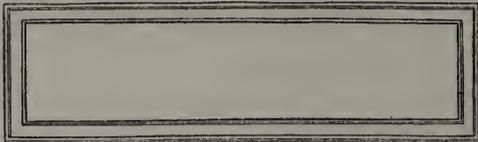


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T H E
Annals of Dunfermline

AND VICINITY

From the Earliest Authentic Period to the Present Time

A.D. 1069—1878

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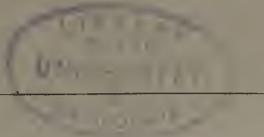
AND

Numerous Illustrative Engravings

BY

EBENEZER HENDERSON, LL.D.

Author of "Historical Horology"—"The Beauties and Curiosities of Science"—"A Treatise
on Astronomy"—"The Life of James Ferguson, F.R.S." &c.



GLASGOW: JOHN TWEED

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P R E F A C E.

A GREAT many years have elapsed since the writer began to collect materials for the ANNALS OF DUNFERMLINE, his native city. His object was to arrange events and notanda in chronological order, as he was convinced that a much clearer conception of the rise and progress of a town would be obtained under such an arrangement, than by the method usually adopted in compiling such works.

The writer never had the slightest idea of publishing his notanda. They were written for his own private use for reference. On showing them to a number of his archæological and other friends, they expressed perhaps a too favourable opinion of their contents, and strongly urged him to pass them through the press. For some years he refused to do so, but their continued solicitations overcame his opposition, and he resolved to prepare his collection for publication.

The materials composing the ANNALS have been collected chiefly from original sources—from the Chartularies of Scottish Abbeys and religious houses—from the early and modern "Histories of Scotland"—from various scarce topographical and similar works—from the manuscript Records of the Burgh, the Guildry, the Regality, and the Parish—from Charters in the Burgh Charter Chest—from the Journals of several of the Incorporated Trades of the Burgh—from Title-Deeds of old houses—from old and modern Magazines and Newspapers, and from letters written by old inhabitants. A list of the works consulted by the writer for the ANNALS will be found at the end of the *Addenda*.

It is not to be expected that a work, consisting of such a large mass of heterogeneous materials, drawn from such a variety of sources, which are in many instances conflicting, can be entirely free from slips of the pen. The ANNALS would require to go, like other similar works, through several editions to get the *Errata* cleared away, and the *Omissa* filled in. It is to be hoped, however, that any *errata* that may be discovered will be found unimportant.

Now that the work is in type, it will be seen that the ANNALS commence with the year 1069—the earliest authentic date referring to Dunfermline; and that they come down to the end of the year 1878—thus extending over the wide space of about 809 years. Between the first date and the middle of the sixteenth century many blank spaces will be observed, in several instances there are considerable stretches of time without any recorded fact. Such gaps could not be bridged over for want of authentic details. After the middle of the sixteenth century, incidents, notanda, etc., occur for yearly entries, and, as time flows on nearer to our day, they increase in such numbers that many of the later dates will be found charged with numerous and varied details. To the general reader many of the notanda may appear to be of little importance, but, by the natives of “the old grey city” and the western district of Fife, they will, it is hoped, be appreciated. To readers who wish for further and fuller information regarding any of the entries, ample references are given, naming the work, the volume, and the page from which they were extracted, also the Appendix and the Addenda at the end of the work contain full particulars of many interesting events, etc., referred to in the Annals, which will be useful to the reader.

Numerous engravings, many of them never before published, embellish the ANNALS as illustrations of “Dunfermline in the olden time.” To local readers, it is to be hoped, they will be interesting; and, to the outside public who are strangers to the locality, they will be serviceable as “graphic helps” to the letter-press descriptions in the text. It may be mentioned here, that during the progress of the work through the press, Mr. Tweed, our publisher, resolved

to increase the number of illustrations. He has, therefore, at considerable expense added ten engravings to the original list, viz., four Sculptured Stones at pp. 266, 297, 301, and 437; View of the Palace Ruins, p. 408; Rev. Ralph Erskine's Kirk, p. 438; the Antiburgher Kirk, p. 521; the Guildhall, p. 577, View of the City of Dunfermline, p. 1, and the Frontispiece.

Many of the kind friends who rendered the writer assistance when the ANNALS were commenced have long since passed away. Their memories are held by him in such sacred remembrance, that he feels it to be a duty, as well as a gratification to himself, to record their names, viz., Rev. George Bell Brand, Andrew Mercer, Rev. Henry Fergus, Archibald Haxton, James Morris, Alexander Kilgour, John Bonnar, Joseph N. Paton, John S. Soutar, Rev. Peter Chalmers, D.D., David Birrell, Laurence Wilson, and David Laurie; and the names of those who resided at a distance, His Eminence Cardinal Wiseman, Rev. C. Holahan (Sub-Prior of St. Edmund's College, Douay, France), the Rev. T. Hoskins (Valladolid, Spain), David D. Black, Brechin, and David Laing, LL.D., Edinburgh, lately deceased.

Among those who have rendered the writer valuable assistance during the progress of the ANNALS through the press, his special thanks are due to the Provost, Magistrates, and Town Council of the Burgh, for allowing him the free use of their Records; to Mr. John Landale, Town Clerk, and to Mr. William Simpson, solicitor, for transcripts of, and extracts from, old charters, etc.; to Mr. George Robertson, for archæological notes, drawings of sculptured and lettered stones, and of other local objects, engravings from several of which illustrate the ANNALS; to Mr. George Birrell, for interesting notanda; to Mr. Robert Steedman, for memoranda connected with the statistics of Dunfermline; to Mr. George Stuart, for extracts from several old Burgh minutes; to Rev. Wm. Barrack, LL.D., late Rector of Dollar Institution, now Rector of Kelvinside Academy, Glasgow, for his translations of several old charters, deeds, etc., and other literary assistance; and to the Rev. William Ross, LL.D.,

Bridge of Allan, for historical notes relating to the Burgh and its vicinity.

The writer now closes his work, and once more expresses his cordial thanks to all who have in any way assisted him with THE ANNALS OF DUNFERMLINE.

ASTRAL VILLA, MUCKART, PERTHSHIRE,

December 3rd, 1878.

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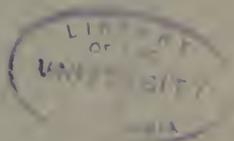
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J. Bower

Photo by A. F. Taylor

VIEW OF THE CITY OF DUNFERMLINE FROM SOUTHEAST.

PRE-HISTORIC DUNFERMLINE.

PRELIMINARY NOTES.

PREVIOUS to the middle of the eleventh century, the historical accounts of Scotland abound with superstition, tradition, and fable. This, along with the obscure notices given of localities, towns, &c., makes it difficult, often impossible, to discover the places, or the sites of the places referred to. The locality, now known as the "Western District of the County of Fife," is no exception to this general rule of pre-historic literature. But there can be no doubt that this locality, long before, and after the time of Malcolm III. (Canmore) abounded in "forests, moors, morasses, swamps, lakes, and rivulets," over which "roamed the wolf, the deer, the bison, and the boar." Here and there might be seen clay and turf huts, hovels and pit-dwellings, dignified with the name of *tun* (town), the residence of the great men of the land, and of the "squalid boors" their *servi*, or slaves, who were little better than barbarians; "hoards of them were to be seen unclothed, tattooed, painted, and adorned." These were the days

"When wild in woods the noble savage ran."

During the period of "the Roman occupation" (A.D. 83-440) our locality, like other districts, was ruled and defended by tribes of Caledonians, Picts, Scots, &c., "who with considerable 'savage address' frequently faced the Roman legions, and did havoc amongst them." For upwards of 350 years the locality on which Dunfermline now stands, ever and anon "*resounded to the tramp and tread of Roman cohorts and legions.*" These civilised warriors had several stations, or strongholds, in the locality—*e. g.*, the hill, or rising-ground, at Pratehouse, three miles east of Dunfermline, is the supposed site of a Roman Prætorium. "The Prætor Hill," is the designation in old writings, and is that adopted by the surveyors of the late Govern-

ment maps. Prate-House is therefore a corruption of *Prætor House*, or residence, of the chief of the Roman forces. About six miles N.E. by N. of Prætor Hill, is Lochore, the site of a large Roman camp. About the same distance W.N.W. from the *hill* are the sites of the camps of Carnock. These large camps were connected with lesser strengths on convenient sites.

NOMENCLATURE OF THE DISTRICT.

In consequence of the unsettled occupation of the Romans in this district, few of the names they gave to places now survive; but the names bestowed on places by the early inhabitants are still to be found in whole, or in a mutilated condition,—*e.g.*, *Bal*, a dwelling, *viz.*, *Balmule*, *Balyeomen*, *Balclune*, *Balrick* (Balldridge), &c. In places prefixed by *Caer* (the Castle) there are *Carnock* (*Caer-knoc*), *Carneil*, *Carnichill*, *Cairncubic*, &c. *Keir* is from the same root apparently as *Caer*, and in *Keirsbeath* we have *Castlebeath*. There are still a great many places remaining in the district prefixed by the Celto-British word *Pit*, a word of doubtful origin, *viz.*, *Pitencrieff*, *Pitfirrane*, *Pitliver*, *Pitscotie*, *Pitdinnie*, *Pitconochy*, *Pitathrie*, *Pitcorthie*, *Pitbauchly*, *Pitreavy*. And, lastly, with the Celtic prefix *Dun*, which signifies *a hill*, or, more properly, *a fortified hill*, there are *Dunfermline*, *Dunduff*, *Dungloe*, *Dunibristle*, *Dunearn*, &c. (*Vide* works on Etymology for further information on such nomenclature.) It may be remarked, “*Mons infirmorum*” is a designation given to Dunfermline in the “*Suspected Foundation Charter*” of the Abbey. If the charter, though perhaps “garbled,” is taken as a genuine document, then “*Mons infirmorum*” may have been the original name of Dunfermline from the time of the Roman occupation down to the time of Malcolm III.

There still remains a name of doubtful origin, *viz.*, “*Fothriff*,” sometimes spelt “*Fothric*,” “*Fothrick*,” “*Fatrick*,” &c. This name covered a very large extent of country, stretching from the mouth of the Leven to some miles above Alloa in length, and from the Forth to the base of the Ochils in breadth, thus comprehending within its area the greater part of the counties of Kinross and Clackmannan, and the whole of what is now known as the “*Western District of Fife*.” (For etymology, &c., see local histories of Dunfermline and of Fife; also *Appendix* to “*Annals of Dunfermline*.”) This territory, or a certain division of it, was bestowed on the Church of the Holy Trinity (the Abbey), at the time of its erection (*circa*, 1070-1080). In some old

works, Dunfermline Abbey is represented as standing in *Fatricks Muir*. In conclusion, the FORTH, about the beginning of the Christian era, and for a great length of time afterwards, appears to have been known as the "*Sea of Bodotria*," which name was succeeded by that of "*Scot-water*," and afterwards by "*Phorth*," "*Firth of Forth*," &c., which last appellation it has retained for at least these 900 years past.

DUNFERMLINE TOWER, THE RESIDENCE OF MALCOLM III.

There is not the slightest notice of this Tower, or of Dunfermline, until about A.D. 1069-70, on the occasion of Malcolm's nuptials. After this important announcement, neither history nor tradition has any direct reference to it, or to its immediate locality. We are, therefore, in a great measure, left on "conjectural ground" with our details of what must have occurred within its walls. Regarding Malcolm's Tower, *Fordun*, after noticing the nuptial ceremony of Malcolm and Margaret, refers to it as follows (the only reference that has been found), viz. :—

"*Erat enim locus ille naturaliter in se munitissimus; densissima silva circumdatus, præruptis rupibus præmunitus; in cujus medio erat venusta planities etiam rupibus et rivulis munita, ita quod de ea dictum esse putaretur: Non homini facilis, vix adeunda feris.*" (*Fordun*, l. v. c. 17.)

That is—

For that place was by nature strongly fortified in itself, being surrounded by a very dense forest, and fortified in front with very precipitous rocks; and in the midst of it there was a beautiful plain, also fortified by rocks and rivulets, so that the expression, "Not easy of access to man, and hardly to be approached by wild beasts," might be thought applicable to it.

It will be observed that *Tower* is not specifically mentioned in *Fordun's* notice; his *pro oppido** is to be translated for his *residence*. Anciently a house with a few out-houses was called an oppidum or town, just as a farm continues to be called "*the farm-town*."

Since so little is known about the Tower historically, much faith must not be placed in graphic delineations of it. The Tower at a very early period was adopted for the Dunfermline burgh arms—viz., a view of the east gable or approach of the Tower, with lions rampant as supporters. (See *Annals of Dunf.*, date A.D. 1500.) In the charter-chest of Pitfirraie, near Dunfermline, there is an old charter, of date 1500, which has appended to it a wax impression of the burgh seal. The charter is in good preservation, but the wax impression is broken

* See p. 12 for the quotation from *Fordun*.

and much decayed. It was probably from this old wax impression, or one equally old, and from the old view of Malcolm's Tower at Forfar, which, according to tradition, were towers "of similar shape," that Mr. J. Baine, C.E., Edinburgh, in 1790, made his "Composition View of Malcolm Canmore's Tower at Dunfermline Restored. J. B., 1790." The following engraving is a reduced copy of Baine's view.



It will be here seen that Baine projects the flight of steps considerably in front of the Tower; a "moveable flap" or small draw-bridge would connect the top of the stair with the main door, which, for protection, would be drawn up flat upon the door at night. It is now, of course, impossible to form a correct opinion as to how the Tower was fortified. Besides being fortified by nature, by "flood, wood, and field," it would no doubt be artificially strengthened by such appliances as the *engineers* of the time could best devise. We have introduced "the sunk draw-bridge" as one of the appliances to be an obstacle in the way of an enemy. It is very likely the foundation portion of the building would be splayed, spreading outwards, and "outer-wall'd" all round to a considerable height from the ground. We have thrown into the view a fanciful side wall in order to show that it would not be the narrow contracted edifice as some few have imagined it to have been. It is probable that the Tower contained at least twenty apartments of the dimensions of those primitive times, and in the

coped attic there would be many more little rooms for servants, attendants, &c.

The site of the Tower, the nucleus of Dunfermline, is still to be partially traced on the north-west flat top of a small peninsular hill, the *Tower Hill*, at a height of about seventy feet above the beautifully curved rivulet which sweeps round its base. This hill is now in the policy of Pittencrieff, about 180 yards west of the church steeple. In the north-west top are still to be found small shapeless fragments of the south and west foundations. The length of the south fragment is thirty-one feet, that of the west wall forty-four feet. These fragments are about eight feet in height and six in thickness. In 1790 John Baine, Civil Engineer, Edinburgh, found that the south wall was thirty-one feet four inches long, the west wall thirty-five feet six inches.

The Tower, from the oldest wax seals attached to charters, appears to have been a stately, massive building of about fifty-two feet from east to west and forty-eight feet from north to south, and consisted of two storeys, and, as just noted, may have had, *attic* included, about twenty small "*eleventh century apartments*" in it.

Mercer, in his "*Dunfermline Abbey, a Poem*," alluding to the locality of the Tower, its rocky steepness, and difficulty of approach by man or beast, as told by Fordun, says—

“Hard by, a mount with flatten’d top
 Uprears its rugged brow;
 Its sides are broken, rocky, steep,
 That hardly there a goat might creep;
 A rivulet runs below,

“And winding, sweeps around the mount,
 Forming a lovely arch;
 Then down the glen, with babbling din,
 O’er crags, through trees, as it may win,
 Pursues its destined march.”

—(*Mercer’s Dunf. Abbey*, pp. 6, 7; *An. Dunf.*, date 1070.)

