel. One of the rioters, a journeyman baker, having been taken, the privy-council ordered him to be whipped through the Canongate. Whilst the officers were putting this order into execution, the populace rescued their martyr, beat the executioner, and continued rioting during the night. The king’s foot guards, and the soldiers in the castle being called out, fired among the mob, and killed two men and a woman. Next day, several of the captive rioters were ordered to be whipped, but the council took care to have musqueteers and pikemen to prevent the repetition of a rescue. An information was at sametime lodged against a drummer, by two papists, for having said he could* find in his heart to run his sword through them; and although he declared he meant the mob, and not the papists, he was shot; and a fencing master was hanged at the cross, merely for having drunk the king’s health, coupled with, “confusion to all papists.”

Notwithstanding those severities, and the discontents they produced, the magistrates sent his majesty a letter, from which the following is an excerpt, thanking him for having restored

* Fountainhall, v. 2, pp. 399, 401, 407.

the summer session, that had been discontinued in virtue of an act* of parliament, passed in the year 1681 :—" *May it please your most sacred majestie.* To allow this humble address in paying our dewtifull and graittfull aeknowledgments to your-majestie, for your constant royal protection, favour, and kyndness to this your royal majestie's ancient and capital cittie, and particularly for your majestie's late kyndness, in returning to us the summer session, which your majestie's parliament have found to be equally ncessar for the exigencies of your government, and the universall benefite of your leidges, as well as for the good of this place; for which, and for all your majestie's royall favours, we presume humblie to offer and assure your majestie of our most heartie devotion to your service; being ready, with our lives and fortunes, to stand by your sacred person and royall interest, upon all oocations, and against all your enemies. And we humblie pray the continuance of your majestie's princelie goodness and care towards this, your cittie, which so much needs your majestie's speciale support and bounty, for rendering it capable to answer the heartie and dewtifull inelinations of its magistrates and inhabitants for your majestie's service, as well as the trew ends of your majestie's monarchic and government,"† &c. This letter was signed by provost Thomas Kennedy.

1686.—STAGE COACHES BETWEEN EDINBURGH AND LONDON.

The exact period of these being first established, cannot be ascertained. In the end of the seventeenth century, it was necessary for persons desirous of making the journey, to club for the use of a conveyance. His majesty's physician, Sir Robert Sibbald, relates, that this year, "he was forced to come by sea, for he could not ride, by reason that the fluxion had fallen upon his arme, and he could not get companie to come in a coach."

It was usual for people going to London long after this period, to make their settlement, take farewell of their friends, and be prayed for in the churches, as taking a long and dangerous journey.

* James VII., p. 1686, art. 5.

† Coun. Reg. v. 31, p. 316.

1688.—HOLYROOD ABBEY.

This abbey was, as before stated, founded by David I., in 1128, who bestowed on it numerous grants and privileges. These were so greatly increased by succeeding sovereigns, that at the reformation it was deemed the richest foundation in Scotland.* In August, 1332, the army of Edward III. plundered it and carried off the church plate. In 1385 it was burned by the forces of Richard II. It was nearly reduced to ashes in April, 1544, during the irruption of the earl of Hartford. The choir and transept of the church were then destroyed, and nothing left standing but the nave, of which the ruins still remain. This abbey suffered much at the reformation, its ornaments being despoiled by the populace, who left nothing but the walls standing. After the reformation, 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, a fine organ erected, a college of jesuits established, and the chapel consecrated with holy water. On 23d November, 1686, the king's yacht arrived at Leith from London, with an altar, vestments, images, and other appurtenances, for this chapel; but at the revolution which took place this year, the populace, whose hatred of popery, and antipathy to episcopacy, often carried them to extremes in their resentment, proceeded to demolish the chapel of Holyrood, but were opposed by a party of about a hundred men stationed in the abbey, who adhered to the interest of James. The mob pressing forward, were fired at by the party, when about twelve were killed, and a great many wounded. This warm reception made them retreat, but having obtained a warrant from some of the lords of the privy-council, they soon returned, headed by the magistrates, town guard, trained bands, and heralds at arms, and demanded Wallace, the

* See account of its revenues at the reformation, in Appendix, p. 7.

captain of the party, to surrender; and on his refusal, another skirmish took place, in which James' party was defeated, a few were killed, and the rest made prisoners. There being now nothing to resist the fury of the mob, they robbed the abbey church and private chapel of their ornaments, almost destroyed the college of jesuits, and plundered the houses of the Roman Catholics. 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.

1688.—CANONGATE CHURCH.—*Founded.*

This church, which stands near the middle of the north side of the street named the Canongate, was this year founded. It is a Gothic building, in form of a cross; on its front are the head and horns of a deer, with a cross erect over the top of the forehead, between the horns; emblematical of the legend which is told of king David I. founder of Holyrood abbey. Previous to its erection, the inhabitants of Canongate performed their religious duties in the abbey church; 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 Canongate sent a petition to his majesty, reminding him, that in the year 1649, Thomas Moodie, a merchant of Edinburgh had left 20,000 merks to the town council of that city, to build a church which, with interest, had now accumulated to a considerable amount, and humbly prayed, that he would be graciously pleased to grant as much out of that bequest as would build them a church.

In answer to this petition, his majesty sent a letter to his privy-council, authorising them to request the lord provost, magistrates, and town council of Edinburgh, to deliver the keys of the church of Holyrood to the earl of Perth, the chancellor, that it might be fitted up as a royal chapel, and stating, "In the meanwhile we do hereby authorise you, to require the said provost and magistrates aforesaid, and the baillies of Canongate, with all convenient speed, to remove

all the lofts and galleries, and seats or pews, or other things within the said church of Holyroodhouse that are made of timber or wood, whether the same have been erected at ours or the public charge, or the expense of the trades or private persons; the magistrates being still obliged to preserve the same, to be made use of in the new church when built, to the end that the right of the trades, and private persons formerly concerned therein, may be reserved entire. We being also graciously pleased hereby to bestow upon the parish of the Canongate, all lofts and galleries and pews now within the said church of Holyroodhouse, which formerly did belong to us, or to which we can claim right in any manner of way."

"And in regard that several persons of quality, and others, have a long time had the use of lofts and ground for burial places in the said church, to which they may pretend right by long possession: It is likewise our will and pleasure, that you cause the magistrates take care that the said persons have lofts and ground for burialplaces assigned them in convenient places in the new church when built," &c.

In compliance with the above royal mandate, the lords commissioners of the treasury, paid the magistrates of Edinburgh, out of Moodie's gift, 34,000 merks, to enable them to erect this church, but James Smith, the architect, having made several decorations on the building not included in the contract, was allowed by parliament 900 merks more, making together 43,000 merks, or £2388 17s. 9d. sterling. However, the building of the church, and laying out the ground for the churchyard, cost nearly £2,400 sterling.

It has two ministers; the king is patron of the first; and the kirk-session and heritors of Canongate, of the second.

1688-9.—REVOLUTIONARY RIOTS IN EDINBURGH.

No sooner was it known in Scotland, that the prince of Orange had landed in England, and the regular troops had been withdrawn to reinforce the English army, than the presbyterians and other friends of the revolution flocked to the capital from all quarters. The papists rushed out of it and all was uproar and confusion. A mob rose, drums beat to

arms, the inhabitants assembled in great multitudes, and committed numerous outrages within the city. They demolished the royal chapel, destroyed the college of jesuits, plundered the houses of the Roman Catholics, and, in short, every symbol of the scorned religion existing within the city, was extirpated with a fierceness approaching to frenzy. None were more forward in offering their services to the prince of Orange, than the obsequious magistrates and town council of Edinburgh, who had so lately declared to king James, that *they would stand by his sacred person, on all occasions*, and prayed him to bestow upon them *the countenance of his princely goodness and care*. These functionaries immediately met, and sent the following address to the prince of Orange:—"SIR,—We now see our fears of popery and slavery have been as just as they were great; and we are perswaded that the Almighty God hath raised your highness to counteract the restless and malicious designs of Rome against this island. We cannot on this occasion hide the satisfaction and joy wherewith our hearts are filled, when we hear daily that your highness's expedition into Britain, (equally hazardous as it is generous,) hath been hitherto prosperous, and without effusion of blood. May the heavens crown all your glorious undertakings with constant success, as they are now attended with the prayers and acclamations of all good men.

"We, who have on all occasions, since the reformation, particularly in our last parliament, testified a stedfast and unshaken zeal for the protestant religion, maugre the insinuations and machinations of evil men, thought it our duty in the humblest manner, to offer your highness our service, and to entreat that we, our persons, city, and privileges, may be under your protection; and it shall be our endeavour in our stations, cheerfully and unanimously, to concur with your highness for the preservation of religion, laws, and liberties, for security of our ancient monarchy and the royal succession; that we may for ever be secured against all the hellish attempts of Romish incendiaries, and our church settled upon a lasting foundation; that peace and piety may be transmitted to our posterity, and the just grievances of all men, (relating either to conscience,

liberty, or property,) may be fully heard and redressed by the ancient and legal method of a free parliament.

“So we hope and pray all animosities and factions among us be for ever buried under your highness’s auspicious conduct. All our acknowledgments must fall short of your highness’s seasonable and religious care for our safety, yet we are desirous all men should know, how much we are in all gratitude and sincerity, Sir, your highness’s most humble and most dutifull Servants.”

Signed by the lord provost and all the members of the common council.

The earl of Perth, who was chancellor, and the adherents of James, having left the city, the duke of Atholl next in command, being favourable to the prince of Orange, assumed the reins of government; and the college of justice accoutred and armed themselves,* to keep the peace of the city.

A convention of estates met at Edinburgh, on 14th March, 1689, (the most momentous meeting ever held in the city,) which declared† that James VII. having assumed the royal power, without taking the oath required by law, and altered the constitution of the kingdom by an exertion of arbitrary power, had forfeited his right to the crown, which they settled on William and Mary. The duke of Hamilton, and other friends to the revolution, brought into Edinburgh, several companies of soldiers to preserve the peace of the city, as these important changes were not expected to be effected without opposition and disturbance.

The new-modelled government entertained such a jealousy of the college of justice, that they disarmed its members, and commanded them, under the highest penalties, to deliver their whole arms (wearing swords excepted) to the lord provost of Edinburgh. James’ friends were treated with great severity. The lords Balcarras, Kilsyth, and several gentlemen were confined in separate dungeons in the common gaol of the city, which was crowded with suspected persons. Although the rigour of their confinement was abated, some of

* Balcarras’ Mem., p. 58. † Scott’s Hist. Acts of Estates of Parliament, 1689.

them were kept there for several years, notwithstanding the bribes taken by lord Melvill the secretary, to procure their release; and there is the most complete proof, that torture* was repeatedly used to extort evidence, although expressly declared by the estates to be contrary to law.

1689.—MAGISTRATES AND COUNCIL.—*Elected by Poll.*

The town council and magistrates having been, the previous year, elected by undue influence, the convention of estates, which met on 14th March, ordained a new election to take place in St. Giles' church, by poll of such of the burgesses as were liable for public burdens, and watching† and warding; honorary burgesses being excluded.

PRESBYTERIANISM ESTABLISHED.

The convention of estates, abovementioned, having been converted into a parliament, deprived several ministers of Edinburgh of their churches, who refused to pray for William and Mary, abolished prelacy, and established the presbyterian form of church government in its place.

CASTLE.—*Besieged and surrendered.*

The duke of Gordon, who held the castle on behalf of king James, refused to surrender it to the convention of estates. Viscount Dundee, (the bloody Claverhouse,) who also supported the interest of the exiled monarch, upon receiving information of an attempt to assassinate him, left Edinburgh at the head of fifty horse. In passing the castle, he clambered the rock, and held a conference with the duke of Gordon. The novelty of the sight attracted a multitude of spectators; and it being reported in the city, (where the convention was then sitting,) that there was an insurrection of the adherents of Dundee; a general panic ensued. Drums were beat through the city; the troops under the duke of Hamilton were assembled; and the members of convention being confined within

* Record of Privy Coun., 13th June, 18th July, 1689; 14th March, 1690. Balcaras' Mem., p. 85. Journals of parl., 18th April, 1689.

† A species of burgh service customary in Scotland.

their hall, were terrified at the noise and uproar. The doors of the convention being afterwards thrown open, most of James' friends either deserted* his cause, or left a city where they were exposed to such alarms and dangers. The duke held out for a considerable time, but his ammunition being quite exhausted, and having notice of strong reinforcements advancing to join the besiegers, he surrendered on 13th June, to Sir John Lawrie, upon condition that himself and the garrison should march out with *bag and baggage*.

1689.—EXECUTION.—*Of John Chislie of Dalry.*

Chislie having conceived that injustice had been done him by the right honourable Sir George Lockhart of Carnwath, president of the court of session, in a decreet-arbitral pronounced by him and lord Kennedy, in favour of his wife and children, for an aliment, confessed, upon being put to the torture, that he charged his pistol on Sunday morning, and went to the new church, and upon seeing the president leaving it, he followed him to the closet† where he lodged, and, when just behind his back, shot him: that he was satisfied on hearing the president being dead, and said, "*he was not used to do things by halves.*"

The jury consisted of ten landed gentlemen and five merchants of Edinburgh, who all subscribed the verdict, finding the prisoner guilty of "*murder out of forethought felony.*"

The provost and bailies of Edinburgh, before whom he was tried, sentenced him to be carried upon a hurdle from the tol-booth of Edinburgh, to the market cross, on Wednesday the 3d day of April, and there to have his right hand cut off, and then to be hung upon a gibbet, having the pistol about his neck, with which he committed the murder. His body was ordered to be hung in chains between Edinburgh and Leith; his right hand fixed to the West-Port, and his moveable goods confiscated.

* Balcarras' Mem., p. 69, *et seq.* Scott's Hist. p. 705.

† It was the close on the south side of the Lawn Market where the Bank of Scotland was then situated.

1690.—CITY REVENUE.

The following abstract of the Rental of the *Common Good*, belonging to Edinburgh, was drawn out this year by a committee appointed by the town council, as a guide to the city treasurer to draw the revenue. The different items, are stated in the council register,* in Scots money, but have been here converted into sterling :—

	Sterling.
Duty on ale and beer, . . .	£4000 0 0
The Society,	194 8 10½
Seat-rents of the churches, . .	1144 8 10½
The Fore-moor,	5 0 0
The Back-moor,	2 15 6½
The mills on the water of Leith,	694 8 10½
Duty on wine,	1944 8 10½
Dues of the shore of Leith, . .	38 17 9½
Weigh-houses of Edinburgh and Leith,	250 0 0
Meal Market,	77 15 6½
Tolls at Netherbow, Cowgate, and New Ports,	61 2 2
Tolls of the West-Port, . . .	105 11 1¼
Tolls of the Society and Potter-row Ports,	66 13 4
House of the moor,	180 0 0
Sheep flakes or pins,	22 4 5¼
Bread and Poultry markets, . .	74 8 10½
Duties on tallow and iron, . .	8 17 9½
Boards, and Flesh-boards, or Stalls,	13 17 9½
Fish market,	44 8 10½
Fruit measures,	17 2 9¼
Corn and Leather market, . . .	31 2 2½
Veal-boards or stalls,	26 18 10½
Shod carts,	62 4 5¼
The merk on the Pack,	22 15 6½
Carry over,	£9089 12 6¾

* Coun. Reg. vol. 36, 26th November, 1690.

Sterling.

Brought over,	£9089	12	6 $\frac{3}{4}$
The Timber-bush or Woodyard in Leith,	42	4	5 $\frac{1}{4}$
Merk on the Tun and Pack at Leith,	219	9	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Duty on foreign woollen cloth,	205	11	1 $\frac{1}{4}$
The back Greyfriar yard,	13	17	9 $\frac{1}{4}$
Bonnington mills,	77	15	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Borough Loch, and broad Meadows,	66	13	4
Middle Flesh market,	16	13	4
The links of South Leith and a house,	16	18	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Inclosures about the church of South Leith,	2	10	0
The Gallows-Green,	6	0	0
The church, college rents and tithes,	438	13	5 $\frac{3}{4}$
Houses and shops about the new church, tolbooth, &c.	66	18	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Rents in the Tron Church Parish,	10	10	0
Rents in the Candlemaker-row,	11	11	1 $\frac{1}{4}$
Rents in different places,	21	7	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Rents in Leith,	30	15	3 $\frac{1}{4}$
Apartments over the Netherbow gate,	9	6	8
Rents in Newhaven,	2	17	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Rents in North Leith and its Citadel,	4	7	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Corn rents in the Borough-moor,	123	0	0
Money-rents in the Borough-moor,	3	19	6
Feu rents for the Common mire,	0	11	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Feu rents from Land of Grange,	2	5	0
	<hr/>		
	£10,483	9	8 $\frac{3}{4}$

1690.—CITY DEBT.

The debts due by the city, amounted, in 1654, to the sum of 1,200,000 merks, or £66,666 13s. 4d. sterling, a great proportion of which was incurred by the following disbursements, viz. :—

Sterling.

1597.—To appeasing James VI. and re-obtaining his favour, lost by the great tumult, besides jewels and other articles of value, presented to the queen on her marriage, £1666 13 4

	Sterling.		
Brought over,	£1666	13	4
1604.—To the purchase of the superiority of Leith, and expenses attending it, about	2500	0	0
1614.—To a present to the princess Elizabeth on her marriage, besides a rich carat of pearls,	1250	0	0
1616.—To the difference between sixty thou- sand merks due by James VI. to the city, for which they were obliged to accept of twenty thousand,	2222	2	5
1617.—To disbursements at James VI.'s public entry into the city, and entertainment given to him by the citizens, about	3916	13	4
——— To funds belonging to the college, either misapplied or embezzled,	1750	0	0
1633.—To disbursements at Charles I.'s pub- lic entry and entertainment given him by the citizens,	4750	0	0
1636.—To the purchase of the superiorities of Canongate, North Leith, the Coalhill, and the Pleasance,	3508	6	8
1641.—To the building of the Tron church,	3000	0	0
——— To the purchase of the lease of the bishoprick of Orkney, and expenses,	3000	0	0
1642.—To king Charles I.'s entertainment,	1666	13	4
——— To raising and maintaining five hun- dred men to besiege the castle of Edinburgh,	9583	6	8
1647.—To fitting out a regiment of foot for an expedition against England,	4975	0	0
——— To the purchase of the king's works at Leith,	3750	0	0
1648.—To the purchase of the Westport and Potter-row,	2291	13	4
——— To building part of an intended church on the Castlehill,	200	0	0
——— To money borrowed to pay the interest of the town's debts,	1666	13	4
Brought over,	£51,697	2	5

Sterling.

Brought over,	£51,697	2	5
1648.—To money in lieu of twelve hundred soldiers, the city was obliged to raise by act of parliament,	5000	0	0
1649.—To buying arms and amunition for the service of the kingdom,	2625	0	0
——— To fortifying the town of Leith,	2500	0	0
1650.—To maintenance of soldiers, &c.	3805	0	0
——— To a present to king Charles II. on his arrival at Edinburgh from abroad,	1666	13	4
——— To raising soldiers,	2333	6	8
——— To the deficiencies of taxes from the year 1650 to 1654.	2750	0	0
1654.—To payment of minister's stipend from the year 1645 to 1654,	4500	0	0
——— To money lent the Committee of State,	500	0	0
——— To building the parliament house, over and above the sums subscribed towards its erection,	7000	0	0
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	£84,377	2	5

The city revenue being all appropriated to particular purposes, none of it could be applied in payment, either of the principal, or interest of the debt due by the city, which made its creditors very clamorous. The town council brought the depressed state of the city funds under the notice of Oliver Cromwell, who, for their relief, granted them, in 1654, one-third of a penny sterling, for three and a half years, on every pint of ale and beer sold within the city and liberties, by which, at the expiration of the grant, the city debt was reduced to 971,166 merks, 2s. 5d., or £53,903 13s. 10½d. sterling; but the town council unwilling to give up so profitable a tax, continued it with consent of the court of session, by which the debt of the city was, in 1669, reduced to 809,182 merks, 6s. 8d., or £44,950 11s. 7½d. sterling. In 1671, Charles II., to enable the citizens to discharge this debt, granted* them a perpetual duty

* Chart. Ch. II. in Arch. Edin.

of twopence sterling, on each pint of French wine, and fourpence sterling on each pint of Spanish, Rhenish, brandy wines, and all foreign spirits; and one penny sterling on every pint of mum, foreign beer, and ale, sold within the city and liberties. This grant still proving insufficient to relieve the city of its obligations, James VII. in 1680, imposed for its benefit a duty of two shillings and twopence and two-thirds of a penny sterling, on every boll of barley consumed within the city and liberties, for nine years, by which the city debt was, in 1683, reduced to 600,000 merks, or £33,333 16s. 2d. sterling; although James added nine years to this grant, yet the expense of bringing water from Comiston to supply the city, and making public improvements, the obligations due by the city, about this period, had again increased to the sum of 1,200,000 merks, or £66,660 13s. 4d. sterling.