P.S.—In some of the Pittencrieff charters, the Tower-hill is designated "*Montaculum*"—*i.e.*, the *little hill*; and a modern author, whether by mistake or not, has a new reading to a favourite old ballad, *viz.*, instead of,

“The king sits in Dumferling toun,
 Drynking the bluid-red wyne,” &c.,

our author renders it,

“The king sits in Dunfermline Tower,
 Drinking the bluid-red wine,” &c.

which appears to us to be a more correct rendering; because the king alluded to would be more likely to *practise* wine-drinking in *the tour*, his residence, than in *the town*.*

CULDEE ESTABLISHMENT AT DUNFERMLINE.

There appears to have been a "Culdee" settlement at Dunfermline at a very remote period; but regarding its size, structure, and when built, history and tradition are alike silent; it would, however, be between A.D. 570 and 1070. Like other Culdee places of worship, it would probably be small in size, and somewhat rude in structure, capable of accommodating about fifty worshippers. This "humble hallowed cell" probably stood on or near to the ground on which the Abbey in aftertimes stood. Not a vestige of it now remains, which somewhat favours the idea, that it had been removed about A.D. 1172-1175, when the church of Malcolm and Margaret was opened for worship. In these pre-historic times, there were several Culdee churches or chapels in Fife and Fotherick,—viz., at Kirkheugh (St. Andrews), Kirkcaldy, Abernethy, Lochleven, Pittenweem, Balchristie, Isle of May, Portmoak, Bolgin, Culross, Dunfermline, and Inchcolm. For further remarks regarding the Dunfermline Culdee Church, see *Annals Dunf* on "Founding of the Church," under date A.D. 1072.

ST. MARGARET'S HOPE AND ST. MARGARET'S STONE.

The Royal Exiles, Edgar the Atheling, his mother, sisters, and retinue, disembarked in the Forth. The exact spot is not known; but it is likely it would be at or near to the rocky peninsula on which the castle of Rosythe now stands. The beautiful Bay, immediately to the west of this locality, has from time immemorial, been known as *Sinus S. Margaretæ*, or

ST. MARGARET'S HOPE.

(Fordun, lv. c. 16.) Since it is now well known that original names of places have undergone so many changes, it is not improbable that Rosythe had its name mutilated. It is not mentioned in history until about 300 years after *the landing* of the Exiles. May not the original name have been Ross-hythe, *Ross*, a promontory, or peninsula; and

* *Vide* Billings' "Architectural Illustrations of Dunfermline Abbey," p. 8. See also *An. Dunf.*; dates, 1304—1790.

hythe, or *hithe*, in Anglo-Saxon, a *landing place*? There are still some *landing places* that retain their Anglo-Saxon etymologies, viz., *Rotherhythe*, or *Rotherhithe*, London, and the seaport town of *Hythe* in Kent, &c. This *Ross-hythe* would be a much more convenient place for the disembarkation of the Royal exiles than any point between it and North Queensferry. Is it not therefore probable that the landing of the exiles was effected at this promontory, the *Rosshythe*, the *landing place at the promontory*? The writer in 1846 wrote to several magazines and newspapers letters on this subject, which were well received. He still continues of the same opinion, viz., that the Royal Exiles disembarked on Rosythe peninsula.

St. Margaret's Hope has long been taken advantage of by vessels during the prevalence of storms of easterly winds, and a more safe retreat it would be difficult to find. Mercer, alluding to it, says—

“ It is a sheltered, safe retreat,
For tempest-driven vessels meet ;
And ever since that day so fam'd
St. Margaret's Hope it has been named.”

The eastern part of this bay is about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSE. from the tower of Malcolm III. at Dunfermline ; Rosythe about 4 miles S.

On the arched roof of the staircase in Pennicuick House, near Edinburgh, there are laid down paintings of the landing, the marriage, and the nuptial feast of Malcolm and Margaret, by the celebrated painter Runciman.

We have now to refer to

ST. MARGARET'S STONE.

It is an old tradition that Margaret, while walking from the scene of her landing to Dunfermline, complained of fatigue, and on coming to the “huge Saxon stone” on the road, two and a-half miles south-east of Malcolm III.'s residence, is said to have for a while rested herself on it, and that on her frequent “journeys toe and froe” she often used it as a rest. The neighbouring farm on the west takes its name from this traditional circumstance, and is called St. Margaret's Stone Farm. In 1856 this stone was removed to an adjacent site by order of the Road Surveyor in order to widen the road, which required no widening, as no additional traffic was likely to ensue, but the reverse; it is, therefore, much to be regretted that the old landmark was removed. It is in contemplation to have the old stone replaced

on its old site (as nearly as possible), and made to rest, with secure fixings, on a massive base, or plinth-stone. The following drawing of the stone is taken from one we made in 1825 :—



This large stone, which has long had the name of St. Margaret's, is probably the last remnant of a Druid Circle or a Cromlech, and may have been placed here even before the beginning of the Christian era. At this early period the road would be a narrow "foot-way" or a "bridle-path." (For notices of St. Margaret's Stone, see the Histories of Dunfermline, and Topographical Works.)

THE ANNALS OF DUNFERMLINE.

MLXIX.

ELEVENTH CENTURY.

SITUATION OF DUNFERMLINE, &c.

THE CITY and ROYAL BURGH of DUNFERMLINE is situated near the western extremity of the County of Fife, in Latitude $56^{\circ} 4' 15''$ N. (the Market Cross), and in Longitude $3^{\circ} 27' 38''$ W. from Greenwich. In size and population it far exceeds any town in the county. Population of the City in 1871 was 14,958; City and Parish, 23,116. Estimated population of the City at beginning of 1878, 17,800; City and Parish, 24,150.

"Dunfermline," in early writings, appears in a great variety of spellings. The earliest to be found is in the Confirmation Charters of David I., A.D. 1128-1129. In 1128, we find "DUNFERMELITANE"; in 1129, it appears as "DUNFERMELIN." In the years 1153, 1165, 1214, the spellings are the same. In 1249, it is slightly different, viz., "DUNFERMELYN," &c. In 1306 and 1330 are the same spellings. In later times, in deeds, writs, &c., we find the name in a great variety of forms, such as "DUNFERMLYN," "DUNFERMLING," "DUNFERMELYNG," "DUNFERMELING," "DOMFERMELING," "DOUNFRANELIN," "DUNFERMLIS," &c.; but, since the year 1690, it has been generally written "DUNFERMLINE." We have also several Latin forms of the name, written between 1560 and 1750, such as "*Dunum Fermelinum*," "*Fermelinodum*," "*Fermalinodunum*," "*Fermilodunum*," &c.

As already noticed, DUNFERMLINE is a Celtic compound word—DUN, signifies *a hill*; FERM, FERME (*fiaram*), the middle syllable, means *bent* or *crooked*, referring to the singular bending of the burn which sweeps round the base of the Tower-hill; hence, it was originally named "*aqua de ferme*," or "*the ferm burn*"; and LIN, LYNE, LINE, &c., a *cascade*, or *pool*;—the cascade, a fall of 16 feet in the Ferm burn, is a little to the south of Tower-hill—hence, from all which comes the name DUNFERMLINE. (See "*Mons infirmorum*," &c., in *Pre-Historic Dunfermline*, and *Appendix A* and *B*.)

Dunfermline is 16 miles N.W. of Edinburgh ; 43 N.E. of Glasgow ; 12 N.N.E. by water, and 16 by road, of Linlithgow ; 12 E.S.E. of Clackmannan ; 10 E. of Kincardine ; 21 E.S.E. of Stirling ; 14 E.S.E. of Alloa 6 E.S.E. of Culross ; 29 S. of Perth ; 11 S.S.W. of Kinross ; 13 S.W. of Kinglassie ; 22 W.S.W. of Falkland ; 12 W.S.W. of Kirkcaldy ; 10 W.S.W. of Kinghorn ; 11 W.N.W. of Burntisland ; 8 W.N.W. of Aberdour ; 4 N.W. of Inverkeithing ; 6 N.W. of North Queensferry ; and $2\frac{7}{8}$ miles N.N.E. of Limekilns.

ANNALS OF DUNFERMLINE.

1069.—ARRIVAL OF EDGAR THE ATHELING, WITH HIS MOTHER AND SISTERS, IN THE FIRTH OF FORTH.—The old accounts relating to this “auspicious event” are conflicting in their details. When collated and condensed they read as follow:—In consequence of Edgar having been deprived of his right of succession to the English throne by “the Norman Conqueror,” he, along with his mother Agatha, his sisters Margaret and Christian, and a numerous retinue, some time between the years 1067 and 1070, embarked in a ship to sail for Hungary the land of their nativity; that shortly after leaving the English coast, a violent storm arose, which, after tossing the vessel about, at last drove them, in a ship-wrecked condition, up the Firth of Forth to a point on the north shore near to the residence of the King of Scots; that when the King heard of the arrival of the illustrious strangers he left his residence at Dunfermline and hastened to where the wrecked ship lay, received the exiles most cordially, and invited them to the hospitalities of his residence, &c. (*Vide Fordun, Boece, &c.*)

The details of these old accounts have long been doubted. In a work of great merit, lately published by Mr. Freeman, on “The Norman Conquest,” compiled by him from original authentic documents, there is a long account of this event—too long for insertion here; but when condensed it reads as follows:—“In the autumn of 1069 Malcolm III. of Scotland was in Durham, &c., prosecuting his “war projects by *fire, sword, and harrying.*” Edgar the Atheling had just then made his last venture against the forces of the Conqueror, near York, and was totally defeated; he, his relatives, and retinue, take ship and sail for Monks Wearmouth, where Malcolm King of Scotland then was with his “*harrying army.*” Malcolm had an interview with Edgar. After hearing of his hopeless condition, he

advises him, along with his mother, sisters, and followers, to sail immediately for Scotland and take up their residence with him at Dunfermline. The advice was taken, and the illustrious exiles set sail for Scotland about the end of October, 1069. They may have encountered rough weather at this season, but the wind appears not to have been contrary, but favourable for the voyage. The exiles arrived in safety on the north shore of the Forth, near to Malcolm's residence. On landing, according to an old tradition, the exiles made their way to Dunfermline on foot, accompanied by their followers. (See *Freeman's "Norman Conquest,"* vol. iv.) Freeman's account is now generally accepted as the true account by critics, historians, and antiquarians. It will be seen that Malcolm, King of Scotland, was in England when the exiles arrived in the Forth; how then could Malcolm welcome their arrival? Why should "the tempest," if there was one, be made to *force* the vessel up the Forth, when that was their destination? In early times "much that was fabulous was conveyed into history;" then, "*miracles and the marvellous*" were "wrought up with incidents to give them a serious look." Of *miracles* and the *marvellous* in connection with Dunfermline and locality, see "*Ann. of Dunf.,"* dates 1093-1154, and "*The Double Miracle,"* of 1250.

To many it may be interesting to have the names of some of those who were in the ship, which brought the Exiles to our shores. The following list of names has been obtained by the writer during his reading in Scottish history: some of these, however, may be doubtful.

References.

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|--------------------------------------|-----|--|
| 1. EDGAR, the Atheling..... | } | Haires' An. Scot. p. 7.
Saxon Chron. p. 174.
S. Dunelm, pp. 197-200.
Aldred, p. 367.
Fordun, lib. v. c. 16 and the Histories of
Scotland. |
| 2. AGATHA, his mother..... | | |
| 3. MARGARET, } his sisters... | | |
| 4. CHRISTIAN, } | | |
| 5. MERLESWEIGN, | | Haires' An. Scot. vol. i. pp. 7-8. |
| 6. MAXWELL, | | Newspapers of date June 10th, 1865. |
| 7. 8. 9. MELVILLE (three brothers).. | | Sibbald's Hist. Fife, p. 390. |
| 10. GOSPATRIC, | | Haires' An. Scot. vol. i. pp. 7-8. |
| 11. LESLEY, | | The Scots Compendium, pp. 179-180. |
| 12. LINDSAY, | Do. | do. p. 150. |
| 13. MAURICE,* | Do. | do. p. 221. |
| 14. LIVINGSTON, | Do. | do. p. 213. |
| 15. BORTHWICK, | | Beauties of Scot. vol. i. p. 322. |
| 16. SIWARD, | | Freeman's Norman Conquest, vol. iv. |

And probably ARALDUS, NEIS, &c. (See Witnesses to "Malcolm's Foundation Charter," date, 1075.)

* *Maurice* (No. 13) acted as captain and steersman of the ship.

1070.—NUPTIALS OF MALCOLM III. WITH THE PRINCESS MARGARET OF HUNGARY AT DUNFERMLINE, A.D. 1070.—The marriage of Malcolm III. (Canmore) with the Princess Margaret of Hungary, was celebrated at Dunfermline this year with great splendour. Fordun, who wrote in the later part of the fourteenth century, referring to the nuptial ceremony, says:—

“Nuptiæ factæ sunt non procul a sinu maris quo applicuit, et magnifice celebratæ Anno Domini millesimo septuagesimo loco qui dicitur Dumfermlyn, quem tunc temporis rex habebat pro oppido.” (*Fordun*, lib. v. c. 17).

That is—

“The nuptials took place not far from the bay of the sea where she landed, and were magnificently celebrated, in A.D. 1070, at a place which is called Dunfermlyn, which the King then had as his fortified town (or residence).”

There is no list extant of the names of those who were witnesses of this, to Scotland, most important marriage; but, without doubt, the following principal parties would be in attendance:—Edgar the Atheling, his mother Agatha, and his sister Christian, Fothad (Bishop of St. Andrews), Turgot (Margaret’s confessor), Earl Macduff, with other clerics, earls, barons, and “honest men of the realm.”

Fothad II., Bishop of St. Andrews, performed the interesting ceremony, he was “*ane man of great pietie and learning.*” Winton, who chronicles the occurrence, calls this bishop “*a cunnand man,*” *i.e.*, wise and learned man. Winton notices the nuptials in the following lines:—

“Malcolm oure Kyng than tyl hys wyf
Weddyd Saynt Margret wyth hys lyf,
On lele Spowsal he thowcht to lede,
Departyd qwhyle thai suld be wyth Dick
Of Saynt Andrewys the Byschape than
The Secund Fothwck, a cunnand man
Devotely mad that Sacrament
That thai than tuk in gud intent,” &c.

—(*Winton’s “Orygynal Cronikil, Scot.”* vol. ii. p. 269.)

Although Fordun, and other historians, state that the Royal marriage was celebrated at a *place* called Dunfermline, they do not point out the *locus* in that *place*. It may be presumed that the nuptial ceremony was performed in the Chapel of Canmore’s Tower, or in the supposed Culdee Chapel adjacent. According to S. Dunelm, who is supposed to have been inspired by Turgot, Margaret’s confessor—Malcolm had been betrothed to Margaret long before the period of her marriage; therefore, it was not necessary to “*raise a storm*” to

drive the Royal Exiles up the Firth of Forth, as has been done by early superstitious pens, in order to give the occurrence "a miraculous aspect." (*Fordun*, lib. v. c. 16; *S. Dunelm*, p. 201; *Hailes' Scot.* vol. i. pp. 8-9, &c., for notices of the nuptials.—*Freeman's Norman Conquest*, &c.)

At the time of the marriage, Malcolm would be in the 47th year of his age, and the age of Margaret would be about 24 years. It may be further noted, that Margaret was one of the daughters of Edward, the son of Edmund (Ironside), King of England, of the Saxon line, who was murdered in 1016-1017. This Edward the oldest son, owing to troublous times, took shelter in Hungary, and, while an exile in that country, he married Agatha, by whom he had a son, Edgar, the Atheling, and two daughters, Margaret and Christian.

Mercer, in his "Dunfermline Abbey: a Poem," has a few verses on "*The Marriage*." We extract a few lines:—

" And holy voice invoked Heaven's care
 To bless thro' life the Royal Pair!
 For many days the nuptial feast
 Spread joy around in every breast,
 And *senachies* were loud in song,
 With voice and harp to cheer the throng.
 A theme so fertile could inspire
 The brethren of the holy choir;
 Their strains, amid the joyous time
 May thus be sung in modern rhyme."—(*Dunf. Ab.*, pp. 39-40.)