1692.—LEITH.—*The tonnage and value of its shipping.* .

Any commerce connected with the port of Leith, cannot be traced to an earlier period than the year 1329, when the city of Edinburgh purchased from Logan of Restalrig, the port and mills of Leith; but in making this purchase, they unfortunately neglected to include in it a road to and from the harbour, hence, little use could be made of that purchase till 1398, when they obtained from Logan of Restalrig, or his successors, a right to the waste ground between their houses and the river, as also the privilege of making paths, and passages within the lands of Restalrig to the river. The trade at the port of Leith, at that period, must have been very limited, only extending to England, Norway, and the Baltic.

The archives belonging to the convention of royal burghs in the town clerk's office of Edinburgh, contain the following table in Scots money, returned by the magistrates of that city, at the request of the convention, which shows the amount of tonnage, as also its value at the port of Leith in 1692 :—

TABLE

Showing the Masters' Names, Tonnage, and value in Scots and Sterling Money of the several Ships and Vessels belonging to the Port of Leith, in the year 1692

MASTERS' NAMES.	Tons.	Scots Money.	Sterling Money.
James Kendal,.....	90	£8000	£666 13 4
James Simpson,.....	120	5000	416 13 4
Alexander Tait,.....	150	8000	666 13 4
Robert Gray,.....	100	6000	500 0 0
Thomas Weir,.....	90	3000	250 0 0
Thomas White,.....	90	6000	500 0 0
Thomas Riddel,.....	100	3500	291 13 4
Andrew Simpson,.....	70	3000	250 0 0
Alexander Stevenson,.....	130	5000	416 13 4
James Sutherland,.....	90	6000	500 0 0
John Tait,.....	60	4000	333 6 8
James Law,.....	90	6000	500 0 0
John Brown,.....	140	8000	666 13 4
John Barr,.....	40	1000	83 6 8
John Milne,.....	15	300	25 0 0
John Haigs,.....	40	2000	166 13 4
John Anchinmoutie,.....	36	1500	125 0 0
David Richy,.....	25	900	75 0 0
Thomas Henderson,.....	25	900	75 0 0
John Gair,....	16	500	41 13 4
John Hay,.....	12	300	25 0 0
John Syme,.....	30	1000	83 6 8
Gilbert Deck,.....	20	600	50 0 0
Walter Greg,.....	15	500	41 13 4
Matthew Bartaing,.....	24	900	75 0 0
William Brown,.....	24	900	75 0 0
Malcolm Maccauly,.....	30	1200	100 0 0
Alexander Gevie,.....	16	700	58 6 8
Walter Lesley,.....	14	500	41 13 4
Total,.....	1702	£85,200	£7100 0 0

The shore dues of Leith, at this period, amounted only to £466 13s. 4d. Scots, or £38 17s. 9¼d. sterling.

1695.—BANK OF SCOTLAND.—*Established.*

The origin of banks is involved in great obscurity, but from the close connection between banks and money, we may infer

that banking, or dealing in money, was practised soon after the precious metals were used as a circulating medium. In the second chapter of Genesis, it is written, "and the gold of that land is good." Silver is mentioned by Moses in narrating the purchase of Abrahams burying place; mention is also made of it in various parts of the Jewish history as a medium of commerce. Iron was used by the ancient Spartans; copper by the Romans, but gold and silver have been generally in use among all civilized nations.

Money-changers were the original bankers. In the days of the apostles, we learn from the New Testament, that interest was allowed on money deposited in the hands of money-dealers. The temple of Jerusalem was the place where the money-changers congregated, until they were driven hence by our Saviour, "who poured out the changers' money and overthrew the tables."

In the infancy of modern civilized nations, Jews were the principal dealers in money, and so early as the reign of Charles I., they followed the business of bankers in England. Goldsmiths also exercised the profession of bankers, and many of them amassed great wealth.

Previous to this date there were no banks in Scotland. A few rich merchants or tradesmen transacted the whole banking business of the kingdom, by exchanging or lending money at a high per centage. They had booths, either in the Parliament Square, or in and about the dark corners of the Westbow. Among these was George Heriot.

The bank of Scotland was projected at London, by John Holland, a native of England. Assisted by eleven Scots gentlemen, some of whom resided in Edinburgh, and others in London, he succeeded in forming the bank, which was this year constituted by an act of the Scottish parliament. It was agreed, that, for a certain number of years, the governor, and twelve out of twenty-four directors, should be chosen from among the English stock-holders. This was soon, however, given up, and a new arrangement made, by which the governor, deputy-governor, and all the directors were elected out of the stock-holders in Scotland, and thirteen trustees from among the Eng-

lish holders of stock were appointed, to manage the affairs of the company in London. The original capital was £100,000 sterling, of which only ten per cent. or £10,000 was called up.

The management is vested in a governor, deputy-governor, twelve extraordinary and twelve ordinary directors, seven being a quorum, who are elected by the general meeting of proprietors, held annually on the last Tuesday of March. Notes of the value of £100, £50, £20, £10, and £5, were issued at its commencement.

Branches were, soon after its formation, established at Glasgow, Aberdeen, Dundee, and Montrose, for receiving and paying money in the form of inland exchange; but the expense of the offices, far exceeding the advantage, they were discontinued after a short trial.

The bank stock is allowed to be transferred or conveyed to others, or retained by the bank in any sum or parcels. It may be conveyed by latter will, and, if specially mentioned, without the expense of confirmation. It cannot be arrested, but may be adjudged. Dividends may be arrested.

1695.—MERCHANT MAIDEN HOSPITAL.

The hospital was founded this year by voluntary contributions, to which the members of the incorporation of merchants of Edinburgh were the most considerable contributors. Mary Erskine, relict of James Hair, druggist in Edinburgh, purchased and bestowed on this institution the original hospital and garden situated in Bristo-street, for which she paid 12,000 merks. Besides this gift, she gave considerable donations. The contributors established the hospital by the name of "The Maiden Hospital, founded by the company of merchants of Edinburgh, and Mary Erskine," for the maintenance and education of "the children or grandchildren, daughters of such who are or were of the order and calling of merchants, burgesses of Edinburgh, or ministers thereof, or have been governors of or benefactors to the hospital." On 26th November, the contributors held their first meeting, and agreed to certain rules for the good government of the institution; these were principally extracted from the constitution

of Heriot's hospital, and were afterwards ratified by the town council, and confirmed by parliament.

The management of this institution is vested in five members of the town council, the master, and three assistants of the merchant company, three of the clergymen of the city and suburbs, two persons of the name of Erskine, and nine persons elected by the merchant company. The girls are admitted from seven to eleven years of age, and are not retained above seventeen. The children are taught the English and French languages, writing, arithmetic, geography, history, dancing, and needlework. If the girls' friends wish them taught music and drawing, they must pay for it; but the drawing materials, the musical instruments, and music, are provided by the institution. They are respectably clothed, have excellent diet, and receive £9 6s. 8d. on leaving the hospital.

1695.—ADVOCATES' LIBRARY.

The library received, this year, a valuable accession, by a present from William, duke of Queensberry, of the library of his deceased son, lord George Douglas.

POST-OFFICE.

The post-office having this year received the sanction of parliamentary authority, posts were established over all Scotland. The highest rate charged for a single letter to or from any part of Scotland, was fourpence sterling.

ACT TO PREVENT LEWDNESS IN PUBLIC HOUSES.

On 12th March, the town council, in order to prevent lewdness in public houses, enacted, "That no Vintner, Inn-keeper, or Ale-seller, shall hereafter presume to employ any female Servant in drawing or selling any Ale or other liquors in any of their houses, under the penalty of Three pounds Scots, nor any woman keep any of the said places for the sale of liquors, or hire herself to any person to be employed in that service, under the like penalty; and whoever shall not give due obedience to the said Act, to incur a double Penalty."

1697.—TOWN GUARD.

This guard had so greatly relaxed in duty, that, at this period, they had become merely nominal; in the morning, the roll was no sooner called at the guard-house, than they left it, and repaired to their respective occupations, the fatigues of which rendered them unfit for watching by night. They appear to have been of so little use in quelling tumults or riots, which were at this period so frequent in the city, that the privy-council ordered the magistrates to provide a sufficient guard for securing its peace and tranquillity, otherwise the king would send some of his troops to quarter on the inhabitants, and prevent disturbances, for the city was "*obnoxious in its unguarded state.*" The town council having taken this requisition into consideration, and found the same true, ordered forty men to be raised as a standing guard, to preserve peace and quietness in the city. These were clothed, armed, drilled, and rendered in all respects as fit for service as the king's troops, and performed duty both day and night; each man receiving sixpence per day.

1698.—POST-OFFICE REVENUE.

Sir Robert Sinclair of Steventon, obtained from king William a grant of the whole revenue of the post-office of Scotland, together with a pension of £300 yearly, on condition of his maintaining the establishment; but he, having found the undertaking very unprofitable, soon abandoned it. Although posts had, in 1695, been established by sanction of parliament, such was the mode of travelling, that they hardly deserved that name. A person leaving Edinburgh with the mail for Aberdeen, rested the first night at Dundee; the second, at Montrose; and it was not till the third, he arrived at his destination. In this manner, the mail was conveyed three times weekly to Aberdeen; but between most parts of Scotland a post went only twice weekly, and between some parts only once; the post-boy travelling on foot.

1698.—HEIGHT OF HOUSES RESTRICTED.

Instead of extending the bounds of the city, story above story was piled, particularly in the High-street, until some of the houses rivalled the steeples in height. Parliament having taken into consideration, the great danger the citizens were exposed to, by the excessive height of their houses, both in respect to fire and falling, enacted, "That no building to be erected hereafter in the city shall exceed five stories in height; the front wall on the ground story to be three feet in thickness; the second, two feet nine inches; the third, two feet six inches; the fourth, two feet three inches; and the fifth, two feet."

1699.—EDINBURGH GAZETTE.

The publication of this paper having been for some time discontinued, was this year revived.