"In the arched roof of the right-hand-side staircase in Pennycuik House, there is a fine painting by Runciman, representing the landing, marriage, nuptial feast, and apotheosis of Margaret of Hungary, Queen of Malcolm Canmore." (*Vide "Views in Edinburgh, or Modern Athens Illustrated."*) These nuptials appear to have been celebrated on *the day after* EASTER, in 1070. Easter fell on April 4th this year, consequently should this account be correct, "the nuptial ceremony" was celebrated at Dunfermline on the 5th April, 1070, about five months after her arrival in Scotland. (*Vide Bollandist's Acta*, SS., vol. 26, p. 319.)

INFLUX OF EXILES FROM ENGLAND.—A "*great flowing-in of malcontents* from England occurred at this period." They were to be found in every town and village in Scotland, and as Dunfermline was the chief seat of Royalty at the time, it would receive its full share of the exiles. Thus the arts, then known in England, "were introduced among the semi-barbarous Scots, and the Anglo-Saxon language soon began to prevail and supersede the Gaelic, especially along the coasts.

From this period a grand new era commenced in everything that characterises a nation, and the royal residence at Dunfermline became the fountain from whence flowed streams of civilisation and knowledge over a benighted land." (*Chamb. Gazet. Scot.* p. 241.) Although there was no recognised metropolis in Scotland until 1436-1437, Dunfermline, there can be no doubt, was the metropolis of early times; afterwards other towns began to share in the distinction; and lastly, Edinburgh became the legal metropolis after the death of King James I., 1436.

1072.—FOUNDING OF DUNFERMLINE CHURCH.—The year of the founding of the great Church at Dunfermline is not on record; but it is to be presumed that it would be shortly after the "Nuptial Ceremony." The great influx of English nobility, &c., into Scotland, shortly after the arrival of the Royal Exiles, would, as a matter of course, greatly increase the number of the inhabitants in the then hamlet of Dunfermline, so much so, probably, as to render the little old Culdean Church no longer suitable for the increased number of worshippers. It would appear that Margaret and Turgot had often held consultations regarding the erection of a more suitable place of worship. The matter is laid before Malcolm, the King, who not only agrees to erect a new edifice, but one for size and architectural adornments that would surpass every other ecclesiastical building then in Scotland. This resolution had been taken in consequence of his having resolved to have the place of "Royal Sepulture" within its walls. Here historians step in and inform us that "*Ejusdem illius Turgoti suasu Malcolmus Trinitatis Templum ad Dunfermlin sancivit ut exinde commune esset Regum Sepulchrum*"—i.e., "By the advice of the same Turgot, Malcolm appointed the Trinity Church at Dunfermline to be from that time the place of Royal Sepulchre." We fix the founding in the year 1072, two years after the marriage, as the most likely date. So the great Church at Dunfermline was founded, a great national, or kind of metropolitan Church, which, when finished, would be "the largest and the fairest in the land." (For view and ground-plan of the Church, see *Annals of Dunfermline*, date A.D. 1115; *vide Boece, Fordun, &c.*) Fordun, after mentioning that Malcolm III. had laid the foundation-stone of Durham Cathedral in 1093, adds, "*Fundavit ecclesiam S. Trinitatis de Dunfermelyn ante diu quam multis ditavit donariis et redditibus*"—(*Fordun*, i. p. 273.)—i. e., "He (Malcolm) founded the Church of the Holy Trinity, Dunfermlyn, long before he enriched it with many gifts and revenues."

ROYAL GIFTS TO DUNFERMLINE CHURCH.—About this period Malcolm III. and Margaret, his consort the Queen, bequeathed in free gift to the Church of the Holy Trinity of Dunfermline, just partially opened and dedicated, the following possessions:—“*Pardusin, Petnurcha, Pettecorthin, Petbauchlin, Laur, Bolgin, the Shire of Kircaladinit, and Inneresk the Lesser, and the whole Shire of Fothruff and Muselburgh.*” It is not known as to whether or not these possessions were conveyed by Charter or by “*oral gift.*” David I., their son, in his great Confirmation Charters to Dunfermline Abbey, A.D. 1128-1130, notices these gifts of his father and mother, and confirms them; so also do succeeding monarchs on their ascending the throne. (See *Print. Regist. Dunf.* pp. 3-5, 19, &c.)

1075.—FOUNDATION CHARTER OF DUNFERMLINE CHURCH, GRANTED BY MALCOLM III. (*Vide Printed “Registrum de Dunfermlin,”* p. 417):—

[AUTOGRAPHIA.]

“In Domine Sancte Trinitatis, Ego Malcolmus Dei Gracia Scottorum Basileus auctoritate Regia ac potestate. Margarete Regine Uxoris mee. episcoporum comitum baronumque Regni mei confirmatione et testimonio. clero etiam adquiescente populoque. — Sciant presentes et futuri me fundasse abbaciam in Monte infirmorum in honorem Dei omnipotentis et sancte et individue Trinitatis pro salute anime mee et omnium antecessorum meorum et pro salute anime Regine Margarete Uxoris mee et omnium successorum meorum. concessi enim et hac carta mea confirmavi predicte Abbacie omnes terras et villas de Pardusin. Pitnaurcha. Pittecorthin. Petbachichin. Laur. Bolgin. et schiram de Kirkaladunt et Inneresc minorem. cum tota schira de Fothruffe et Muselburge cum omnimodis suis pertinentiis tam in capellis et decimis aliisque oblacionibus quam in omnibus aliis ad eas terras villas et schyras juste spectantibus ita libere sicut aliquis rex aliquas elemosinas unquam dedit vel contulit ab initio mundi ad hunc diem.—Testi-

bus, Ivo kelledeorum Abbate. Macduffe Comite. Duncanano Comite. Araldo Comite. Neis filio Willielmi. Merleswain. apud Edinburge.”

“*Concordat cum autographo in omnibus.*—Sr. JA. BALFOUR, *Lyon.*”

TRANSLATION BY COSMO INNES, ESQ., 1842.

“In name of the Holy Trinity, I, Malcolm, by the Grace of God, King of Scots, of my Royal authority and power, with the confirmation and testimony of Queen Margaret, my wife, and of the Bishops, Earls, and Barons of my kingdom, the clergy also and the people acquiescing: Let all know, present and future, that I have founded an Abbey on the Hill of the Infirm, in honour of God Almighty, and of the Holy and undivided Trinity, for the safety of my own soul and the souls of all my ancestors, and for the safety of the soul of Queen Margaret, my wife, and of all my successors; for I have granted, and by this my Charter confirmed, to the foresaid Abbey, all the lands and towns of Pardusin, Pitnaurcha, Pittecorthin, Petbachichin, Laur, Bolgin, and the shire of Kirkaladunt, and Inneresc the Lesser, with the whole of Forthriff and Muselburge, and all their pertinents; as well in Chapels, in Tithes, and other oblations; as in all other things justly belonging to these lands, towns, and shires, as freely as any King ever granted or conveyed any gift from the beginning of the world until this day.—Witnesses, Ivo, Abbot of the Culdees; Macduff, Earl; Duncan, Earl; Arnold, Earl; Neis, son of William; Marleswain.—Given at Edinburgh.”

“It agrees with the autograph in all respects,

“SIR JAMES BALFOUR, *Lyon.*”

Some critics have been of opinion that this Charter is *apocryphal*. It is true that there are one or two difficulties in the Charter which have not *as yet* been clearly explained. If the full light of the eleventh century could be thrown upon it, these modern difficulties would probably vanish, and leave the Charter “distinct and well defined.” Professor Innes, at page xxi. of his preface to the “*Registrum de Dunfermelyn*,” refers to this Charter, and offers several objections against it, objections which appear to us, and many eminent antiquaries, to be of little weight. The reader will find in the *Appendix (A)* the Professor’s objections and our answers to them.

ROYAL GIFTS OF A CRUCIFIX, GOLD AND SILVER VESSELS, JEWELS, &c., to Dunfermline Church of the Holy Trinity by the Queen, consort of Malcolm III., about this period (*Hailes’s An. Scot.* vol. i. p. 38). “Queen Margaret enriched Dunfermline Abbey with many *jewels* of great value, with vessels of *gold* and *silver*, curiously wrought; and also a *Black Cross*, full of diamonds, which she brought out of England” (*Hay’s Scotia Sacra*, vol. i. p. 328).

ALTARS IN THE CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY AT DUNFERMLINE.—There were at this period at least two altars in this Church of the Holy Trinity, viz., 1st, The *High Altar*, sometimes known as the “Great Altar” (*Grate Awtre*), which stood at the east end of the Church (east of the auld kirk); 2nd, The *Altar of the Holy Cross*, sometimes called the “Rood Altar” (*Rwde Awtre*), which stood on the south side of the Church, about forty feet south-west of the Great Altar in the Rood Aisle. (Regarding altars erected in after times, see date 1466.)

1075.—CHURCH AT DUNFERMLINE PARTIALLY OPENED FOR WORSHIP.—It would appear, from the writings of several authors, that Abbeys and great Churches were commenced to be built at the extreme east end, and, as circumstances permitted, the building operations were carried on toward the west until finished. Sometimes thirty or forty years were occupied in rearing a large sacred edifice. Dunfermline Church appears to have taken up the greater part of forty years before it was finished. Such being usual, a part of the eastern division of the edifice was built and completed for immediate worship, a temporary wall being built in the meantime on the west side of this completed part, in order to render it comfortable for the worshippers, and at the same time allow the west part of the building to be carried on at leisure until finished. It may be presumed that this eastern part would be finished about this period (1075), three years after the supposed date of “*the founding*” (see date 1072). Probably, there would be “*a chapel of the castle*” in the Tower, on Tower Hill, as was generally the case in these times; and if there were, it would likely be here that Malcolm, Margaret, &c., would worship during the three years 1072-1075.

THE BOOK OF ST. MARGARET AT DUNFERMLINE appears to have been merely a kind of diary, or journal of her religious and domestic duties and occurrences. Some historians doubt the authenticity of this book, so far as regards Margaret being the sole author of it. (See *Aldred*, also, *Hist. Scot.*)

1080.—QUEEN MARGARET'S “INNOVATIONS,” DAILY WORK, &C.—This appears to be the proper place and date to note down a few words regarding the daily life of this pious Queen.

“Margaret appears to have affected an unusual splendour about her Court. She encouraged the importation and use of vestments of various colours. She

was magnificent in her own attire. She increased the number of attendants on the person of the King, augmented the parade of his public appearances, and caused him to be served at table in gold and silver plate.

“Every morning she prepared food for nine little children, all indigent orphans. On her bended knees she fed them. With her own hand she ministered at table to crowds of poor persons, and washed the feet of six children every evening.

“While the King was occupied in affairs of State, she repaired to the altar, and there, with long prayers, sighs, and tears, offered herself a willing sacrifice to the Lord. In the season of Lent, besides reciting particular rites, she went through the whole psalter twice or thrice within the space of twenty-four hours. Before the time of public mass, she heard five or six private masses. After that service, she fed twenty-four persons; and then, and not till then, she retired to a scanty ascetic meal.

“In worldly matters, she did not abuse that influence which the opinion of her worth had merited in the councils of her husband, Malcolm. To her he seems to have entrusted the care of the affairs respecting religion, and the internal polity of the kingdom; in both there was much to reform. She restored the religious observance of Sunday—an institution no less admirable in a political than in a religious light.

“In the administration of her household, she so blended severity of manners with complacency, that she was equally revered and loved by all who approached her. She entertained many ladies about her person, employed in their leisure hours in the amusements of the needle; and gave a strict attention to the decency of their conduct. In her presence, says Turgot, nothing unseemly was ever done or uttered. The expression of Turgot, her biographer, as to this is forcible:—‘*In praesentia ejus, non solum nihil execrandum facere, sed ne turpe quidem verbum quisquam ausus fuerat proferre.*’—*Turgot and Papebroch.*” (*Hailes's Ann. Scot.* vol. i. pp. 36-38, &c.)

Of Malcolm, the King, Lord Hailes says—“He was a Prince utterly illiterate, of intrepid courage, but of no distinguished abilities. With regard to the internal polity of his kingdom, he appears to have been guided by Queen Margaret,” &c. (*Hailes's Annals of Scotland* vol. i. p. 29.)

ST. MARGARET'S CAVE-ORATORY.—This Cave-Oratory is situated about 350 yards to the north-east of the Royal residence on Tower Hill, and a little to the east of the Tower Burn, which flows immediately in front of it, nearly opposite the United Presbyterian Church in Chalmers Street.

“The tradition regarding it is as follows: Queen Margaret, who, according to her confessor, Turgot, was of a pious disposition, was wont frequently to retire to this secluded spot for secret devotion, and her husband, Malcolm, either not knowing, or doubting her real object, on one occasion privately followed her, and, unobserved, looked into the Cave to see how she was occupied, of course, prepared, according to the manners of the age, for the worst, if her object had been different. Perceiving her engaged in devotional exercise, he was quite overjoyed, and, in testimony of his satisfaction,

ordered the place to be suitably fitted up for her use." (*Chalmers' Hist. Dunf.* vol. i. p. 89.)

"A little orison cave it was
Downe in a dale hard by a forest's side;
Far from resort of peepil that did pas
In travell to and froe."

This Cave-Oratory, or hermitage, consists of an open apartment in the solid rock. The entrance faces the west; there are no windows. The entrance would probably be filled up with a door, and with "lattice window" at the side of it. The measures of this interesting Oratory are, 6 feet 9 inches in height, 8 feet 6 inches in width, and 11 feet 9 inches from the entrance to the rock at the back. The following view of "the Cave" is taken from Baine's View, of 1790.



This interesting relic of Margaret's devotions—

"This calm retreat, the silent shade,
For prayer and contemplation made,"

should be kept in proper order, and at or near its entrance there should be an inscription on stone, or on brass, commemorative of its connection with the pious Queen of Malcolm III.

An old man, a native of Dunfermline, who died in 1844 at an

advanced age, knew an aged man in his young days, who was wont to relate, that he had seen in the Oratory-Cave the remains of a stone table, or a stone bench, or seat, with something carved on it resembling a crucifix. This second *aged man's* "young days" probably refers to A.D. 1700, or thereabouts, when this interesting memorial was to be seen. There is not now, nor has been in the writer's lifetime, the least vestige of any such stone, or any other relic. (See *Appendix D.*)

1083.—THE FAMILY OF MALCOLM AND MARGARET (*inter* 1070-1083).—It has been supposed that, if not the whole, at least the greater portion of the Royal children of Malcolm III. and Margaret were born in the Tower at Dunfermline. There were, so far as is known, eight children, viz., six sons and two daughters. The names of the sons, in the order of their ages, were as follow:—Edward, Edgar, Edmond, Alexander, David, and Ethelrede; the daughters were Matilda and Mary. Of these sons, Edgar, Alexander, and David ascended the throne. Edward was slain at Alnwick; Edmond, by his traitorous conduct, was denuded of his natural rights; and Ethelrede was a churchman, Abbot of Dunkeld, and "*comes de fyf.*" Of the daughters, Matilda became the consort of Henry I. of England, and died about A.D. 1119; and Mary was married to Eustace, Count of Boulogne. (*Hailes's An. Scot.* vol. i. pp. 42, 43.) We have given these particulars because, as an old author says, "they were almost Children of Dunfermlin."