DARIEN SCHEME,

This scheme was projected by one Paterson, a native of Scotland, who proposed forming a great and powerful colony on the isthmus of Darien, and few situations could have been more judiciously chosen. In June, 1695, he procured a statute from parliament, and afterwards a charter from the crown, for establishing a trading company to Africa and the New World. These empowered him to plant colonies and build forts, with consent of the inhabitants, in places not possessed by other European nations. Paterson, with a view of forwarding his scheme, opened a subscription for a joint-stock company, which was no sooner announced, than the frenzy of Scotchmen, to subscribe for the stock of the company, was so great, that the nobility, gentry, merchants, and the people in general, as also the royal burghs, without exception, and most of the other public bodies, became shareholders. Young women threw their little fortunes into the stock; widows sold their jointures, to get the command of money, to purchase shares; and in a very short time, £400,000 sterling, was subscribed in Scotland.*

* It has been since ascertained, that there was not, at that time, above £800,000 of cash in Scotland.

The company, at a great expense, proceeded to erect a large office, with a range of buildings behind for warehouses, near Bristo-port in Edinburgh.

On 26th July, 1698, almost the whole inhabitants of Edinburgh poured down upon Leith, to see the colony depart, who took leave of their relations, friends, and countrymen, with tears and prayers for their success. Twelve hundred men (three hundred of whom were gentlemen) sailed from Leith, in five strong ships, and arrived at Darien in about two months, with the loss of only fifteen of their people. They fixed their station at Acta, which they named New St. Andrews, after the tutelar saint of Scotland, and they nominated the country, Caledonia. Intelligence of their arrival and settlement, was received at Edinburgh, on 25th March, 1699, which was celebrated with great rejoicing in the city and throughout Scotland. The colony alarmed the court of Madrid, roused the national jealousy of the English, and the Dutch East India Company viewed it with suspicion. These took every means in their power to annoy the new settlers, and orders were sent from England to the governors of the West India and American colonies, neither to give their assistance, nor even correspond with them. The Scots trusting to far different treatment, and expecting to have derived supplies from these colonies, had not brought sufficient provisions with them, fell into disease from short allowance, and bad food. They lingered eight months, awaiting, but in vain, for assistance from Scotland; and most of them died, or quitted the settlement. Paterson who had been the first that entered the ship at Leith, was the last who went on board at Darien.

The Scots, ignorant of the misfortune of their first colony, sent out another soon after, of 1300 men, to support an establishment which was now no more. One of the ships was lost at sea, many men died on shipboard, and the rest arrived in a sickly state. The Spaniards, in the meantime, laid claim to the country, attacked the poor colonists, and they, after a gallant resistance of a few months, being overpowered, surrendered. They stipulated for permission to return to Europe with all their effects, but very few regained their native shore in safety.

Thus ended the famous Darien scheme, an enterprise which raised the expectations of the Scottish people to the highest degree, but which ultimately ruined many families, and nearly led to a national bankruptcy. When intelligence of its failure reached Edinburgh, mobs assembled in the streets, broke windows, burst open the prison, liberated the prisoners, &c. The commissioners and officers of state were obliged to leave the city, to save themselves from popular fury.

The indignation of the Scots was raised to so great a pitch against king William, by whose deceitful promises the enterprise was undertaken, and by whose ungenerous opposition it had terminated so disastrously; that resolutions of a violent nature were carried in the Scottish parliament against government; and a plan was generally agitated for disuniting the kingdom from England, and inviting James to accept of the Scottish crown.

1700.—MILITARY GOVERNMENT.

The citizens of Edinburgh, when their services were required, appear to have been very useful, both in defence of their country against foreign enemies, and in repressing intestine troubles, and were generally ready at the king's command to guard his person.

In 1513, a great number of the citizens, with the provost as their commander, joined the army of James IV.,* and were at the fatal battle of Flodden, where a number of them were killed. Those remaining in the city, were enrolled to be in readiness to defend it on all emergencies.

In 1580, the town council formed the citizens into companies of fifty,† and appointed the most experienced burgesses in military affairs to command them.

In 1626, the town council ordered the citizens to be divided into eight companies of two hundred men each, and drew out certain rules and regulations‡ by which they were to be governed. These companies went under the name of "*The Trained Band*."

* Coun. Reg. v. 1, f. 4, 5.

† Coun. Reg. v. 6, f. 124.

‡ Coun. Reg. v. 13, p. 324.

In 1627, the young citizens were formed into two companies,* the one consisting of young merchants, and the other of young tradesmen, these went under the name of "*The City Youths*."

The trained band was, in 1645, increased to sixteen companies,† of a hundred men each; and the provost, for the time being, was their colonel.

In 1648, the town council, in order to relieve the citizens from watching by night, raised a company of sixty men to guard the city. These were commanded by a captain, two lieutenants, two sergeants, and three corporals. This appears to have been the first company of soldiers raised by the citizens, but they were, for want of funds to maintain them, soon disbanded, and the old practice of guarding the city, by each citizen taking his turn, was revived.

While the duke of York resided in the palace of Holyrood, in 1682, as the king's commissioner, the town council, at his particular request, raised a company of one hundred and eight men, under pretence of guarding the city; but it was evident, from what afterwards happened, that they were raised to assist in securing his succession to the throne. The king was not only vested with the power of appointing the officers of this company, but also of causing them march wherever he thought proper. To maintain them, a voluntary tax, varying from two to six pence, was exacted weekly from all the citizens who were in circumstances to pay. The money so raised, being inadequate for their support, the town council imposed a general tax on the citizens for that purpose, which oppressive act of the city rulers, was highly approved of by king Charles, in a letter he sent them on first August, 1682. Thus were the town council duped by the duke of York, and the citizens oppressed to pay a company of soldiers who were of no use in guarding the city.

The citizens being sensible of the duke's imposition, upon the revolution in 1689, represented to the estates of parliament, that they had been imposed upon, and prayed to be relieved of

* Coun. Reg. v. 14, f. 41.

† Coun. Reg. v. 16, p. 47.

the heavy burden of maintaining a company of soldiers who had not "answered the pretended ground for which they were raised, in regard that the town's common prisons, and private men's shops, have been more frequently broken, since the raising of the said company, than before; and that the trained bands and militia of the burgh, was always employed in cases of any difficulty, so that the said company is altogether superfluous, and occasioned needless expense to the city." The States authorised the magistrates to disband these soldiers, upon paying them all arrears, which they immediately ordered to be done.

The very next year, the citizens not thinking themselves safe, on account of the daily commotions in the city, without a guard of regular troops, voluntarily did, what they would not have imposed upon them. They applied to, and were empowered by, parliament to raise one hundred and twenty-six men, including officers, and assess the citizens for their support. These were commanded by the provost of the city for the time being.

This company was, in 1698, reduced to one hundred and two; and on a peace being concluded between France and Britain, it was farther reduced to twenty-eight. It was, however, this year augmented to ninety men who received sixpence per day; three corporals and three drummers, one shilling per day; three sergeants one shilling and sixpence per day; and two captain-lieutenants four shillings per day each.

Some of the rules and regulations enacted by the town council, for the observance of this company, are so ludicrous, that the following copy of them may not be unacceptable to the reader:—

1st, That every sentinel, before his admission into the company, shall give security for his honest and good deportment.

2nd, That no sentinel stay a night without the city walls, without leave, on pain of being cashiered, and to be punished at the will of the provost.

3rd, That no sentinel shall either curse or swear, under the forfeiture of a day's pay; for the second fault, two days'

pay (both for the use of the poor); and to sit four hours in the stocks; and for the third fault, to ride the wooden horse.

4th, That no soldier shall be absent from the public worship, when off duty, on the sabbath day, but shall religiously observe the same, on the penalty of a day's pay, and sitting in the stocks four hours; and for the second offence, to forfeit two days' pay, and ride the wooden horse.

5th, That none sleep, be drunk, or leave his post, or forbear calling to the next sentinel on the first disturbance in the street, on the pain of being broke, and otherwise severely punished, at the will of the provost.

6th, That as often as any of the said soldiers shall be disguised in liquor, or using opprobrious language, shall forfeit two days' pay, and ride the wooden horse the space of an hour.

7th, That none be absent from his duty on guard-day, on the penalty of two days' pay, and riding the wooden horse one hour.

8th, That the sergeant of the guard call over the rolls twice a-day, at the hours of eleven, before and after noon; and oftener, if there be occasion.

9th, That none keep, or be seen in any bawdy house, or in bad company, or houses frequented by rogues, on pain of an exemplary punishment, to be inflicted at the will of the provost.

10th, That none discover the watchword, or give any other, under the pain of being broke, and punished at the discretion of the provost.

11th, That none presume to draw a sword, bayonet, or other weapon in wrath, nor fight or beat one another in the guard-house, or in sight thereof, or elsewhere, under the pain of being broke, and otherwise punished at the will of the provost.

12th, Whoever mutinieth, or conceals the same in any other, shall be broke, and punished at the discretion of the provost.

13th, That none disobey the just commands of his officer, on pain of being cashiered, and punished at the will of the provost.

14th, That no officer grant a furlough to any soldier without the provost's permission, under the penalty of a day's pay for every day the said soldier shall be absent.

15th, That the officer of the guard receive all persons committed by the magistrates, church-treasurer, constables, and others, and detain them till examined and discharged by a magistrate.

16th, That no officer disband any soldier, or absent himself from his duty on a guard day, without the provost's warrant, on the pain of an arbitrary punishment by the provost.

17th, That the captain of the guard cause two of his soldiers patrol the streets by night, to give notice of the breaking out of fires, and in order to extinguish them as soon as possible; the said captain shall keep an account of the dwellings and names of the firemen, to inform them of such an accident; and in a particular manner to have regard to the diligence of the said patrollers.

18th, That the whole company shall march and be exercised once a month.

19th, That the captain of the guard take particular care to keep the peace, by suppressing all riots, tumults, and other disturbances, by seizing the transgressors, whose names shall be given in every morning to the bailie in waiting.

20th, That the soldiers keep their arms and apparel clean and neat; and that all offences not above specified, to be punished at the discretion of the provost.

1700.—GREAT FIRE IN THE PARLIAMENT SQUARE.

This fire broke out on Saturday the 3d Feb., at ten o'clock p.m., and committed dreadful devastations; laying waste most of the buildings to the south and east of the Parliament Square, including the royal exchange, part of the advocates' library, the bank of Scotland, and other buildings; by which, it was computed, nearly two hundred families were dislodged.*

NATIONAL RECORDS.

These being, at this period, kept in a room under the parliament house, were, on the breaking out of the above fire, removed in so great haste and confusion, that a great many of them were lost or destroyed.

* Edinburgh Gazette, No. 99.

1700.—BANK OF SCOTLAND.

The business of this establishment being at this period carried on in premises in the Parliament Square; these, as also the office-furniture, were destroyed by the above fire, but its cash, bank notes, books, and papers, were saved.

PUNISHMENT FOR VITIATING A BOND.

John Corse, for altering the word *myself* to *himself* in a bond, was sentenced by the court of session to be taken by the common hangman to the Tron before eleven o'clock, on 26th July, and when there, to have his ear nailed to it, and stand so nailed till twelve o'clock strike, and have these words fixed to his breast, "*For his knowledge of, and using a vitiated bond.*"

MAIL COACH TO LONDON.

At this period it required one hundred and thirty-one hours to perform the journey from Edinburgh.

1700.—PRIVATE CARRIAGES.

When the members of the Scottish parliament, and chief men of the city of Edinburgh, went this year to welcome the king's commissioner, there were in the procession only about forty coaches, while the number of gentlemen on horseback amounted to nearly twelve hundred.

1702.—ANNE, DAUGHTER OF JAMES VII.

She was on 8th March proclaimed queen of Scotland, at the cross of Edinburgh, with the usual solemnities.

STAGE COACHES TO LEITH.

Robert Miller had conferred on him by the town council, a monopoly for nine years, of keeping four coaches to ply to and from Leith.

1703.—ROYAL COMPANY OF ARCHERS.

As above stated, archery was, previous to the invention of gunpowder, much cultivated both in England and Scotland, as

a warlike act, and the Scottish legislature passed many acts to enforce the practice of this weapon of offence throughout the kingdom.

The ancient records of the company of archers having been destroyed by fire about the beginning of the last century, no authentic documents 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.

The bow, after the invention of gunpowder, having fallen into disuse, several noblemen and gentlemen, in the year 1676, associated themselves into a body for its restoration, and elected the marquis of Atholl their captain-general. The association was, in 1677, confirmed by the Scottish privy-council; and the commissioners of the treasury gave the company £20 to purchase a purse to be shot for, at their annual trials of skill.

The celebrated Sir George M'Kenzie was their captain-general at the accession of queen Anne, and, this year, that queen erected the company into a corporation, by the title of the "Royal Company of Archers."

1703.—FIRE ESTABLISHMENT.

Immediately after the destructive fire in the Parliament Square, above referred to, the magistrates formed a company of firemen, which consisted of twelve burgesses, or freemen, called fire-masters, each of whom had six assistants of his own nomination. The fire-masters received their instructions from the magistrates, and the assistants from their respective fire-masters; these were all ordered to present themselves to the magistrates, the first Monday of February and August, yearly.

When on duty, each fire-master had a baton in his hand, and their assistants wore a leather cap with a cross iron bar on it; they also had a "large hand-axe made with lugs nailed to the shaft, and an sledge-hammer, with an hand-saw, all marked with the town's mark."

The town council appointed to be made: "Twentie four

sayes and threttie sex slings with knags, whereof sex standing full of water, and the slings hanging by them, and some bucketts, with sex shovells, and sex mattocks, to be lodged in the north side of the Weigh-house, under a shade, to be made for that end; and the lyke at the east end of the court of guard; and the lyke at the back-closs of the laigh counsell-house; and the lyke at the new well at the foot of the Horse Wynd in the Cowgate." Three hundred leather buckets were also kept for the use of the establishment; as many of these as conveniently could, were lodged in the town guard house, and the rest were hung in the *old kirk*, where there were also kept twelve ladders; three of forty-six, three of thirty, three of twenty, and three of fifteen feet in length. The town council appointed each assistant to have a creel, and "to repair to the fyre with their criells full of *horse-dung or muck*, upon the first alarm." Two firemen walked during the night through the streets, with a large batoon, six feet long, in their hands, who, in case of fire, gave immediate notice to the fire-masters and the city guard. The occupiers of each tenement within the city, were ordered by the town council to keep two or three ropes that could reach from the top of the house to the ground, and four fathoms more, with a sufficient quantity of water in their houses or cellars, to be ready in case of fire. Regulations were also made by the council, for keeping the wells and fire-cocks in proper condition; and as an encouragement to the firemen's assistants, they settled an annuity of ten pounds Scots on each.

1703.—RIDING OF PARLIAMENT.

On the first day of the meeting of every new parliament, a pompous procession took place in Edinburgh, called, *The Riding of Parliament*.

On 6th May, this year, the citizens were gratified with a sight of this ancient cavalcade, the order of which was as follows, viz. :—

The streets, from Holyrood palace to the parliament house, were cleared of carriages, and railed in on both sides; within which, none were admitted but those in the procession, with

the exception of the captains, lieutenants, and ensigns, of the trained bands. The inside of the railing up to the Netherbow was lined with the horse guards, the horse grenadiers, and foot guards; from thence to the Parliament Square, by the trained bands of the city; and from thence to the parliament house, by the lord high constable's guards; and from the parliament house to the bar, by the earl Marshall's guards; the lord high constable being seated in an armed-chair at the door of the parliament house. The officers of state in their robes, and the members of parliament with their attendants, having assembled at the palace, the rolls of parliament were called by the lord register, lord Lyon, and heralds, from the windows and gates of the palace, after which the procession moved to the parliament house in the following order:—

Two trumpeters on horseback, in coats and banners, uncovered.

Two pursuivants on horseback, in coats and foot mantels.

Sixty-three Commissioners for boroughs, on horseback, covered, two and two, each with a lacquey attending him on foot.

The odd number walking alone.

Seventy-seven Commissioners for shires, on horseback, covered, two and two,

each having two lacqueys attending on foot.

Fifty-one Lords and Barons on horseback, in their robes, two and two,

each having a gentleman to support his train, and three

lacqueys on foot, wearing, above their liveries, velvet

surtouts, with the arms of their respective lords

on the breast and back, embossed

on plate, or embroidered with

gold and silver.

Nineteen Viscounts in their robes, riding two and two.

Sixty Earls on horseback, attended as the Barons,

Four lacqueys attending on each.

Four trumpeters, two and two,

Four pursuivants, two and two,

Six heralds, two and two, bareheaded.

Lord Lyon, King at Arms, in his coat, robes, chain, baton,

Three Maces.

and foot mantle.
 Sword of State,
 borne by the Earl of Marr.
 The Sceptre,
 by the Earl of Crawford.

Three Maces.

THE CROWN,

By the Earl of Forfar, in room of the Marquis of Douglas.

The Purse and Commission, by the Earl of Morton.

THE DUKE OF QUEENSBERRY, LORD HIGH COMMISSIONER,
 with his servants, pages, and footmen.

Four Dukes, two and two.

Gentlemen bearing their trains,
 and each having eight lacqueys.

Six Marquises,
 each having six lacqueys.

The Duke of Argyle,
 Captain of the horse guards.
 The horse guards.

The lord high commissioner was received by the lord high constable, and by him conducted to the earl marshal, between whom, his grace, ushered by the lord high chancellor, was conveyed to the throne. When the parliament rose, the procession returned in nearly the same order to Holyrood palace, where the members were magnificently entertained at supper by the commissioner.

1704.—POPISH TRINKETS BURNED.

In obedience to an act of the privy-council, a great number of these were burned at the cross of Edinburgh, consisting of sacerdotal habiliments, communion-table linen, portraitures, chalices, crucifixes, whipping-cords, strings of beads, consecrated stones, relics, remissions, and indulgences, among the latter of which, was the following: "The Archbishop of Mechlin hes granted indulgence of fortie days, to those who shall bow the knee before this Image once a day; considering devoutly the infinite charity of Jesus Christ, who hes suffered for us the bitter death of the Cross: and if any will perform this devo-

tion oftner, he shall so oft have a new indulgence for five days more.”*

1705.—EXECUTION OF CAPTAIN GREEN AND TWO OF HIS CREW.

Severe acts were, about this period, passed against the Scots in the English parliament. They were declared to be aliens, if their parliament should not accede to a treaty of union, or assent to the nomination of the princess Sophia of Hanover,† or her lineal heir, as the next successor to the throne. The English markets were shut against Scotch cattle and linen, and cruizers were fitted out to intercept their trade with France.

Whilst the two nations were in this state of irritation, an incident occurred which greatly inflamed their mutual animosities. An English East India ship, commanded by a captain Green, was driven by stress of weather into the Forth. From some unguarded expressions of the crew, in their cups, or their quarrels, Green was suspected of having captured a vessel belonging to the Darien company, and murdered her whole crew. After a full and legal trial, he and two of his crew were convicted of piracy, aggravated by murder; still, however, the evidence upon which they were condemned, was by many thought slight, and intercession‡ for royal mercy was made for them. The populace, enraged that the blood of Scotsmen should be spilt unrevenged, assembled in great numbers on the day of execution, and surrounded the prison, where the privy-council, assisted by the magistrates of Edinburgh, were then deliberating whether the sentence should be put into execution. The magistrates, aware of the furious intentions of the populace, assured them that three of the convicts were ordered for execution. The chancellor happening, about the same time, to leave the privy-council, someone called out, “That the magistrates had but cheated them, and that the criminals were reprieved.” The mob stopped the chancellor’s coach at

* Coun. Reg. v. 37, p. 761.

† The princess Sophia, Dowager of Hanover, was the nearest protestant descendant of Elizabeth, daughter of James VI., and consort of the Elector of Palatine.

‡ Rec. of Admiralty, 16th March, 1705.

the Tron church, broke the glass of the carriage, and dragged him out of it. Fortunately, he was rescued by some of his friends, but it became absolutely necessary to appease the multitude by the blood of the criminals. This affair excited the keenest indignation in England, and the animosities of the two nations required the immediate interposition of government to prevent it from settling into unconquerable antipathy.

1705.—ADVOCATES' LIBRARY.

The room where this library was kept having been, in 1700, nearly consumed by fire, it was removed to the ground floor of the parliament house. The same year, the faculty acquired the valuable collection of manuscripts belonging to Sir James Balfour; and this year they purchased a fine collection of Grecian, Roman, Saxon, English, and Scottish coins and medals. This library is chiefly supported by a fee paid by advocates on their admission into the faculty. By the statute of queen Anne, establishing a literary property of author's in their books; a copy of every book entered in stationers' hall must be sent to this library.

1707.—TRADES' MAIDEN HOSPITAL.

This hospital, which is situated in Argyll Square, was founded, in 1704, by the incorporations of Edinburgh, for the maintenance and education of the daughters of decayed tradesmen. To this charitable institution, as well as the Merchant Maiden Hospital, Mrs. Mary Erskine, widow of James Hair, druggist in Edinburgh, contributed so liberally, that she was nominated *joint foundress* of it. The governors were, this year, incorporated by royal charter: about fifty girls are maintained in it.