The Princess Matilda was married to Henry I. of England. It is on record that when her marriage was negotiating, some difficulty arose in consequence of her being a nun, and bred in the nunneries of Wilton and Romsey. On this being told her, she said that "*she had taken no vows*, nor ever had any intention of engaging herself to a monastic life; but had worn the veil in mere compliance with the will of her aunt, and only in her presence." She further assured the Archbishop that her father, King Malcolm, seeing it once on her head, was so much offended that he pulled it off, and tore it to pieces. Proof being given, Matilda's account was found by Anselm to be true. She was accordingly married to Henry I. (*Lord Lyttelton's "History of the Life of King Henry II."* pp. 171, 172.; *Chalmers' Hist. Dunf.* vol. i. p. 484.) Would this "*veil scene*" occur in Dunfermline Tower?

1093.—ROYAL INTERMENTS AT DUNFERMLINE.—Three sad events for Scotland occurred, within three days, in the middle of

November, 1093, viz., the death of Malcolm, King of Scotland; of Margaret, his consort, the Queen; and of Prince Edward, their eldest son, the heir-apparent to the Scottish throne. We shall refer to these deaths in the order of their occurrence.

Malcolm III. was slain whilst besieging the Castle of Alnwick, in Northumberland, on 13th November, 1093, about the 70th year of his age, and 37th of his reign. According to various authorities, he was slain by his friend, Robert de Moubray, who, after the death, seized the body, and had it taken to Tynemouth, 27 miles south of Alnwick, and had it interred in the Priory there. Some authors note that Malcolm was slain by a person named "Morel" of Bamborough, at the instigation of his master, Moubray, to whom he was steward. (*Vide Saxon Chron.* p. 199; *S. Dunelm.* p. 218; *W. Malmsbury*, p. 122; *Fordun*, lib. v. c. 25; *Hailes's An. Scot.* vol. i. p. 24, &c.; particularly to *Chalmers's Hist. Dunf.* pp. 5, 6, 84, 85, 86, 87, 128, 130, 167, 281, 283, 483, 484, 499. and vol. ii. pp. 120, 122, 167, 183, 207; also to *Fernie's* and *Mercer's Hist. Dunf., Hist. Scot., &c.*; and regarding Malcolm's exhumation at Tynemouth, and re-interment at Dunfermline, see *An. Dunf.* date 1115; and of his *second exhumation* and *re-interment* in the Lady Chapel of Dunfermline Abbey, see *An. Dunf.*, date 1250.) Hailes, in his "*Annals of Scotland*," (pp. 2-43) gives interesting details of Malcolm.

The following are a few of the many references to the death and interment of Malcolm:—

"Malcolm Kenmour mac Dunkan regna xxxvij. anuz et vi. moys, et fust tue a Alnewyk et intirrez a Tynmoth. Cesti, estoit le marryed Saint Margaret a Dunfermelyn." (*Skenè's Chron. Scots and Picts*, p. 206.)

That is—

"Malcolm Canmore, son of Duncan, reigned 37 years and 6 months, and was slain at Alnwick, and interred at Tynemouth. He married Saint Margaret at Dunfermline."

"*Malcolaim mac Donnchada ise do cear le Francii et Eduward a mac*"—(*Skenè's Chron. Scots and Picts*, p. 119)—viz., "Malcolm, son of Duncan, he was slain by the Franks (or Normans), with his son Edward."

"*Maelcholuim mac Donnchada Rì Alban et a mac dornarbad de [F]rancaib a boegul chatha et Margareta i a ben doec da chumaid*"—(*Skenè's Chron. Scots and Picts*, from the "*Annals of Inisfallen*," pp. 169, 170)—viz., "Malcolm, the son of Duncan, King of Alban, and his

son were slain by the Franks in battle, and Margaret, his wife, died of grief."

Winton rhymes the obit thus:—

" As he tyl Alnevicke wes ryddand
There he dey'd slain of cas
And hys sowne, that wyth hym was
Edward the eldest, swa baith the
Ware slayne in Alnevicke on a dai."

—(*Wynton's Orygynale Cronykil*, vol. ii. p. 271, 272.)

It may here be noted, that a small portrait of Malcolm "hangs in the upper picture-gallery of Newbattle Abbey, the seat of the Marquis of Lothian, Edinburghshire." (This appears to be a fancy likeness.)

PRINCE EDWARD DIED OF A MORTAL WOUND, in the 22nd year of his age, and was interred at Dunfermline, November (*inter* 16th and 30th). There are no notices of this Prince on record. It is evident that he accompanied his father, Malcolm, with the Scottish army, to the siege of Alnwick Castle, in Northumberland. There are several accounts of his death, differing as to place and time of occurrence. Some have it that he received his mortal wound during the confusion which ensued on the death of his father, and died on the same day of his wound; and was thereafter carried by the retreating Scottish army into Scotland for interment at Dunfermline. Other accounts have it that Prince Edward was mortally wounded immediately after his father was slain; that he was carried off *alive* by the retreating Scottish army; and that, on reaching a spot in Jedburgh Forest (afterwards known as Edward's Isle), about 36 miles north-west of Alnwick, and 56 miles south-east of Dunfermline, he died of his wound on November 15, two days after his father. We are inclined to think the last account to be the correct one, so far as it relates to the place where he died; but the retreating Scottish army, after leaving Alnwick, might have gone over the 36 miles of ground between Alnwick and Jedburgh ("Jedwood Forest") on the same day, viz., November 13th; and, in admitting this, it agrees with Winton's account given in the preceding notice.

After the Prince's death, his remains appear to have been, in the hurry of the retreat, sewn up, or roped up, in a horse-hide; for, in 1849, when the site of his grave in Dunfermline Abbey was opened, during the course of the repairs going on, a stone coffin was reached, which, on its cover-stone being removed, a "sewn-up hide" in its whole length, with thongs of the same material, was found in a decayed state. On

the hide being cut open, the fragment of a bone and a heap of dust were all that remained of the gallant Prince Edward after his long sleep of 756 years. (See *An. of Dunf.* date 1849.)

When Prince Edward's remains were brought to Dunfermline, they were, "with grate honoure," interred "*Juxta patrem ante altare Sanctæ Crucis*"—(*Fordun*, v. 25)—that is, were interred near his father, before the Altar of the Holy Cross, at Dunfermline. (*Fordun*, lib. v. c. 25; *Boece*, lib. x. fol. 260; *S. Dunelm*, p. 218; *Hailes's An. Scot.* vol. i. p. 24; *Balfour's Annals*, p. 2; *Chalmers' Hist. Dunf.* vol. i. p. 128, 133; vol. ii. p. 142, &c.)

Had Donald Bane, "the Usurper," by any intrigue compassed the deaths of Malcolm and Edward, especially the latter? This Donald began to besiege the Castle of Edinburgh, immediately after "the affair at Alnwick," so he could not be far off at the time, and perhaps he was one of the retreating army.

DEATH OF MARGARET, THE QUEEN, CONSORT OF MALCOLM III., AND HER INTERMENT AT DUNFERMLINE.—Margaret, the Queen, consort of Malcolm III., died in the *Castrum Puellarum*—*i.e.*, Edinburgh Castle, on the 16th day of November, 1093, in the 47th year of her age, and 23rd of her reign. On this day her young son Ethelrede, in haste from the Alnwick retreat, entered her sick chamber in Edinburgh Castle, and, at her request, he told her tenderly of what had then just happened, the violent deaths of her husband and her eldest son, "which so affected her with grief, that her strength and her spirits failed her, she made confession [to Turgot], received the Holy Sacrament, gave her dying blessing to those around her, and expired." Winton rhymes the occurrence as follows:—

" As thys dede all thys ware doune
Come wything til Saynt Margret soune.
The Revelatyoune that west maist
That scho had of the Haly gast
Than wyth devot and gud intent
Scho tuk the Haly Sacrament
Of Goddis Body blyst werracy
Wyth the last unctyoune; and that dai
Of al charges scho yhald hyr gwyte
And til the Creatoure hyr Spyryte
In-til the Castelle of Edynburch," &c.

—(*Wynton's "Orygynale Cronikil"* vol. ii. pp. 271, 272.)

Several writers mention that Margaret "*died of grief*," in consequence of the sad intelligence of the deaths of her husband and eldest

son, conveyed to her by Ethelrede. This is not altogether correct. The Queen had been long ailing, her emaciated body was quite worn out; and although the deaths had not occurred, her after-days on earth would not have been many. The physical requirements of her creed appear to have brought on consumption, from which there was no escape.

A late writer, one of her own faith, remarks, that "among the delights of a Court, she humbled her body by discipline and watchings, spending a great part of the night in devout prayer; and, besides the other fast days which she kept, in addition was the observance of the abstinence of Lent for forty days before the Lord's Passion, and not even the most grievous sickness would make her forego it." (*Lect. Antiq. Edin.*, p. 19.) A robust frame could not have stood out long against such excessive physical vigils and abstinence. In short, she died a martyr to a too strict and unnecessary observance of the rites of Roman worship; for she was—

" Oftener on her knees than on her feet,
And died every day she lived."

Turgot, her confessor relates the following as his last and affectionate interview with her:—"After a long discourse on her spiritual state, she thus addressed him, 'Farewell, my life draws to a close; but you may long survive me. To you I commit the charge of my children. Teach them above all things to love and fear God; and whenever you see any of them attain to the height of earthly grandeur, oh! then, in an especial manner, be to them as a father and a guide. Admonish and, if need be, reprove them, lest they be swelled with the pride of momentary glory, or through avarice offend God, or by reason of the prosperity of this world, become careless of eternal life. This, in the presence of Him, who is now our only witness, I beseech you to promise and to perform.'" (*Hailes's An. of Scot.* vol. i. pp. 39, 40.)

Margaret died in one of the little chambers of a building on the east side of the quadrangle through which we pass to the "Crown Room." This was the ancient Palace of the Castle. The little chapel in which she worshipped when at this residence, still stands in a complete state of repair, a very tiny building, perhaps the oldest of which Edinburgh, or even Scotland, can boast. It has the name of "St. Margaret's Chapel."

At the time of Margaret's decease, the Castle of Edinburgh was being besieged by the usurper, Donald Banc. Ethelrede, her son, and other attendants, were thus forced to convey her body out of the

Castle through a secret door in the wall of the fortress, on the west side. In this duty they were, says an old writer, favoured by a *mist*, which kept them from being seen by the besiegers. From Edinburgh the body was taken by her old ferry, the Queen's ferry, on to Dunfermline, to the Church there, the erection of which is so much indebted to her influence and exertions, viz., THE CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, the place selected by Malcolm and Margaret for the "*Locus Sepulturæ Regum*" of Scotland; and here, between November 16-30, the remains of the pious Margaret were deposited before the *Rwde Awtre*—i. e., the Altar of the Holy Cross—with "*great veneration and honour*;" and perhaps on *the same day* that the remains of her son were committed to the earth. Authentic history assures us that Turgot, Margaret's confessor, wrote a history of the lives of Malcolm and Margaret, copious extracts from which are to be found in *Hailes's An. Scot.* vol. i. pp. 34-41. Turgot's work is now very scarce. (*Vide Chalmers' Hist. Dunf.* vol. ii. pp. 170, 171; also "*Lectures on the Antiquities of Edinburgh, by a Member of the Guild of St. Joseph*," pp. 15-29.) Referring to the conveying of Margaret's remains from Edinburgh Castle to Dunfermline, Winton says, or rather sings—

“ Hyr swne Ethelrede, quene thys felle
That wes hys modyr nere than by
Gert at the west yhet prewaly
Have the cors furth in a myst
Or mony of hyr endying wyst;
And wyth that body thai past syne
But ony lat til Dwnfermelyne.
Before the Rwde Awtare wyth honoure
She was laid in Haly Sepulture.”

—(*Wynton's "Orygynale Cronikil of Scot."* vol ii. pp. 271, 272.)

(For further particulars relative to Margaret, see *Fordun* lib. v. c. 25; *Boece*, lx. fol. 261; *S. Dunelm*, p. 219; *Saxon Chron.* fol. 199; *Aber. Maxi. Ach.*; *Aldred*; *Majors' Hist. Brit.* and the *Hist. of Scot.*; likewise *Chalmers' Hist. Dunf.* vol. i. pp. 86, 87, 129-132, 288, 289, 484-493, vol. ii. pp. 117, 121-123, 170-172, 173-176, 178-182; also *Fernie's* and *Mercer's Hist. Dunf.*)

1094.—DUNCAN II. bequeathed, as a free gift to the Church of the Holy Trinity, Dunfermline, "TWO VILLAS" called "LUSCAR." (See *Confirmation Charters of David I. and his successors.*)

1095.—DUNCAN II., who was assassinated this year, is said by

some old writers to have been buried at Dunfermline. (*Abridged Chron. Scot.* p. 59, &c.) This is not absolutely certain, but extremely likely. He knew that his father, Malcolm III., had ordained the Church of Dunfermline to be the place of future sepulture of the Royal Family of Scotland; besides this, by the previous entry, it is seen that by his munificent gift of *the two villas of Luscar* to the Church he had become one of its benefactors. It may be noted here, that there exists much difference of opinion among authors regarding the legitimacy of Duncan II. David I. and his brothers, in their charters, call him "*Duncan frater meus*"—*i.e.*, "Duncan, my brother." Probably Duncan was the son of Malcolm's first wife, *Ingibiorg*, and therefore a half-brother of Malcolm and Margaret's children; and hence his supposed right to the throne. It would appear that, at the time of Malcolm and Margaret's death, in November, 1093, their children, at least their *sons*, were all under age, and hence the assumption of power, legal or otherwise, by this Duncan. It would further appear, as he is styled "*Duncan frater meus*" in those charters of Malcolm's sons who had ascended the throne, that they held his memory in affectionate respect; besides, King James II., in his *Confirmation Charter* to the Abbey in 1450, designates Duncan as *King Duncan*, which this James would scarcely have done had it not been so. Was *Ingibiorg*, the first wife of Malcolm III., ever recognised as Queen of Scotland?

1097.—CUMERLACHI WERE GIFTED TO THE CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, DUNFERMLINE, about this period, by KING EDGAR, shortly after his ascension to the throne. Cumerlachi, sometimes designated "Cumberlachi," appear to have been a low grade of fugitive servants, or slaves. Considerable difference of opinion still exists as to the etymology of this singular word or name. May it not refer to Edgar's "slave servants," who had been brought from his possessions in Cumberland into Scotland?

END OF THE ELEVENTH CENTURY.

M C I.

(BEGINNING OF THE 12TH CENTURY.)

ANNALS OF DUNFERMLINE.—(CONTINUED.)

1101.—AT the commencement of the 12th century, the Church of the Holy Trinity, Dunfermline, stood unfinished—the western part of its aisles, the west gable, with its two massy lofty towers, and grand entrance between them, were still unbuilt.

“NOMINA LOCORUM.”—At this early period, Scotland had but a small population, and scarcely any place deserving the name of *town*. Of the names of places in the vicinity of Dunfermline, few are on record. The locality would be dotted here and there with turf and “wattel” huts, &c. The following are the names of places near Dunfermline about this time, viz., Dumfermline, Perdieu, Pitcorthie, Pitbauchlie, Pitlivér, Primrose, Beath, &c.

1103.—ROYAL GIFTS TO DUNFERMLINE CHURCH.—About this period, Edgar, the King, bequeathed to the Church of the Holy Trinity, Dunfermline, his property called “SCHYRA DE GELLAND.”

Confirmed by his brother, David I., and successors in their Confirmation Charters to this Church. (See *Print. Regis. Dunf.* pp. 3-5, &c.) There are lands, about two miles south of Dunfermline, called “The Gelllets”; also lands three and a half miles west of it, called “Gelald,” now Gillanderson. Which of these two places is referred to is not known.

1104.—ROYAL GIFT TO DUNFERMLINE CHURCH.—Ethelrade, (Earl of Fife?) sixth son of Malcolm III. (Canmore), about this period, bequeathed to the Church of the Holy Trinity, Dunfermline, his property of “HALES,” or Hailes.