BANK OF SCOTLAND.

In 1704, one pound notes were first issued; and, this year, money appears first to have been received on deposit, in occasional lodgements, for which no interest was given.

1707.—COURT OF TEINDS.

After the reformation, various commissions were, in the years 1617, 1633, 1661, and 1691, appointed for planting churches, and modifying stipends; but the powers of all these were this year transferred to the court of session as commissioners of teinds; with this provision, that it should not be lawful for them to transplant churches, disjoin parishes, or erect new churches, without the consent of three-fourths of the heritors. The greater part of the business brought before this court consists of processes of modification, locality, sale, or valuation of teinds. These powers having been conferred on the court of session by special statute, the judges are considered, when sitting, not as judges of session, but as forming a commission of parliament, and hence, in that character, have distinct clerks, macers, and officers. Their proceedings are subject to the review of the house of lords. The judges have no additional salary for performing the duties of this court.

UNION OF SCOTLAND AND ENGLAND.

The national antipathies which had so long existed between Scotland and England, heightened by pride and jealousy, had been, by recent mutual injuries, exasperated into keen animosities; and the reciprocal jealousies of both nations concerning their respective religions, and the opposite views of different parties in each kingdom, respecting the succession to the crown, upon the demise of queen Anne, held out little hopes of an union. This circumstance, however, operated equivocally; for, as the jacobites dreaded the extinction of their hopes by an union with a nation which had already nominated the house of Hanover to the succession, so the same reason induced the whigs, with the utmost of their power, to support the union. After much discussion, the queen was empowered to nominate commissioners on both sides. To the whigs in England, this arrangement was extremely gratifying; and, in return, they gratified the Scots by procuring the repeal of the act declaring them aliens.

That the proposed union should have been unpopular in Scotland, was natural; for national pride could scarcely fail to take the alarm at a measure which was almost to obliterate the nation's distinct existence, and to destroy the independence of an ancient, warlike, and high spirited kingdom, whose native monarchs had ascended by hereditary right, and still retained the throne of England; but whatever real advantages Scotland, as a nation, might derive from an union with England, it was apparent Edinburgh, as its capital, must suffer, her pride must be mortified, and her wealth and importance diminished, in the withdrawal of the national councils, and every semblance of royalty. Her citizens therefore viewed with abhorrence a project fraught with the ruin of their city. To use the words of De Foe:* "The jacobite and the presbyterian, the persecuting prelatie nonjuror and the Cameronian, the papist and the reformed protestant, parled together, joined interests and concerted measures together," against the union.

The articles of union had been industriously concealed from the knowledge of the people, but on being printed, universal clamour and uproar ensued. The Scottish nobility saw, in this measure, their own degradation and loss of influence; the merchants dreaded that their commerce would be loaded with oppressive duties, without any equivalent advantage; and the community at large, viewed, with abhorrence, a project which they imagined destructive of their country's independence.

While the articles of the treaty were keenly debated in parliament, it met with still more violent opposition from without. In Edinburgh, an outrageous mob attacked the commissioner, pelted his guards, and threw stones into his carriage, which always drove at full speed; they also insulted every partizan of the union with hootings, curses, and imprecations. The house of Sir Patrick Johnston, provost of the city, and one of its representatives in parliament, (a strenuous supporter of the union,) was besieged; and he would have been torn in pieces, had not the interposition of the town guard enabled him to

* De Foe's Hist. p. 20, 28, 31.

escape by flight. For sometime the mob was predominant in Edinburgh, and the court party in parliament was exposed to imminent danger. To keep the populace in awe, three regiments of foot were brought into the city; a battalion of guards protected the palace, and the horse guards attended the commissioner. Scenes of even greater violence were exhibited in other parts of the kingdom; and the country people protested, that the votes in parliament were influenced by the terror of military compulsion.

Upon the treaty of union being agreed to by a majority of the Scottish parliament, it was, after some warm discussion, approved of by a large majority of the parliament of England. The queen having sanctioned it with her royal assent, it was signed in a bower in regent Murray's garden, in the Canon-gate; thereafter, the Scottish parliament was, by the duke of Queensberry, the queen's commissioner, *for ever dissolved*.

The principal articles of the union were, that the princess Sophia of Hanover, and her protestant heirs, should succeed to the crown on the death of queen Anne, that all papists and persons marrying papists should be forever incapable of inheriting the crown of Britain, or of any part of its dominions; that there should be but one parliament for both kingdoms; that Scotland should be represented in parliament by sixteen peers and forty-five commoners; that the peers should be elected by the whole body of the Scottish peerage; the commoners by their respective counties and burghs; that all peers of Scotland should be recognised as peers of Great Britain, and should enjoy all the privileges of English peers, except that of sitting and voting in the upper house of parliament, or upon trials of peers; that all subjects of Great Britain should enjoy a community of advantages; that in trade, navigation, and commerce, they should have the same allowances and privileges; that the laws concerning public rights, civil government and policy, should be the same throughout the united kingdoms, but that no alterations should be made in the laws concerning private rights, unless for the benefit of the subjects of Scotland; in compensation for that part of the excise and customs of Scotland which should be applied to the payment

of the public debts of England, and for refunding the capital of the African company, Scotland should receive a sum of £398,085 10s. sterling; that the rights and privileges of royal burghs in Scotland should not be affected by the union; that the courts of session, justiciary, and admiralty, should be established, to suit the altered circumstances of the kingdom; and that from these courts there should be no appeal, but to the British house of peers; that all heritable offices and jurisdiction should remain as formerly; that there should be but one great seal of Great Britain; that the Scottish regalia should remain in Scotland; and that all the laws and statutes in either kingdom, inconsistent with these articles, should cease and become void.

Thus were the two kingdoms of Scotland and England, which nature had rendered one, finally united under the same government, and incorporated into one empire, from and after the first day of May, seventeen hundred and seven.

END OF VOLUME I.

A P P E N D I X.

(A. p. 21)—MANNERS AND CUSTOMS OF THE ANCIENT BRITONS AND CALEDONIANS.

THE manners and customs 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, but what has been transmitted to us by the Romans who landed in Britain in the year 55 B.C. and did not finally leave it till the year 446 A.D.; although the ancient Britons, compared with their invaders, were rude and barbarous, yet in the accounts given of them by the Roman writers, some false colourings of prejudice are apparent. Those invaders having conquered and taken possession of the southern parts of the island inhabited by the Britons, long before they penetrated into the northern parts inhabited by the Caledonians, soon introduced amongst the Britons the exercise of new arts, and the use of new conveniences. The Caledonians, although they viewed the Romans and their mode of life with contempt and detestation, and long adhered to their ancient customs and manners, yet they insensibly were drawn to imitate them, but by an imitation so remote, that it was unperceived, equally by the imitators and the imitated, hence, the progress of refinement was very slow, and for centuries, the traits of the savage marked the character of the ancient Caledonians.

The following account of the customs and manners of our ancient ancestors is handed down to us by Roman writers:—

CUSTOMS.—*C. J. Cæsar*.—"All the Britons in general, paint themselves with woad, which gives a bluish cast to the skin, and makes them look dreadful in battle. They are long haired, and shave all the rest of the body except the head and the upper lip." *Solinus*.—"After battle, the victors stain their faces with the blood of their slaughtered enemies. They make no distinction between right and wrong. If a woman be delivered of a man-child, his first food is placed on the sword of her husband, and gently put into his little mouth, with the point of the weapon, while the mother offers up her vows that he may not meet death, but in war, and arms."

DRESS.—*C. J. Cæsar*.—"The greater part of those within the country go clad in skins." *Solinus*.—"Those who study elegance, ornament the hilts of their swords with the teeth of sea-calves, which they polish as white as ivory, for the principal glory of the men, consists in the brilliancy of their armour." *Herodian*.—"Many places in Britain, are rendered swampy by the frequent inundations of the ocean, and through these marshes, the barbarians themselves, swim or wade, sunk to the bellies in mud, for they are ignorant of the use of clothes, but encircle their body and neck with iron, thinking this an ornament, and a proof of riches, in the manner as gold is with other barbarians; besides they mark their bodies with various pictures, and the forms of a variety of animals, on which account, they do not cloth themselves, least they should cover the painting of their bodies. They are almost entirely unacquainted with the use of a coat of mail, or a helmet, thinking these impediments in passing through the marshes, always covered with vapours, and dark with exhalations."

TOWNS, HOUSES, AND FURNITURE.—*C. J. Cæsar*.—"A town among the Britons is nothing more than a thick wood, fortified with a ditch and rampart, to serve as a place of retreat against the incursions of their enemies. Their houses are round huts, built of wattles, daubed with clay, and covered on the roof with fern or brambles. Their household utensils are wicker baskets, shells, dishes of wood, seats of stone and turf, their axes and knives are made of stone. They cut the hides and work the bones of animals into many convenient utensils. Rough skins spread either on bundles of heath or fern on the bare ground, are their beds, and wood their only fuel."

FOOD.—*C. J. Cæsar*.—"The greater part of those within the country, never sow their lands, but live on flesh and milk. They think it unlawful to feed upon hares, pullets, or geese, yet they breed them up for their diversion and pleasure." *Dio Cassius*.—"When driven to distress, they can subsist even on bark and roots of trees, and have ready on all occasions, a certain kind of food, of which, if they take but the quantity of a bean, they are not troubled with hunger or thirst for a considerable time after."

SHIPS AND NAVIGATION. *Solinus*.—"The sea which divides Ireland and Britain, is boisterous and stormy the greater part of the year, and is not passable except a few days in summer. The natives navigate it in osier vessels, which they bind round with the hides of oxen, and during their passage, however long, the sailors abstain from all food."

ARMY AND WARLIKE WEAPONS. *Tacitus*.—"The strength of their armies consists in infantry, though some of their warriors take the field in chariots.—The person of highest distinction guides the reins, while his martial followers mounted in the same vehicle, annoy the enemy." *Herodian*.—"They are a most warlike race and rejoice in slaughter, their arms consist of a narrow shield and lance, with a sword hanging by their naked bodies." *Dion*.—"They fight on horseback and in chariots, and easily elude the Romans who have not then any cavalry."