Confirmed by his brother, King David I., in his great Charters to this Church, A.D. 1127-1130, as also by succeeding Kings in their Confirmation Charters to the same Church. (See *Print. Regis. Dunf.* pp. 3-5, &c.; also *vide* date 1226 of the *Annals*.) Hailes (Collington) lies near the north-east base of the Pentland Hills, about three miles south-west of Edinburgh.

“PETER THE PRIOR;” he is noticed this year as being “*Prior of the Church of the Holy Trinity, Dunfermline.* (See *Slezer’s “Theatrum Scotiæ”*; also date in the *Annals*, A.D. 1120.) This is the earliest named “Prior of Dunfermline” on record.

1107.—EDGAR, THE KING, HIS INTERMENT AT DUNFERMLINE—King Edgar, second son of Malcolm III., died at Dundee, 7th January, aged 33, and shortly afterwards was interred in the Church of the Holy Trinity, Dunfermline, with great solemnity, in the Royal burial-place before the High Altar, or *Grate Awtre* of Winton. (*For-dun* v. 35; *Abrid. Scot. Chron.* p. 200; *Hailes’s An. Scot.* vol. ii. p. 309; *Buchanan’s Hist. Scot.*, &c.)

The following are a few references from old authorities relative to the death and interment of King Edgar :—

“*Edgar regna ix. aunz et iij. moys et gist a Dunfermlyn*” (*Skenè’s Chron. Picts and Scots*, pp. 206-208)—*i. e.*, “Edgar reigned 9 years and 3 months, and lies at Dunfermlyn.”

“*Edgar, filius, Malcolmi ix. annis et tribus mensibus et mortuus in Dunde, et Sepultus in Dunfermlyn*” (*Skenè’s Chron. Picts and Scots*, 289, 290)—*i. e.*, “Edgar, the son of Malcolm (reigned) 9 years and 3 months; he died at Dundee, and was interred at Dunfermline.”

Winton, in his quaint old orthography and rhyme, refers to Edgar’s death and interment thus :—

“Of Edgar our nobil Kyng,
The days with honoure tuk endying,
Be-north Tay in-til Dunde
Ty’l God the Spyrte than yald he
And in the Kyrk of Dwnfermylne
Solemply he wes enter’y’d syne.”

—(*Wynton’s “Orygynale Cronykil,”* vol. i. p. 282.)

It is singular that the Register of the Priory of St. Andrews should notify that Edgar died at Edinburgh. No doubt, it is an error of the then “careless scribe” of the Priory. The Register entry reads—“*Mortuus in Dun-Edin et Sepultus in Dunfermling*”—*i. e.*, Edgar “died in Edinburgh, and was interred at Dunfermline.”

Attached by a silk cord to one of Edgar’s charters to Coldingham Priory, founded by him in 1098, there is a wax impression of his great seal, “having upon it a figure of Edgar in a sitting posture, with a small crown upon his head, holding in one hand a sceptre, in the other a sword, with the circumscription, ‘IMAGO EDGARI SCOTORUM REGIS.’” This is the only representation of Edgar known to exist. (See *Carr’s Hist. Coldin. Priory*, p. 322.)

At the time when Edgar was buried at Dunfermline (1107) there had been at least two Royal Interments in the Royal burial-place there, viz.—Margaret, his mother, the Queen; and his eldest brother

Prince Edward, the heir-apparent. It may be conjectured that, since this interment was done with great solemnity, that there would be present at it Alexander I., David I., Ethelrade, Turgot (Bishop of St. Andrews, his mother's confessor), with other bishops, abbots, clergy, earls, and nobility of the kingdom.

ROYAL GIFTS.—It would appear that little or no progress was made with the mason-work of this Church of the Holy Trinity during King Edgar's short reign (1097-1107). It is therefore probable (since it is known that *Alexander I., his successor, completed the Church*) that several of the possessions, which are named under date 1115 (for reasons there given), were donated about 1107, shortly after his ascension to the throne, for the purpose of raising funds to *complete this Church of the Holy Trinity, Dunfermline* (see date 1115).

1109.—DUNFERMLINE CREATED A ROYAL BURGH.—The precise year when Dunfermline was created a Royal Burgh is not known. Alexander in this year erected Stirling into a Royal Burgh, and he would probably grant Dunfermline its Burghal Charter in the same year. It will be seen, under date 1112, that Dunfermline is then, at all events, written down as a burgh.

Alexander I. held Dunfermline in high esteem and veneration. Here was the Royal burial-place of the Kings of Scotland; here the remains of his pious mother, Margaret the Queen rested; also those of his brothers, Edward and Edgar; and when his own days ended, here his own body would be deposited. With such reflections always on his memory, he would, no doubt, take the earliest opportunity, it is to be presumed, to show respect and good-will to the adjacent little town of Dunfermline (inhabited by Court retainers, their families and others), by erecting their township into a Burgh Royal, with all the then usual privileges. If this is not acceded, then A.D. 1112 is to be taken as the date of erection. (See date 1112.)

ROYAL GIFTS TO DUNFERMLINE CHURCH.—Alexander I., the King, bequeathed to the Church of the Holy Trinity, Dunfermline, about this period, the *Chapel of the Castle of Stirling and Teinds*.

1112.—ROYAL GIFTS TO DUNFERMLINE CHURCH.—Alexander I., the King, this year bequeathed to the Church of the Holy Trinity, Dunfermline, *a toft* in the Burgh of Dunfermline (*de toftes Burgorum*). Also, one Mansion in Edinburgh. (*Chron. Scote*; *Chalmers' History*, vol. ii. p. 231; *Appendix to Dalziel's "Fragments of Scottish History,"* vol. i. p. 70.) Eustace de Moreveill, "*Grate*" Constable of Scotland, is *one of the witnesses to this Gift*.

1115.—REMAINS OF MALCOLM III. BROUGHT TO DUNFERMLINE.—Malcolm III. (Canmore) was slain, along with his eldest son Edward, at the siege of Alnwick Castle, in England, on November 13th, A.D. 1093, and was buried hurriedly at Tynemouth (see date 1093). It is well known that Alexander I., the third son of Malcolm III., got liberty from the English authorities to exhume his father's remains, and to take them to Dunfermline; but the precise year of this transaction has not been ascertained, and we are therefore forced to lean on probabilities. The date of the exhumation is here placed in A.D. 1115, the middle year of the reign of Alexander I. In order to reduce any error to its minimum, for the same reason we give A.D. 1115, as the date when the Church of the Holy Trinity was finished, and opened for the celebration of public worship. It is extremely unlikely that Alexander I. would exhume his father's remains at Tynemouth, and convey them to Dunfermline *before* the church he had founded was finished in all its details.

THE CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, DUNFERMLINE, FINISHED.—As noticed in the preceding entry, the exact year when this Church of the Holy Trinity was finished, and opened for the celebration of worship, is unknown; it is therefore placed in A.D. 1115, the middle year of the reign of Alexander I., in order to reduce any error to a minimum, as previously noticed.

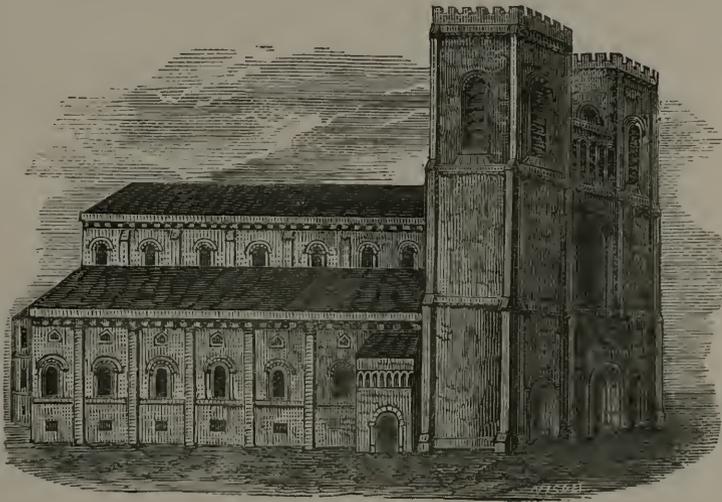
Historians generally agree in stating that Alexander I. splendidly adorned and finished the Church of the Holy Trinity, Dunfermline, founded by his father, Malcolm III., *circa* 1072. Leslie in his "History of Scotland," when alluding to that part of the work done by Alexander I., uses the words "*fastigio imposito*," which appears to imply, that he raised the two lofty massive towers which flanked the great western entrance, raised the west gable, with its finely adorned grand entrance, with the splendid great west window which was above it, and completing this high gable and the peak'd roof above.

Thus Dunfermline Church of the Holy Trinity, begun in A.D. 1072, at its east end, was, in A.D. 1115, finished at the west end; thus 43 years were occupied in the building of this church, now known as the "*Auld Kirk*;" but this length of time was nothing uncommon. For instance, the Cathedral Church of St. Andrews, founded in A.D. 1159, was not finished in all its details until A.D. 1318, a space of time spreading over 159 years. Again, the Abbey Church of Aberborthic, founded about the year 1178, was not finished until the year 1223, a

space of 55 years. Other instances could be given, but these will suffice to show, that the 43 years taken up between the founding and the finishing of the Trinity Church at Dunfermline was a not uncommon occurrence in these early times.

The great churches of the middle ages were built by companies of travelling architects and masons. They commonly began their work on the eastern parts of the fabric, and continued the work in a westerly direction. When so much of the edifice was raised as was deemed sufficient for the celebration of worship, they raised a temporary wall which enclosed this built place on the west, and the western portion proceeded slowly to completion, "according to the state of the exchequer of the church and peaceful times." When the west portion of these churches was completed, the temporary wall just mentioned was removed, when the interior of the church, in all its "fair proportions and adornments," was fully exposed to view. No doubt the building of the Church of the Holy Trinity at Dunfermline was begun and finished in the same way.

When thus the Church, founded by Malcolm III. in the year 1072, and finished in 1115, it would appear, from a north-west point, as shown in the following print, copied from a drawing made by the author in 1827.



There are no views of this Church extant, bearing a date before 1690; and such early views are not to be altogether relied on. The view

here given is a composition by the author, and it is necessary that he should explain from whence he has had his materials. This we will proceed to give.

The old fabric, now called the "*Auld Kirk*," is the original Church of the Holy Trinity, built between A.D. 1072 and 1115, with the following exceptions, which are comparatively modern innovations, viz. :— The heavy, uncouth buttresses, built between 1590 and 1630; and the porch and the steeple, built between 1590 and 1606. These additions, as will be seen by the dates, had no connection with the original design of the building. It may also be noted that, between the years 1750 and 1790, three of the Norman windows in the north front were removed, and plain ugly Gothic ones substituted. The west gable *above* the great western entrance was also built at the same time as the steeple.

The original south-west tower, stood nearly entire until 1807, when it was thrown down by a violent thunderstorm. There are several printed views of this old tower extant, but few are accurate. We take our model of this tower from an accurate pen-and-ink sketch of the tower, done by J. Baine, Civil Engineer, in 1790. The western towers of churches were always exactly alike, and therefore the tower which stood on the site of the steeple would be precisely like the view of the south-west one by Baine, and therefore we give the two as in the view.

If we strip the "*Auld Kirk*" of the incongruities just noticed, the view we have given will appear (which may be taken as a correct one, at least) as correct a view as can now be had of THE CHURCH of the HOLY TRINITY at DUNFERMLINE, as it appeared when *finished and opened* in A.D. 1115.

The following is a short description of the view :—The Church which, in its length lies east and west, is about 112 feet in length, and 65 feet in breadth, outside measures. In the north front, as seen in the view, are six Norman windows, with six square spaces below them, and six peak'd small windows above, with six flat pilasters between them, rising from the ground to the first roof; the top of the wall is ornamented with a common Norman design; to the right is seen the north entrance to the Church. The arch of this entrance consists of a series of Norman semi-circles, above which are small pilasters and ornamented semi-circular arches, capped with a splay roof of stone, similar to that above the west entrance. The under north wall is 36 feet in height and five feet thick; above this wall is the first roof, which

rises to another wall, which is supported on the great massive pillars inside the Church. This top part is the clerestory (54 feet in height), and has six small semi-circular windows, corresponding in position to the large ones in the lower front wall, with short flat pilasters between them. Above the upper wall rose the high roof, much higher than the present one, reaching from the east to the west gable between the towers. The south wall of the Church was similar in all of its details to the north wall now described. The two towers, as already noticed, are representations of the original tower which fell in 1807. The great western entrance projects a few feet out from the west gable, within which rise ten tall, slender stone pillars, five on each side of the entrance. The pillars in each row are in close proximity to each other, and recede at a sharp angle into the recess on which they stand, thereby diminishing their respective distances from side to side as they approach the door of the Church. Each of those pillars rests on a double base, and is surmounted with an ornamented capital, from which spring five semi-circular arches of different heights. These arches naturally recede with the pillars, and decline in altitude and breadth as they approach the door of the Church. Thus the large stones of the several arches are exposed to view, showing their beautiful designs, some being a continuation of zig-zags, others floriated, and otherwise ornamented. The front, or outer arch stones are 23 in number, on eleven of which are carved heads, and with floriated work between them. The front arch is 20 feet in height, and 16 in breadth, and measures the same as the great western window of the Fraternity.

Above this grand entrance is a stone splay roof, larger, but similar to the one over the north entrance already noticed. This entrance is unique in Scotland.

The gable above the splay roof is comparatively modern, and therefore forms no part of the original design of the Church. Since it was destroyed at the Reformation, it has been several times repaired. We fill up this part in our view with details from a pen-and-ink sketch of date 1705, which is very likely correct, as it closely resembles that of Durham Church, built about the same time as the Church at Dunfermline, and of which the latter Church is understood to be a miniature. We shall now give a brief description of the interior arrangements of this celebrated edifice.

The ground-plan of the Trinity Church at Dunfermline is reduced from a larger one made by the author in 1827. Although so small

it will sufficiently indicate the several interesting parts of it. It will be seen by the plan, that the Church is built in the form of a parallelogram. The north and south walls measure inside 106 feet, and are five feet thick. By the indentation in these walls in the plan, it will be seen that there were originally six large windows in each. Inside, the breadth of the Church is 55 feet. Along the middle length of the



GROUND PLAN OF THE CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, DUNFERMLINE.

Founded (*Circa.*) A.D. 1072; Finished (*Circa.*) A.D. 1115. Raised to the dignity of an ABBEY by David I. in A.D. 1124.

Church, from east to west, in a parallel course, in a straight line with the outer pillars of the projecting west entrance, is a series of massive Norman pillars, seven on each side originally, but now only six. These pillars run in a straight line at the distance of 13 feet from the north and south walls; between them and the walls are the north and south aisles, which are arched above, and in length are about 80 feet, and in breadth 13 feet, or $17\frac{1}{2}$ feet including the pillars. The east pillars are cut into spirals on their surfaces; the next series, west of these, is ornamented with zig-zag cuttings; the other ones further west are plain, with the exception of the two *reeded*, or columinated pillars near the west end, which appear to have been built between the years 1596 and 1603, when the then dilapidated Church was undergoing a thorough repair.

From the capitals of these pillars spring ornamented Norman arches, which support the high massive walls of the nave, the top of which reach to a height of 54 feet above the pavement of the church. These walls of the nave consist of two storeys—the first storey on each side; immediately above the aisles, and above the

centre of the arches, are the large semi-circular headed openings of the ambulatories. Above these again are those of the triforium, or clerestory; the upper part of the wall of each appears above the first roof when viewed from without. The ambulatory and clerestory passages run along like the aisles nearly through the whole length of the Church, or about 80 feet. The ambulatories are covered by the first roof of the Church and 13 feet in breadth. The passage of the clerestory is very contracted, being only about two feet in breadth. From these openings on each side a full view is had of the Church interior underneath.

Along the lower part of the north and south walls of the Church, inside below the windows, may still be seen in many places the remains of slender pillars, of Norman work, with semi-circular arches springing from their capitals, which are highly ornamented. These small arches have chiselled into their surfaces the usual Norman zig-zags, &c. These pillars and arches originally proceeded along the whole length of the north and south walls of the Church, and against these, in front of them, were the "Altars of the Saints," and other benefactors of the Church.

The aisle on the south side, interior of the Church, was known as the "*Rood Aisle*," and the ambulatory above it was called the "*Rood Loft*," or loft. Adjacent to the zig-zag pillar of this aisle, at the shaded square part shown in the plan, stood the "*Rood Altar*," or the "Altar of the Holy Cross," before which altar in A.D. 1093 were interred Margaret, the Queen-Consort of Malcolm III., and at the same time her eldest son Prince Edward. (See date 1093.) Prince Ethelrede, her youngest son, was also interred here.

Near the extreme east end of the Church stood the "*Grate Awt*"—Great, or HIGH ALTAR—over which, on an escutcheon, was depicted the scene of the Crucifixion. The space for a considerable way in front of and adjacent to this altar was the area selected for the "*Locus Sepulturæ Regum*" of Scotland, indicated in the ground-plan by the oblong shaded space at the east end of the nave. With some exceptions, this continued to be the royal burial-place from 1093 till 1250. (See these dates.) To us it appears highly probable that the eastern end of the Church terminated in a semi-circular apsis. (See date 1226 for the addition of the choir.)

RE-INTERMENT OF THE REMAINS OF MALCOLM III., AND OPENING OF THE CHURCH FOR THE CELEBRATION OF WORSHIP.—It

may be taken for granted that Alexander I. would not exhume his father's remains at Tynemouth in Northumberland (where they had lain since 1093, a period of 22 years) until the completion of the new tomb, erected before the High Altar of the Church of the Holy Trinity, Dunfermline, and we have therefore placed the event in the *Annals* as having taken place just before the Church was opened. No doubt Alexander I. would arrange all this for the purpose of giving solemnity and *éclat* to the opening and re-interring ceremonies.

It may be presumed that the ceremonies on this occasion would be conducted in presence of a large assembly of the then notables of Scotland. Alexander I., acting as chief mourner at the re-interment, would be accompanied by his brothers, David and Ethelrede, as also, in all probability, by their uncle, Edgar the Atheling, and by the venerable Turgot, their late mother's confessor. A large number of Earls, Bishops, Abbots, and other ecclesiastics, would swell the procession at the double ceremony.

The remains of Malcolm III. were thus, with much ecclesiastical pomp and ceremony, deposited in the tomb prepared for them, before the High Altar of the Church. (See *Fordun*, v. 35, &c.) At the same time, the Church of the Holy Trinity was opened for the celebration of public worship.

ROYAL GIFTS TO DUNFERMLINE CHURCH BY ALEXANDER I. AND SIBILLA THE QUEEN.—Alexander I. bequeathed to the Church of the Holy Trinity at Dunfermline the following properties, viz., Duninald, Schyre de Gatemilc, Petconmarthin, Balekerin, Drumbernin, Keeth. (*Print. Regist. Dunf.* pp. 3, 5, &c.)

Sibilla, the Queen, bequeathed Beeth, and also mortified to it her lands of Clunie. (*Print. Regist. Dunf.* pp. 3-5, &c.; *Sibbald's Hist. Fife*, p. 377;—see date 1107.)

It is probable that many of these munificent gifts were bestowed on Dunfermline Church of the Holy Trinity on the day of the re-interment, and the opening of the Church, as a token of their veneration for the Church in which now lay the remains of Malcolm III., Margaret the Queen, Edward, and Edgar.

Duninald—either Duninald in Forfarshire, or Dunino in Fife, probably the former. Schyre de Gatemilc, now called "Gaitmilk" and "Goatmilk," is a small district of land, about 14 miles north-east of Dunfermline. Petconmarthin, Balekerin, and Drumbernin—places

now unknown. Keeth, or Keith, now supposed to be Humbie, in Haddingtonshire. The lands of Beeth, or Beath, occupied a considerable district of country, perhaps either the Kirk lands of Beath, or Keirs-Beath (Castle Beath) formed the nucleus; the lands lie between two and six miles north-east of Dunfermline. The lands of Clunie lie on the rivulet Orr, about nine miles north-east of Dunfermline.

CIVIL PRIVILEGES GRANTED TO THE CHURCH.—About this period Alexander I. conferred on this Church the *privilege*, or right of holding its courts in the fullest manner, and to give judgment either by combat, by iron, by fire, or by water; together with all privileges pertaining to its court, including the right in all persons residing within its territories of refusing to answer except at their own proper court. (*Tytler's Hist. Scot.* vol. i.)

ROYAL BURGH OF DUNFERMLINE.—The date of erection of Dunfermline into a Royal Burgh has not been ascertained, but it has been supposed that it was so constituted by Alexander I., who, by charters, raised Stirling, Dunfermline, Perth, St. Andrews, Haddington, &c., to the dignity of Royal Burghs. These towns are each designated in these charters as "*burgum meum*"—*i.e.*, "my burgh," the King's burgh, hence a Royal Burgh. Dunfermline first appears in a charter as "*burgum meum*" in the year 1126. We place the date of the erection of Dunfermline into a Royal Burgh in the middle of his reign, *viz.*, A.D. 1115, which may be received as the nearest approximate date now to be obtained. (See also date 1126.)

1117.—PRINCE ETHELREDE, son of Malcolm and Margaret, appears to have died about this period in England, while on a visit to his sister, Matilda, Queen of England; and, no doubt, it would be at his own request that his remains were conveyed to such a distance as Dunfermline to be interred. He was buried before the Altar of the Holy Cross, near his mother Margaret, the Queen, and his brother Prince Edward, in the Church of the Holy Trinity, Dunfermline. (*Balfour's An. Scot.* vol. i. p. 2; *Wynton's Orygynale Cronikil*, vol. ii. pp. 271, 272, &c.)

According to several histories, it would appear that this Prince accompanied his father and elder brother to Alnwick. At all events, it was he who conveyed to his dying mother, in Edinburgh Castle, the sad and disastrous account of that expedition. Ethelrede had his mother's remains removed to Dunfermline for interment. (*Wynton's*

Cronikil, &c.) In the "Admore Charter" he is styled, "*Vir venerandæ memoriæ Abbas de Dunkelden et insuper comes de Fyfe.*" It is well known that he was Abbot of Dunkeld; but his being also Earl of Fife has been the occasion of much dispute among archæologists; the dispute continues. Ethelrede was married; he had at least three sons named Edwy, Alfred, and Edward, and they are styled "*Clito,*" *i. e.*, an imbecile. (*S. Dunelm*, pp. 176-179; *Hailes's An. Scot.* vol. i. p. 7.)

Ethelrede was one of the benefactors of Dunfermline Church, about the year 1104, having then donated to this church his property of Hailes. Wynton refers to his place of sepulture, and also his brothers', when noticing his mother's interment. (See *Wynton's Orygynale Cronikil*, vol. ii. pp. 271, 272; and also *An. of Dunf.* in notice of Queen Margaret's decease and interment.)

1120.—PETER, PRIOR OF DUNFERMLINE.—Alexander I. sent Peter, the Prior of Dunfermline, along with other ambassadors, to Radulph, Archbishop of Canterbury, to congratulate him on his return from Rome, and beg of him Eadmerus, one of his monks, to be the Bishop of St. Andrews. (*Keith's Catal.* p. 402.) Eadmerus, in his lib. v. p. 130, says, "*Horum unus quidam monachus et prior ecclesiæ Dunfermlinæ*"—*i. e.*, "One of these a certain monk and prior of the Church of Dunfermline." (See also *Chal. Hist. Dunf.* vol. i. p. 776; and *An. of Dunf.* date 1121.)

1124.—ALEXANDER I. INTERRED AT DUNFERMLINE.—Alexander I., the King (fifth son of Malcolm III.), died at Stirling on April 26th, in the 18th year of his reign, and about the 48th of his age, and was interred before the High Altar of the Church of the Holy Trinity, Dunfermline.

According to *Fordun*, he was interred "near his father before the Great Altar." The Great Altar and the High Altar are identical. (*Fordun*, v. 40.) The following are a few notices from authorities relative to the death and funeral of Alexander I. :—

"*Alexandre, soun freir, et fitz Maulcoum regna xvij. aunz, et iij. moys et demy, et gist a Dunfermlyn*"—(*Sken's Chron. Picts and Scots*)—*i. e.*, Alexander, his brother (Edgar), and son of Malcolm, reigned 17 years and 3 months and a-half, and lies at Dunfermlyn.

"*Alexander xvij. annis et tribus mensibus et dimidio et mortuus in Strafleth et sepultus in Dunfermlyn*"—(*Sken's Chron. Picts and Scots*)—*i. e.*, Alexander reigned 17 years and a-half; he died at *Strafleth*, and was interred at Dunfermlyn. (*Strafleth*, Stirling?)

Winton, in referring to the death and place of interment of Alexander I., thus rhymes the event :—

“ A thowsand a hundyr twenty and foure,
 The yheris of Grace were past oure ;
 The Kyng Alysawndyr in Strevelyng,
 Deyed, and wes browcht till Dwafermlyn ;
 Quhare he wes wyth gret honoure,
 Enteryed in halawyed Sepulture,” &c.

(*Wynton's Orygynale Cronikil*, vol i. p. 281.)

It may be noted that there is a blank in the history of the Church of the Holy Trinity, Dunfermline, from 1115 to Alexander's death in 1124. Such a blank can now only be filled up by conjecture.

From what is known of Alexander I., and his strong Romish proclivities—as strong as those which influenced his brother and successor, David I.—it may be presumed that at the time, or shortly after the the time of the opening the Church of the Holy Trinity, Dunfermline—the most splendid church Scotland had yet seen—he had, besides the munificent gifts he had bestowed on it, resolved to raise it still higher in importance, viz., to the rank of an Abbey ; but to carry out such a resolution, monastic buildings for the domestic accommodation of an abbot, monks, and their necessary attendants, would in the first place have to be erected. It may be presumed, therefore, that a considerable portion of the time between 1115, and the time of his somewhat sudden death in 1124, was employed in erecting the necessary buildings. His sudden death in the latter year prevented him from carrying out his pious wishes, and the duty of doing so fell on his brother, David I. It will be seen by the next entry in the *Annals*, that immediately after ascending the throne, David, apparently without the least delay, sent to Canterbury for his 13 monks, which fact implies that the monastic buildings erected for their accommodation by his brother and predecessor, Alexander, were complete. There can be little or no doubt that it was Alexander I. who founded and finished the Monastery of Dunfermline, between the years 1115 and 1124, and not David I. as has been hitherto asserted.

DUNFERMLINE ABBEY AND MONASTERY OF THE ORDER OF ST. BENEDICT.—Shortly after his accession to the throne this year, David I. raised the Church of the Holy Trinity, at Dunfermline, to the rank and dignity of an Abbey, and translated to it a colony of 13 Benedictine monks from Canterbury, in England—thus carrying out the pious

wishes of his deceased brother and predecessor. * Thus there were belonging to the Abbey, in 1124, 13 Culdees and 13 Benedictine monks.

ABBOT GAUFRID, sometimes called "Gosfredus," one of the 13 monks brought to Dunfermline from Canterbury, was chosen Abbot (first abbot) of Dunfermline; but in consequence of a dispute regarding the election of a Bishop of St. Andrews, Gaufrid, although elected Abbot, could not therefore at the time be *consecrated* Abbot until after the dispute was settled, which was not until 1127, the year in which the Bishop of St. Andrews was consecrated.

THE MONASTERY, founded and finished by Alexander I., *inter* 1115-1124, stood a little to the south of the Abbey, was of such ample dimensions that any three sovereigns could be accommodated and entertained within its walls without inconvenience. (*Mathew of Westminster; Mercer's Hist. Dunf.* p. 55, &c. See also date 1304 of *Annals of Dunfermline.*)

It may here be noticed, that a very great many historians write down the names of "Abbey" and of "Monastery" indiscriminately, as if they were interchangeable. They are quite distinct in their meanings. "Abbey" is the building in which *worship was conducted*; and "Monastery," the houses and offices *for the accommodation of the monks*, the resident worshippers, &c.

Although Dunfermline had now an Abbey, it is remarkable that it is not so designated in its chartulary, or register—perhaps "Church of the Holy Trinity" was retained in consequence of the great many valuable properties that had been bequeathed to it under that title or designation, previous to its elevation to the rank of an Abbey (1074-1124), and probably it would be more secure to keep by its early dedication title, in order to prevent future legal disputes about its gifts and possessions. Henceforward from this date the designation, "*Church of the Holy Trinity*," will, in the *Annals*, be in a great measure superseded by the new designation of "*Abbey*."

CHARTERS, &C., OF DAVID I. TO DUNFERMLINE ABBEY.—There are in the printed "*Registrum de Dunfermelyn*," between pages 2 and 19, no less than 34 charters, writs, and memoranda, from David I. to the Abbey, viz., *Two Confirmation Charters*, followed by 32 lesser ones (consisting of from 3 to 20 lines). None of them are noted with either "*Anno Gratia*," or "*Anno Regni*;" and, in one or two instances, even the names of the *places*, where they were written or granted, are

omitted! Besides all this, they do not follow each other in the order of time in which they were written, which, unfortunately, is the case with many other charters and writs in the Register. But there can be no doubt that *the greater number* of them were granted between the years 1124 and 1130. (See *An. of Dunf.* dates 1127 and 1130.) A great many of these *writs* should have preceded the two Confirmation Charters, both in the MS. chartulary, and in its printed *Registrum de Dunfermelyn*. Dalyell, in his "*Monastic Antiquities*," p. 8, in alluding to the manuscript Register (which he had perused), states that "it contains above 600 deeds of different descriptions, all arranged in the most irregular manner," &c. This circumstance, along with want of dates of any kind, makes it extremely difficult, if not impossible, in many cases, to fix the time when some of the charters, &c., were written.

In order to approximate to the dates of the charters, recourse must be had to the list of witnesses affixed to them; we must then find out when any of the witnesses died, nearest to the *supposed* date of the given charter, and the date of that death will be a stop to advancing further; while some notable incident may be found as a limit in the opposite direction. (See the two *testing cases* at the close of "David's Confirmation Charters," Nos. 1 and 2, in the *Annals*, under dates 1127 and 1130; and for an account of the Chartulary itself, see *Appendix D.*)

TRANSLATION OF MONKS FROM CANTERBURY TO DUNFERMLINE BY DAVID I.—In the year 1124, David I. translated *Gauford* and 13 monks from Canterbury for the service of his newly-founded Abbey and Monastery of Dunfermline. Gaufred, or Gosfrid, was "an eminent theologian of his day, was chosen Abbot of Dunfermline in 1124, but was not consecrated until 1127 or 1128." Of this *translation*, Winton, in his "*Cronykil*," says—

"Of Canturbery in Dunfermlyne
Mwnkis he browcht, and put thame syn,
And dowyt thame rycht rychely,
With gret possessyounys and mony."

(*Wynton's "Cronikil,"* vii. p. 6; *Hist. of Scot. &c.*)

ST. JEROME'S LATIN BIBLE.—A beautifully written and illuminated copy (in MS., of course) of Jerome's Latin Bible was used in the Abbey service, at Dunfermline, from its foundation in 1124 till its destruction in 1560. Some have thought that this Dunfermline copy is as old as the days of Malcolm III. and St. Margaret; but we are

rather inclined to think that it was brought from Canterbury this year by Gaufrid, the Abbot.