GOVERNMENT.—*Tacitus*.—"The Britons were formerly governed by a race of kings; at present they are divided into factions under various chieftains, and their disunion, which prevents them acting in concert for

a public interest, is a circumstance highly favourable to the Roman arms against a warlike people, independent, fierce, and obstinate. A confederation of two or more states to repel the common danger, is seldom known; they fight in parties, and the nation is subdued. They are conquered, not broken-hearted, reduced to obedience, not subdued to slavery."

MONEY.—*C. J. Cæsar.*—"They use brass money and iron rings of a certain weight, but barter is their general mode of dealing."

MARRIAGE.—In this contract, the husband engaged to maintain his wife in a suitable manner, and treat her kindly: his friends became sureties to her relations for the performance of his engagements. The marriage ceremony was administered by a priest: presents were bestowed by the common relations, upon the new married pair, besides the dowry which the husband had assigned to his wife, in the contract of marriage, he was expected to testify his fondness by offering her some valuable present, on the morning after the consummation. Injury offered to female modesty and virtue, from the slightest indignity, to the most criminal violation, was punished either by fine, or corporal punishment. An adulteress, if not put to death, was stripped of her possessions, and her person so mutilated, as to leave her an object, no longer of seduction, but of horror.

RELIGION.—The Romans have described the priesthood of the ancient inhabitants of Britain, by the name of *Druids*, who chose for their abodes and for the scene of their religious solemnities, the deep recesses of the thickest wood where they cultivated with devoted care the oak and mistletoe with which it is entwined. The sun and the stars were the objects of their rude science. They adored certain deities whom they fancied to preside over the order of nature and the concerns of human life. To these deities they sometimes offered human victims, the criminal doomed to death by their authority, or the captive taken in war was enclosed in a hollow frame, wrought of slender roots, cast alive into the sacred fire, and burned to death. One great principle which the *Druids* used in establishing their authority, was the doctrine of the *immortality of the soul*—they taught that the vital part of man survived the dissolution of the body and passed through various states of honour or ignominy, of happiness or misery, according to its merits or demerits.

The *Druids* were the judges and arbiters of all differences and disputes, both public and private, they took cognizance of murders, inheritances, and decreed rewards or punishments, the criminal being by them excluded from all public assemblies was avoided by every one, and nobody durst speak to him, for fear of being polluted.

CEREMONIES IN BURYING THEIR DEAD.—A grave was dug, six oblong stones were brought, of these one was laid in the bottom of the grave, to separate the corpse from the earth, four others were then fitted to the sides and both ends, the body with some of the favourite weapons, ornaments and utensils of the deceased were then deposited therein, the sixth flag was laid over it, earth and stones were heaped on it, and the whole was covered with a turf. A rude pillar of stone was sometimes erected to distinguish the grave of an eminent chief. He who suffered a violent death had his infamy perpetuated by a heap of stones hastily and loosely cast upon the carcase.

In the reign of Malcolm Ceanmohr in 1057, the manners of the Scots became much more refined and polished, than what they had previously been, which may be ascribed to that monarch having passed his youth as a refugee in England, as also to the great number of Anglo-Saxons and Norman emigrants, with their followers, who sought an asylum at his court: these by degrees introduced, not only all the arts which were cultivated in England, but also the use of the Anglo-Saxon language which soon began to supersede the Gaelic, especially along the sea coasts where a number of traders had settled. From this period a new era may be said to have commenced in every thing that characterises a nation, in language, in manners, in customs, in laws, in religion, and in all the arts. Queen Margaret his consort was the first who taught the Scottish ladies to cultivate splendour and elegance in their dress, and to court the admiration of the men, by an appearance more winning than the fantastic decorations then worn by them; in short, the acquisition of such a queen was an important national benefit. Although Malcolm could neither read nor write, he frequently turned over his queen's prayer-book, and kissed her favourite volume; he was, however, a warrior, and as such, at that period, despised learning as monkish and unmanly.

(B. p. 22.)—CHARTER OF FOUNDATION OF HOLYROOD ABBEY.

This ancient and curious charter being written in Latin, has been translated into English, that it may be perused by all readers. "In the name of the Lord Jesus Christ, and in honour of the holy cross, the blessed Virgin Mary, and all saints, I, David, by the grace of God, king of *Scots*, by royal authority, and consent of Henry my son, and the bishops of my kingdom, confirmed by my earls and barons, attested by the clergy, and by divine instinct approved by the people, do grant, and perpetually confirm to the church of the holy cross, at Edinburgh, the several things hereafter mentioned, that is to say, I grant to the said church and canons regularly serving God therein, in free and perpetual alms, the church of the castle (of Edinburgh) with the appurtenances and rights thereof. Trial by duel,* water, and fire ordeal,† so far as appertains to the ecclesias-

* It was anciently lawful when the truth was doubtful, for the person accused (by the king's permission,) to justify himself, by challenging his accuser to fight him in a public duel.

† This ancient method of purgation was by trial two ways, one by water, the other by fire; the former was either in hot or cold water. If in cold, the parties suspected were adjudged innocent, if their bodies, contrary to the course of nature, floated on the surface; if in hot, the arms and legs of the persons accused, were put bare into boiling water, and, if brought forth unhurt, were held innocent of the crime they were charged with. And those tried by *fire ordeal*, walked barefooted and blind-folded over nine glowing plough shares, or were to carry in their hands a burning iron of a pound weight, called *simple ordeal*; if two, *double ordeal*; and if three, *triple ordeal*; if unhurt by the *irons*, they were acquitted, but on the contrary, condemned. The fire ordeal was for the trial of freemen and persons of distinction, and that by water for bondmen and rustics.

tical dignity, with the town of *Sauchton*, and its several divisions, and the church and parish of *St. Cuthberts*, with all things thereunto belonging, with the church, town and its divisions, and the ground whereon the church is situated, together with all the lands lying under the castle, viz : from the well which riseth or springeth near the corner of my garden, by the way which leads to the church of *St. Cuthberts*. And on the other hand, along the foot of the castle hill, to a rock on the eastern side of the said castle-hill, with two chapels belonging to the said church of *St. Cuthberts*, viz :—*Corstorphine*, with two bovates, (thirty acres) and six acres of land, and the chapel of *Liberton*, with two oxgans, (thirty acres) together with all the rights and tithes, as well of the dead as the living, in *Legbernard*, which *Macbeth* gave to the said church, and I have confirmed. Also the church of *Hereth*, (*Airth* in *Stirlingshire*) with the lands thereunto belonging, together with the several lands by me thereunto annexed, as surveyed by my officers, and others, I have given to *Alwinus*, the Abbot, with a salt pan, and twenty-six acres of land in the said town of *Hereth*, which church and lands I will, that the said canons of the holy cross, freely hold, and quietly possess for ever. And I hereby strictly enjoin, that no person presume to molest or disturb any of the said canons, their vassals or servants, residing on the said lands, or that any work, auxiliary, or secular customs be unjustly exacted from them.

I likewise grant to the said canons, liberty to erect a mill upon the said lands, and to have and enjoy in *Hereth*, all the following rights customs, and conveniences, viz : in rivers, fishings, meadows, and pastures, and to enjoy all things necessary in as full and ample a manner, as when they were in my own possession, together with the town of *Broughton* and its respective divisions; the lands of *Inverleith*, in the neighbourhood of the harbour, with the said harbour, half of the fishings and tithes of the several fisheries belonging to the church of *St. Cuthbert*. The towns of *Pittendrich*, *Hamar*, and *Fordam*, with their several divisions; and the hospital, with a carncate,* or plough of land, with a perpetual annuity of forty shillings, out of my town of *Edinburgh*, and for supplying the said canons with apparel, I give to them one hundred shillings, out of my *Cain*,† at *Perth*, and from the duties which arise to me out of the first merchant ships which arrive at *Perth*, and if none shall happen to arrive, I then give to the said church, out of my revenues in *Edinburgh*, the sum of forty-eight shillings; out of *Stirling*, twenty shillings, with a house, and one draught of a fishing-net at the said place; and forty shillings out of *Perth*, with a house in my town of *Edinburgh*, free of all duties and customs whatsoever; together with a house in the town of *Berwick*, a draught of two nets in *Scypwell*; a house in *Renfrew*, five perticats,‡ and one draught of a net for salmon, with a right to fish for herrings. And I strictly command, that no person whatsoever, presume to take of any of the said canons, their vassals, or servants, any toll or duty whatever.

* As much ground as can be tilled within a year and day, by one plough.

† A duty paid to the superior by his tenants.

‡ The fourth part of an acre of land.

I also give to the said canons out of my exchequer, a perpetual annuity of ten pounds for lighting and repairing their church. And I command my respective officers and forresters in the counties of Stirling and Clackmannan, that they permit the said Abbot and canons to take out of my several woods and forests, as much wood as they have occasion for, towards building their church, houses, and other necessary constructions. I likewise order and direct, that the vassals and servants of the said canons shall have liberty to take out of my said woods or forrests, whatever wood they may have occasion for, without molestation. And I also grant that the swine belonging to the masters or canons of the said church, be free from pannage.*

I also give and grant to the said canons, one half of the tallow, lard, and hides of the beasts killed in Edinburgh, with the tithes of whales and sea monsters due to me from the river Avon to Coldbrandspath, with the tithes of all my pleas and profits from the said Avon to the said Coldbrandspath, and the half of my pleas and profits of Kintyre and Argyll, with the skins of all the rams, sheep, and lambs belonging to my castle of Linlithgow, which die naturally, and eight chaldrons of malt, eight of meal, thirty cart-loads of brushwood,† of Liberton, one of my mills of Dene, with the tenths of my mills of Liberton and Dene, and those of my new mill of Edinburgh and Craigendsmark, as far as they appertain to me, with all that belonged to Vineth White, on the said rock, to be held in free and perpetual alms.

I likewise grant to the said canons, the town of Hebergare,‡ being betwixt the said church, and my town (of Edinburgh,) and that the burgesses thereof, have the liberty of buying and selling goods and merchandice, in open market, as freely, and without molestation and reproach, as any of my own burgesses. And I strictly enjoin that no person presume to take by force, any bread, ale, or other vendible commodity, without the consent of the said burgesses.

I also grant that the said canons be free from all tolls and customs in my several burghs and lands, in all things they deal in. And I strictly forbid all persons from taking a poind, or making a seizure in, or upon the lands of the said Holy Cross, unless the Abbot refuse to do justice to the person injured; I will, likewise, that the said canons hold all the aforesaid things, as fully as I enjoy my lands. And I grant, that the said Abbot shall have his court in as full, free, and honourable a manner, as the bishop of St. Andrews, abbot of Dunfermline, and abbot of Kelso enjoy theirs.