This Bible is still in existence, and in good preservation in the Advocates' Library, where it is shown as one of its choicest literary treasures. It is written on vellum, is quite entire, legible, and clean, except at some parts where it is a little soiled with grease spots, which appears to have been caused by the frequent anointing with the Holy Oil. The leaves are ornamented with a great variety of figures, such as scriptural and historical subjects, and there are several seemingly out of place, as they are singularly grotesque. It is not in the original binding; it was re-bound about 40 years ago in a very elegant and expensive way. This Bible was used in the Abbey service at Dunfermline from about this period, 1124, down to the Reformation in 1560, when it was taken by Abbot Dury, the last Abbot, to France, along with other sacred relics. Afterwards it came into the possession of the celebrated Mons. Foucalt, as appears from his arms on it. At his sale it was bought by a Scotch gentleman, and brought back to this country, and deposited as a gift in the Advocates' Library, Edinburgh. (*Fernie's Hist. Dunf.* p. 89; *Mercer's Hist. Dunf.*; *Chal. Hist. Dunf.* vol. i. p. 156, &c.)

1125.—DUNFERMLINE MONKS TRANSLATED TO URQUHART.—This year David I. transferred a colony of 13 Benedictine Monks from Dunfermline Abbey to his newly erected Priory at Urquhart, in Morayshire. (*Chalmers's Hist. Dunf.* vol. i. p. 204.)

1126.—DAVID I.: HIS (APOCRYPHAL) "VISIOUN."—As the following note has long been in print, and, although questionable, still continues to be now and then quoted, we here reproduce it under this date, the probable one, if it ever did occur:—

"In the quilk tyme David mad mony castell and abbays, and chanounryes, wyth sundry nunerys and mayson Dieuwis—that is to say, almshouses, in the honoure of God and our Lady, Sweet Saynt Mary—and began throu a visioun he met in his sleep at Dunfermlyn." (*Hailes's An. Scot.* vol. iii. p. 311.)

BURGUM MEUM DE DUNFERMLYN (ROYAL BURG OF DUNFERMLINE.—As previously noted, a great many of the small writs of David I. in favour of the Abbey were granted between 1124 and 1130, and, although they are incorporated in the great "Confirmation Charters" (see dates 1127-1130) we shall copy, at least, one of the writs entire, because it has in it the first intimation on record of Dunfermline being

“my burgh“ (*burgum meum*), or “King’s burgh.” The writ on which it occurs is No. 26, p. 15, of the printed “*Registrum de Dunfermlyn*,” and is titled “*De Decimis de Dunfermlyn*.” This writ, like the other writs in the chartulary, is in Latin. The following is a free translation of it:—

“David, by the Grace of God, King of Scots, wishes health to Robert, elect of St. Andrews, and also to all his Earls and Barons, and all his faithful subjects. Know ye that I have granted and given in perpetuity in alms, for the soul of my father and mother and brothers, and predecessors, to the Church of the Holy Trinity of Dunfermline, all the teinds of all my property of Dunfermline (but not of that which belongs to other Churches) free and quiet; and another in my BURGH OF DUNFERMLINE (*Burgo meo de Dunfermlyn*), and another in my burgh of Stirling, and another in my burgh of Perth, and another in my burgh of Edinburgh.—Witness, ROBERT, elect of St. Andrews, and HERBERT, Chancellor.—At Dunfermline.”

This writ has no date, neither is *the year of the reign* mentioned; but it is evident that David was King of Scots when it was granted. He succeeded to the Scottish throne in the year 1124; and Robert was *Bishop-Elect* of St. Andrews from 1122 to 1127; consequently, the writ dates 1124-1127. We place it under date 1125 as the most probable date. It may be noted that, although the expression, “*burgo meo de Dunfermlyn*” is for the *first time* noticed in this writ, it does not imply that the designation was for the first time used in 1126. It comes into notice in the charter as a *use-and-wont* designation. Alexander I., between 1107 and 1124, created several Royal Burghs, among which were those, it would appear, noticed in the writ. It is likely that Dunfermline was made a Royal Burgh by Alexander I. early in his reign. (See *An. Dunf.* dates 1109, 1112, 1115.)

1127.—GAUFRID CONSECRATED ABBOT OF DUNFERMLINE.—Gaufrid, appointed Abbot of Dunfermline in 1124, was this year (1127) consecrated Abbot of Dunfermline, by Robert, Bishop of St. Andrews. After the consecration, the Abbot could legally attend clerical meetings, and append his signature to charters, deeds, and writs.

He was a man of *singular piety* and learning, and was, previous to his leaving Canterbury in 1124, Prior thereof. Gaufrid’s name often occurs as a witness in charters, &c., *inter* 1128-1154.

Sir James Dalrymple, in his “*Historical Collections*,” at p. 243, notes:—“In 1128, it is observed in continuation—*Vir religionis eximie Cantuarie, Prior Gosfridus nomine, Rege Scottorum David petente et Archiepiscopo Willielmo annuente, Abbas eligitur ad*

locum in Scotia qui Dunfermlin dicitur. Ordinatus est autem a Roberto, Episcopo Sancti Andreae." Translation: "The Prior of Canterbury, Gosfrid by name, a man of singular piety, at the request of David, King of Scots, and with the consent of Archbishop William, is elected abbot to a place in Scotland which is called Dunfermline. He was ordained, moreover, by Robert, Bishop of St. Andrews." (See also *Chalmers' History of Dunfermline*, vol ii. p. 212.)

TRANSLATION OF THE CONFIRMATION CHARTER OF KING DAVID I. TO DUNFERMLINE ABBEY.—No. 1. (Printed *Registrum de Dunfermelyn*, pp. 3, 4.)

"In the name of the Holy and Undivided Trinity, I, David, by the Grace of God, King of the Scots, by my Royal authority and power, with the consent of Henry, my son, and of Matilda, the Queen, my wife, with the confirmation and testimony of the Bishops, Earls, and Barons of my Kingdom, the Clergy also, and the People acquiescing, do hereby grant and, in perpetual peace, confirm all the possessions written below to the Church of the Holy Trinity of Dunfermline, which was begun through the zeal and liberality of my predecessors; and I set forth the gifts of my father and mother as follows, viz.:—**PARDUSIN, PETHNAURCHA, PETCORTHIN, PETBACHELIN, LAUER, BOLGIN, SCHYRE of KIRCALETHIN, INUIRESC**, the Lesser: The Gifts of my brother, **DUNCAN**—the two Villas called **LUSCAR**: The Gifts of my brother **EDGAR**—the **SCHYRE of GELLALD**: The Gifts of my brother **ETHELREDE**—**Hale**: The Gifts of my brother **ALEXANDER**, the King—**DUNINAD, SCHYRE of GATEMILC, PETCONMARTHIN, BALEKERIN, DRUMBERNIN, KEETH**: The Gifts of **SIBILLE**, the Queen—**BEETH**. And these foresaid Gifts of my predecessors, with their appendages and right divisions, I freely grant forever to the foresaid Church. Further, my own Gifts follow, viz.—**DUNFERMLINE** on this side of the water on which the same Church is situated; **KINGORN**, nearest to Dunfermline, and its appendages: **FOETH, INVERESK**, the Greater, with its **MILL** and **FISHINGS**; a **MANSION** in **Berwick**, another in the Burgh of **Edinburgh**, a third in the Burgh of **Stirling**, a fourth in the Burgh of **Dunfermline**, and a fifth in the Burgh of **Perth**, and the **CHURCH** of the Burgh of **Perth**; also the interest of **100 shillings** in **England**: All these foresaid Gifts I grant to the foresaid Church, in free and quiet possession, in the same manner as I possess my own lands, excepting the defence of my kingdom and Regal justice, should the Abbot in his Court decide cases with a disregard to justice: Likewise, I grant the eighth part of all the judgments and lawsuits of **Fife** and **Fothrif**, and the tenth part of the whole of my **Can** which shall be brought to **Dunfermline**: And all the teinds of the **Prebend** which shall be brought to the same place from **Fife** and **Fothrif**; and a tenth of all the game that shall be brought to the same place; and the **HALF** of the **SKINS, TALLOW, and FAT** of all the beasts that shall be killed for the festivals to be held at **Stirling**, and between the **Forth** and the **Tay**: I grant likewise the **CAN** of one **SHIP**, free and quiet, wherever it may land in my kingdom: I grant likewise, that they have in my forests everything necessary for fire, and for their buildings, as to myself, and to their men, as to mine: Further, I wish that they have freely without calumny all the offerings that shall be presented at the High Altar of the said Church:

Also, I grant of the Seals taken at Kinghorn, that they have the SEVENTH, after they have been tithed : I likewise grant the tenth of all the Iron and the Salt that may be brought for my use at Dunfermline : Furthermore, I give a taxed Church, with all its privileges, which through the clemency of God it at present possesses, as the present privilege testifies, and in future, through the same clemency, may possess : We decree that it be possessed, in the utmost tranquillity, entirely free from any subjection or exaction, either ecclesiastical or secular, with the exception of canonical obedience, which every Church, all the world over, owes to its mother Church : And let it possess the same freedom in all things which the Church of St. Andrews holds, with rights undiminished, forever. To preserve its rights, also previously noticed in this grant, and the privileges of its rank unimpaired, and to strengthen them with perpetual stability, We, who are present, by confirming, ordain, and by ordaining confirm, to our successors, under this condition, that if any one should wish to disturb these things, and strive to overturn, diminish, and violate our decrees, let him not be ignorant that he is striving against the Saviour of the world himself, and, unless he repent, he will incur eternal damnation, and God will blot out of the Book of Life him who abstracts anything from the rights and powers granted to the foresaid Church. Amen. So be it.—✠ I, ROBERT, Bishop of St. Andrews, confirm ; ✠ I, JOHN, Bishop of Glasgow, conf^m. ; ✠ I, CORMACCUS, Bishop of Dunkeld, conf^m. ; ✠ I, GREGORY, Bishop of Moray conf^m. ; ✠ I, MACBETH, Bishop of Rosemarky, conf^m. Of this privilege also are witnesses and assertors :—EDWARD, Earl ; CONSTANTINE, Earl ; MALISE, Earl ; ROTHERI, Earl ; MADETH, Earl ; GILLEMICHEL MACDUFF ; HERBERT, Chancellor ; HUGO DE MOREVILL, ROBERT CORBET, ROBERT MONTACUTE, MALDOUENI MACCUBETH ; MALDOUENI of Scoon ; GILLEPATRIC MACIMPETHIN ; ALWYN MACARKIL ; ROBERT BURGH ; EDWARD, son of Siward ; WALCLINUS, Chaplain." (*Vide* Printed "*Registrum de Dunfermelyn*," pp. 3, 4.)

It will be observed that this Charter has neither *the date of the year*, nor *the year of the reign* in it ; but as Robert Bishop of St. Andrews was not *consecrated* a bishop until late in the year 1127, and he appears to have been disqualified from adhibiting his signature to legal documents until after his consecration ceremony was accomplished. He was nominated Bishop of St. Andrews in the year 1122 ; but owing to "a vexatious dispute," he was not consecrated until 1127, as noted, and therefore no legal document connected with the diocese of St. Andrews, in which Dunfermline was situated, appears to have been signed by him. Therefore, this first Confirmation Charter of David I. to Dunfermline Abbey would not be written *before* 1127 : and as *Constantine, Earl of Fife*, is one of the witnesses to it, the date cannot be later than 1129, for Constantine died during this year ; consequently, 1127-1129 is the period when it was written, but it is probable that 1127 is the correct date of it, *viz.*, that of the date of Robert's consecration as Bishop of St. Andrews, who thereby had a legal right to sign legal documents in his diocese.

1129.—CONSTANTINE, THIRD EARL OF FIFE, died and was interred at Dunfermline (perhaps within the walls of the Abbey). He is one of the witnesses to David I.'s Charter of Confirmation to Dunfermline Abbey. (*Regist. de Dunf.* p. 4; *Sibbald's Hist. Fife*, p. 227; *Chalmers' Hist. Dunf.* p. 133.)

THE MILL OF DUNFERMLINE.—There must have been a Mill for grinding victual in Dunfermline as early as this period. David, in his second Confirmation Charter, gives the tenth part of it to the Abbot and Monks. (*David's Confirmation Charter*, No. 2.)

“THE SHIP OF INVERKEITHING.”—David I. bestowed on the Abbot and Monks the “Ship of Inverkeithing,” under certain conditions. (*Vide* *Print. Regist. de Dunf.* p. 7; also Second Confirmation Charter, *Annals of Dunfermline*.) In the original charter, the words conveying the gift, are—“I concede to the Church of the Holy Trinity the Passage and Ship of Inverkeithing.”

1130.—TRANSLATION OF THE CONFIRMATION CHARTER OF KING DAVID I. TO DUNFERMLINE ABBEY.—NO. 2. (Printed *Registrum de Dunfermelyu*, pp. 5-7.)

“In the name of the Holy Trinity, I, David, by the Grace of God, King of the Scots, by my Royal authority and power, with the consent of Henry, my son, and of Matilda, the Queen, my wife, with the confirmation and testimony of the Bishops, Earls, and Barons of my Kingdom, the Clergy also and the People acquiescing, do hereby grant, and in perpetual peace confirm, all the possessions written below to the Church of the Holy Trinity of Dunfermline, which was begun through the zeal and liberality of my predecessors. I set forth the gifts of my father and mother as follows, viz. :—PARDUSIN, PETNAURCHA, PETTECORTHIN, PETBACLACHIN, LAUAR, BOLGIN, the SCHIRE of KIRCALADINIT, INVERESK the LESSER : The Gifts of my brother DUNCAN—the two Villas called LUSCAR : The Gifts of my brother EDGAR—the SCHYRE of GELLALD : The Gifts of my brother ETHELREDE—HALES : The Gifts of my brother ALEXANDER, the King—PRIMROS, the SCHYRE of GATEMILC, PETCONMARCHIN, BALCHERIN, DRUMBERNIN, KETH : The Gifts of SIBILLE, the Queen—BEETH : And these foresaid Gifts of my predecessors, with their appendages and right divisions, I freely grant forever to the foresaid Church. Further, my own gifts follow :—Dunfermline, on this side of the water on which the same Church is situated ; Kingorn, nearest to Dunfermline, and its appendages—FOET ; INVERESK the Greater, with its MILL and FISHING ; and SMITHETUN and CREFBARRIN ; and the CHURCH of INFESK and WYMET (WEMYSS), with their right divisions ; FOTHEROS, near St. Andrews, with its right divisions ; and PETHENACH, with its right divisions, and a carrucate of land, and PETIOKER : Besides, I give and grant, with the consent of Earl Henry, my son, for the salvation of our souls and those of our ancestors, in perpetual alms, NITHEREIN and its appendages, and BELACHRISTIN, with its

proper divisions in meadows and pastures, excepting the rights which the Culdees ought to possess, and everything justly belonging to them, as they were granted to the foresaid Church as an endowment on the day it was dedicated: Besides, I give to the same Church a MANSION in BERWICK, another in ROXBURGH, another in the Burgh of HADDINGTON, another in EDINBURGH, another in LINLITHGOW, another in the Burgh of STIRLING, and two Churches in the same, and a carrucate of land adjoining the Church; and also all the tithes of my Lordships, in fruits, in animals, in fish from my own nets, and also in feu-duties, and the tenth of my Can of the whole Castle district and the mansions of Roger the presbyter, as fully as he himself sane and safe has held them, and one net and a-half; and one MANSION in the BURGH of DUNFERMLINE, in free and quiet possession, and a tenth of the feu-duties of the BURGH, and a tenth of its MILL, and of all my Lordships in Dunfermline; also a MANSION in the Burgh of Perth, and likewise its Church, and a Mansion belonging to the Church, with all the tithes of my Lordship: Moreover, all the foresaid Gifts I grant to the foresaid Church in free and quiet possession, in such a manner as I possess my own lands, excepting the defence of my kingdom and regal justice, should the Abbot in his Court decide cases with a disregard to justice: I also grant every eighth part of all decrees and fines of Fife and Fothrif, and all the tithes of the whole of my Can, and of the malt of Fife and Fothrif, excepting the rights belonging to the Abbey of Dunkeld: And likewise the tenth of all the game taken between Lammermuir and the Tay; and also the half of the skins, tallow, and fat of all the beasts that shall be killed for the festivals to be held at Stirling, and between the Forth and Tay: I also grant that they may have in my forests every thing necessary for fire, and for their buildings, as to myself, and to their men, as to mine, I wish that they have freely without calumny all the offerings that shall be presented at the High Altar of the foresaid Church: And I also grant that of the Seals taken at Kinghorn, they have the seventh after they have been tithed: I likewise grant the tenth of all the Iron and the Salt that may be brought for my use at Dunfermline: Furthermore, my father and my mother gave to the Church of the Holy Trinity the whole parish of Fothrif, and so I grant: Further, I give and grant in alms, for ever, to the Church of the Holy Trinity, that tract of land called ALDESTELLE, and all that justly belongs to it; the tract given is in Berwick, free and quiet; besides, I prohibit any caution from being taken over the lands or the vassals belonging to the Holy Trinity for the forfeiture of any one, not for their own proper forfeiture; and also I grant that all their slaves, that my father and my mother and my brothers gave to it, be justly restored to the Church of the Holy Trinity, and all their *cumerlache* [runaway slaves], from the time of Edgar, the King, until this day, with all their money, wherever they may be found, I prohibit them on my forfeiture from being unjustly retained: I grant also to the Abbot and Monks all the men, with all their money, in whose land soever they may have been, who were on the lands at the time they were offered and given to the Church of the Holy Trinity: I likewise grant to the foresaid Church the tenth of all my wild mares of Fife and Fothriff: And I also grant to the Abbot and Monks that they have, throughout the whole of my land, everything they buy for their own necessary wants free of duty: Besides all before mentioned, I grant and give to the Abbot and Monks the sum of 5 merks of silver yearly for the purchase of vestments, brought in the first ships that arrive at Stirling or Perth: I also grant to the Church of the Holy Trinity the SHIP and the