Attested by these witnesses, Robert bishop of St. Andrews, John bishop of Glasgow, Henry my son, William my nephew, Edward the chancellor, Herbert the treasurer, Gillemichell Comite, Gospatricio brother of Dciphin, Robert Montague, Robert de Burnevill, Peter de Bruce, Norman the sheriff, Ogu, Leising, Gillise, William de Graham, Turstan de Crec-

* A duty taken for swine that feed in the king's woods or forests.

† Small wood made up in little bundles.

‡ This town lay between the Abbey and the city, and from the frequency of the Canons going betwixt these two places, it in course of time changed its ancient name of Hebergare for the *Canonsgate*, or as it is now called the *Canongate*.

tune, Blemo the archdeacon, Alfric the chaplain, and Waleran the chaplain."

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 four hundred and forty-two bolls of wheat, six hundred and forty bolls of barley, five hundred and sixty bolls of oats, five hundred capons, twenty-six hens, twenty-four salmon, twelve loads of salt, and a great number of swine, with about £250. sterling, in mouey.

(C. p. 25)—LIST OF ALDERMEN AND PROVOSTS OF THE CITY OF EDINBURGH, WHOSE NAMES ARE ON RECORD, FROM THE YEAR 1296, TO THE UNION OF SCOTLAND AND ENGLAND, IN 1707.

Although aldermen and provosts be the first officers on record who presided in Edinbnrgh, yet it is probable, the office of bailie, bailiff, or rent-gatherer, is more ancient, as that officer was appointed originally by the king, to collect his revenues, and administer justice within royal burghs.

ALDERMEN.

1296. William de Dedyk.

1362. William Cuppilde.

1373. Adam Forrester.

PROVOSTS.

1377. John de Qubitness.

— Adam Forrester.

1425. William Liberton.

1427. William Levinton.

1429. William Liberton.

1434. Sir Henry Preston of Craig miller.

1439. Thomas Cranston.

1447. Patrick Cockburn

1451. Thomas de Cranston.

1457. Alexander Naper.

1462. Andrew Ker.

1467. Robert Mure, of Polhellie.

1470. John Naper.

1477. James Crichton, of Ruthven.

1481. William Bertraham.

1482. Patrick Baron, of Spittlefield.

1484. John Naper.

1491. Richard Lawson.

1492. John Murray, of Tulchadam.

1494. Walter Bertraham.

1501. Alexander Lauder.

1504. Richard Lawson, of Hieriggs,

1508. Alexander Lauder.

1511. Sir Alexander Lawdder.

1513. Archibald Douglas earl of Angus.

1514. Alexander Lord Home, great chamberlain of Scotland.

1515. Patrick Hamilton of Kincavel.

1516. David Melvine.

1517. Archibald Douglas.

1520. Robert Logan, of Coatfield.

1522. Allan Stewart.

1524. Francis Ruthwell.

— Robert Lord Maxwell.

— Sir John Murray, of Tuchad.

— Sir Thomas Tod.

— Adam Otterburn.

1534. James Lawson.

1536. Simon Preston.

1540. William Craik.

1550. Sir Andrew Ker, of Little Dane.

1553. Archibald Douglas, of Kilspindy.

1557. Lord Scaton.

1558. Thomas MacCalzean, of Clifton hall.

1559. Archibald Douglas, of Kilspindy.

1561. Thomas MacCalzean, of Cliftonhall.

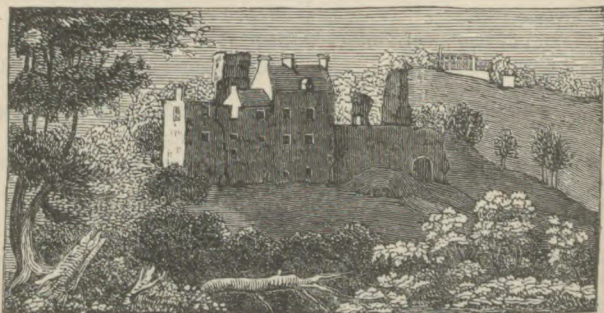
1562. Archibald Douglas, of Kilspindy.

1565. Sir Simon Preston, of Craigmiller.

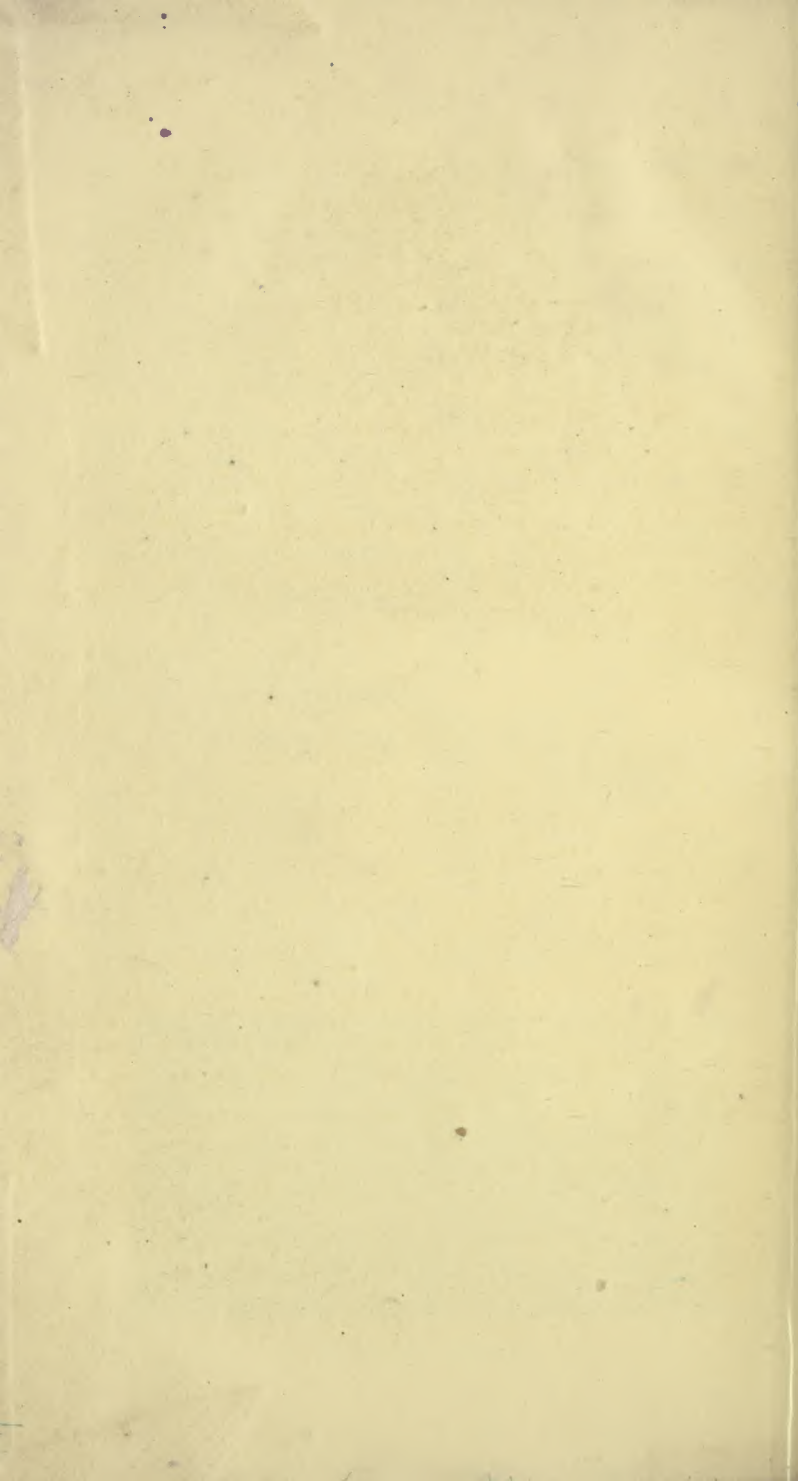
1569. The Laird of Grange.

1570. James Maegill.

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| 1573. Lord Lindsay. | 1650. A Committee of Englishmen. |
| 1576. George Douglas of Parkhead. | 1651. Archibald Tod. |
| 1578. Archibald Stewart. | 1654. Archibald Tod and Andrew Ramsay. |
| 1579. Alexander Clark, of Balbirney. | 1655. Sir Andrew Ramsay, knight. |
| 1584. James, earl of Arran. | 1658. Sir James Stewart, knight. |
| 1586. William Little. | 1660. Sir Robert Murray, knight. |
| 1587. John Arnot. | 1662. Sir Andrew Ramsay, knight. |
| 1591. William Little. | 1673. Sir Andrew Ramsay, and James Currie. |
| 1592. Nicoll Edward. | 1674. James Currie. |
| 1593. Alexander Hume, of North Berwick. | 1675. James Currie and Sir William Binning. |
| 1597. Henry Nisbet. | 1676. Sir William Binning, knight. |
| 1598. Alexander, Lord Fyvie president of the session. | 1677. Francis Kinloch. |
| 1606. Alexander, earl of Dumfermline. | 1679. Sir James Dick, knight. |
| 1608. Sir John Arnott, knight of Bersick. | 1681. Sir James Fleming, knight. |
| 1616. Sir William Nisbet, of Deane, knight. | 1683. Sir George Drummond knight. |
| 1619. Alexander Clark. | 1685. Sir Thomas Kennedy, knight. |
| 1620. David Aikenhead. | 1687. Magnus Prince. |
| 1622. Sir William Nisbet, of Deane, knight. | 1689. Sir John Hall, knight. |
| 1623. Alexander Clark, of Sten-toun. | 1690. Sir John Hall, and Archibald Muir. |
| 1626. David Aikenhead. | 1691. Archibald Muir. |
| 1630. Alexander Clark. | 1692. Sir John Hall, knight. |
| 1634. David Aitkenhead. | 1694. Sir Robert Chiesly, knight. |
| 1637. Sir John Hay. | 1696. Sir Archibald Muir, knight. |
| 1638. Sir William Dick. | 1698. George Home. |
| 1640. Sir Alexander Clark, knight. | 1699. Sir George Home, knight. |
| 1643. Sir John Smith, knight. | 1700. Sir Patrick Johnston, knight. |
| 1646. Sir Archibald Tod, knight. | 1702. Sir Heugh Cunningham, knight. |
| 1648. Sir James Stewart, knight. | 1704. Sir Patrick Johnston, knight. |
| | 1707. Sir Samuel M'Clellan, knight. |



ROSLIN CASTLE.



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