PASSAGE OF INVERKEITHING, such as I possessed it in my Lordship, on condition, however, that all travellers and messengers, coming and going to and from me, and also the persons belonging to my Court, and also that my sons have a free passage in the same ship; and if it should happen at any time, that any one of the before-mentioned persons should not be permitted a free passage, and the Abbot hear the complaint without giving redress, that I myself shall have power to correct this without hindrance from the Abbot and the brethren of the Church: I also grant willingly to what extent the Abbot and Monks of the Church of the Holy Trinity do not reply to any one inflicting damage in regard to the vassals who were in the lands, at the time they were offered and given to the Church of the Holy Trinity: Also, I grant to the Church of the Holy Trinity the tenth part of the whole of my Can of Clackmannan; the Abbot and Monks of the Church of the Holy Trinity have, in the whole of the King's jurisdiction on this side of Lammermuir, every Saturday in Court one skin, and on the sixth Saturday they have two skins and two parts of the fat, and the sixth skin of the RAMS and LAMBS: I also grant to the same Church the half part of my tithe of Ergaithel [Argyll] and of Kintire, in every year in which I myself receive the Can: And, furthermore, I give a taxed Church, with all its privileges, which through the clemency of God it now possesses, and in future through the same clemency may possess: We decree that it be possessed, in the utmost tranquillity and entirely free from any subjection or exaction, either secular or ecclesiastical, excepting only that canonical obedience which, all the world over, every Church owes to its mother Church: I likewise grant to the foresaid Church a certain Fishery at Perth, as freely and peaceably as I possess my own there. To preserve its rights, also previously noticed in this grant, and the privileges of its rank unimpaired, and to strengthen them with perpetual stability, We, who are present, by confirming, ordain, and by ordaining confirm, to our successors, under this condition, that if any one should wish to disturb these things, and strive to overturn, diminish, and violate our decrees, let him not be ignorant that he is striving against the Saviour of the world himself, and, unless he repent, he will incur eternal damnation, and God will blot out of the Book of Life him who abstracts anything from the right and powers granted to the foresaid Church. Amen. So be it.—✠ I, ROBERT, Bishop of St. Andrews, conf^m; ✠ I, G. G., Bishop of Dunkeld, conf^m; ✠ I, ANDREW, Bishop of Catiness, conf^m. Of this privilege also are witnesses and assertors:—WALTER, the Chancellor; DUNCAN, Earl; HUGH DE MOREVILLE; WALTER DE LINDSAY; ROBERT AUENEL; WALTER RIDEL; HERBERT, the Chamberlain; NICHOLAS, the Clerk; ALWYN, the son of Arkil; EWEN, the Marischal; GILLECORM MAC CHIMPETHIN; MACBETH MAC TORFIN; MEVIN, the son of Colbain." (*Vide Printed Registrum de Dunfermelyn*, pp. 5-7; *Fernie's Hist. Dunf.* pp. 187-193; *Mercer's Hist. Dunf.* pp. 316-320.)

This Charter enumerates several gifts, &c., bequeathed to the Abbey by David I., which are not noticed in the First Confirmation Charter; besides, it recapitulates the gifts and privileges of that charter; consequently, this Second Confirmation Charter must have been written *after* the date of the first one, for the special purpose of incorporating in it the several new gifts and privileges which he had bestowed on the Abbey *after* the first was written. By comparing the two Confirmation Charters with each other, the new additional

gifts, &c., inserted in *this second Charter*, and not to be found in *the first one*, will readily be discovered.

Like the first Confirmation Charter, this second one has neither *date of the year*, nor *year of the reign*; and, therefore, to ascertain the date of this Charter, within as narrow limits as possible, recourse must be had to the first recurring deaths amongst the witnesses affixed to it. In the investigation it will be found that *Constantine, Earl of Fife*, who died in 1129, is not in the list of witnesses here. His successor, *Duncan, Earl of Fife*, is a witness. Again, *Matilda, the Queen*, died in 1130. At the beginning of the Charter she is noticed as an acquiescing witness; therefore, this second Confirmation Charter must have been written between 1129 and 1130—the date 1130 being probably the most correct one—and we have placed this Charter under it in the *Annals*. It thus appears that nearly *three years* may have elapsed between the first and the second Confirmation Charters, granted by King David I. to Dunfermline Abbey.

1133.—PETER, the Prior of Dunfermline, died about this period, and was probably interred at Dunfermline. (See *An. Dunf.* dates 1108-1120.)

RICHARD MONGAL, elected Prior in the place of Peter, the deceased Prior. (*Collier's Hist. Dict.*; *An. Dunf.* date 1150.)

1136.—INVERESK CHURCH, bequeathed by David I. to the Abbey, the gift not to take effect until *after* the death of Nicholas the priest. (Print. *Regist. de Dunf.* p. 17, cart. No. 30.) This priest is not heard of after 1136.

ROYAL GIFT—CRAIGMILLAR.—King David I., about this period, gave to the Abbey of Dunfermline, in free and perpetual gift, a caruncate of arable land and some houses at Craigmillar. (Print. *Regist. de Dunf.* p. 11.)

1139.—INVERKEITHING CHURCH BEQUEATHED TO THE ABBEY.—This church, dedicated to St. Peter, was this year bequeathed to Dunfermline Abbey by Waldeve, the son of Gospatric (a Northumberland baron). In the *Registrum de Dunfermlyn*, there is, at p. 94, cart. 165, a deed conveying the gift under the following brief title:—“*Waldenus filius Gospatricij de ccca de Inuirkethi*”—*i. e.*, Waldeve, the son of Gospatric, in regard to the Church of Inverkeithing. The

charter informs us that Waldeve gave the Church of Inverkeithing to Dunfermline Abbey "*for the love of God and Saint Margaret, that the Lord Jesus Christ, by the intercession of that Holy Queen, and by the prayers there offered up, may have compassion on our souls.*" Fourteen witnesses attest this charter. This gift was confirmed to the Abbey by a Bull from Pope Lucius III. in 1184 (Print. *Regist. de Dunf.* p. 156), Archibald being Abbot of Dunfermline.

1140.—COUSLAND CHURCH (in East Lothian).—The patronage of it is granted to the Abbey.

1142.—BONDMEN, OR CUMBERLACHI.—David I., about this period, bequeathed to Dunfermline Abbey his *servi*—*Ragewin, Gillepatric,* and *Ulchell*—"for ever to the Church of the Holy Trinity, *as my own men.*" (Print. *Regist. de Dunf.* p. 13, No. 19; *Dal. Mon. Antiq.* p. 41.)

1144.—ROYAL GIFT OF GOLD TO THE ABBEY.—About this period David I. bequeaths, by charter-right, to the Abbey the tenth of all his gold obtained in Fife and Fotheriff. (Title of Charter, or Writ, "*De Decima Auri.*") Translation of the short Charter:—"David, King of Scots, to all honest men, Greeting,—Be it known to you that I have conceded, as a free gift, to the Church of the Holy Trinity, Dunfermline, the tenth part of the whole of my gold obtained in Fife and Fotherif.—*T. Chancellor, HUGH DE MOREVILL; JOHN, Episcopus.*—Given at Elbothel." (Print. *Regist. de Dunf.* p. 16, cart. 28.)

1146.—THE CHURCH OF ECCLES.—About this period "an Assembly was held in the *Castrum Puellarum*" (Edinburgh Castle), "where a compact was made regarding the Church of Eccles, between the Bishop of St. Andrews and the Abbot of Dunfermline, '*coram rege David et Henrico filio ejus et baronibus eorum.*'" (*Acts of the Parliament of Scotland*, vol. i. p. 56, *Ap.*)

1148.—RICHARD MONGAL, *Prior of Dunfermline*, died about the end of this year at San Iago de Compostella, in Spain, where he had gone on a pilgrimage. This prior was the author of a small work, titled "*The Lives of St. Bernard and Abelard,*" and is therefore the first Dunfermline author whose name is on record. Fordun speaks of him in high commendation, and styles him "*Richard Mongal, Prior*

Claustralis de Dunfermelyn." (*Collier's Hist. Dict.*; *Chalmers' Hist. Dunf.* vol. i. p. 501.)

1149.—"ROGER," a monk of the Abbey, elected Prior in the place of Richard Mongal, deceased. David in his great Confirmation Charter alludes to "Roger, the presbyter;" probably the same Roger.

1150.—ROMISH CONSECRATION OF DUNFERMLINE ABBEY.—In the *Chronicle of Holyrood*, under this date, there is the following incidental entry, viz.:—

"MCL *dedicata est Ecclesia de Dunfermelyn*"—i.e., The Church of Dunfermline was dedicated in 1150. (Vide "*Chronicon Coenobii Sanctæ Crucis Edinburgensis.*")

There is no other entry bearing this out in any other of the old Abbey chronicles, chartularies, or memoranda of Scotland, which, to say the least of it, is rather singular.

It is a well known authenticated fact, that this church was founded, partly built, and *dedicated* to "*the Holy and Undivided Trinity*," by Malcolm III. and Margaret his consort, the Queen, circa A.D. 1074. David I., in his two Confirmation Charters, refers to this dedication, which see under dates 1127 and 1130. In early writings the words, "*dedicatio*" and "*consecratio*," were often used as interchangeable or equivalent terms; and had the scribe of Holyrood known that the Church at Dunfermline had, by Malcolm III., been dedicated to the Holy Trinity, he would undoubtedly have used the word "*consecratio*" instead of "*dedicatio*."

It would appear that it was not until about the year 1150 that the Romish worshippers in the Abbey superseded the original service; and thus after becoming masters of the situation, the Abbot and monks would, by an imposing ceremony, according to the rites of Romish worshippers, *consecrate the fabric* of the Church, and also *consecrate the dedication*. The oblong stone, placed under the arch of the north-west Norman door of the Church (within the porch) by the late Rev. Dr. Chalmers, should have had "*consecrata*" instead of "*dedicata*," thus—

ECCLESIA SANCTE TRINITATIS
DE DUNFERMLYN.
CONSECRATA ANNO MCL.

(Vide *Chal. Hist. Dunf.* vol. ii. pp. 162-166; vide *Appendix E.*)

1151.—**ABBEY SEAL.**—The following engraving represents the *obverse* side of what has hitherto been taken for the oldest Abbey Seal, taken from a much defaced impression, in brown wax, attached to a deed, by the Abbot (R) of Dunfermline, in the



archives of Durham Cathedral. There is evidence to show that this Abbot, R, was Abbot Robert de Berewick, who was in office from 1198 till 1202, and therefore the age of this seal has been assigned to this period ; but the fact of its being found attached to a deed of this period does not infer that it had no previous existence. After the Abbey became thoroughly Romanized, *circa* 1150, a seal would be a necessary instrument for giving legality to deeds, writs, and other documents. We are inclined therefore to place the origin of this seal under date 1151, as the most likely year it was made and granted. On this, the most ancient seal of the Abbey, there is a representation of a Baptismal Font, enclosed within a Norman-arched canopy, with side columns, and round the circumference is the legend, "SIGILLVM SANCTE TRINITATIS"—*i. e.*, "Seal of the Holy Trinity."

1152.—**ROYAL GIFT TO DUNFERMLINE ABBEY.**—Ada, Countess of Northumberland (wife of Earl Henry, son of David I.) gave about this period, "*a full toft*, in Haddington-schyre, to the Lord, the blessed Mary, and the Church of Dunfermline, for ever, freely and quietly, for the safety of my Lord, Earl Henry, for the safety of my own soul and all my predecessors, deceased, and to all the faithful servants of God." (Print. *Regist. Dunf.* No. 152, p. 88.)

1153.—DAVID I. INTERRED AT DUNFERMLINE.—David I, the King, the sixth and youngest son of Malcolm III. and Margaret his consort, died in the Castle of Carlisle, on 27th May, in the 30th year of his reign, and about the 76th year of his age, and “*was buried at Dunfermline honourably, on the day of St. Mark the Evangelist, near his father (Malcolm), before the Great Altar*”—(*Fordun*, v. 40)—“*in the pavement of the middle choir.*” (*Fordun*, viii. 7.) David was “*found dead in a posture of devotion.*” (*Hailes's An. Scot.* vol i. p. 93.) The *Chronicle of the Scots and Picts* refers to the occurrence as follows:—

“*David filius Malcolmi xxix. annis et tribus mensibus regnavit, et mortuus in Karleil et Sepultus in Dunfermlin*”—*i. e.*, “David, the son of Malcolm, reigned twenty-nine years and three months, and he *died at Carlisle*, and was buried at Dunfermline.”

“*David, soun freir regna xxix. aunz et iij. moys, et morust a Cardoil, et gist a Dunfermelin*”—*i. e.*, David, his brother (*viz.*, Alexander I.), reigned twenty-nine years and three months, and died at Carlisle, and lies at Dunfermlin. (*Vide Skene's Chronicles of Scots and Picts.*)

Winton rhymes the event thus—

“ The nynd Kalend, that day of June
The guid Kyng Daiiys dayes ware dwne,
Intil Karlele, quhare he made
A Styth castell, and thare he hade
Oft and mekyl hys dwellyng
All the tyme that he wes Kyng,
And fra Karlele thai browcht syne
Hys Body dede til Dwnfermlyn:
Thare in halowyed Sepulture
It wes enteryed wyth honowre.”

(*Wynton's Orygynale Cronykil*, vol. i. p. 306.)

(*Vide Aldred*, apud *For.* v. 59; *Hailes's An. Scot.* vol. i. p. 93; *Aber. Mart. Ach.*: *Lardner's Cab. Cycl. Chron.* p. 337; also *App. An. Dunf.*)

John, the Prior of Hexham, relates that, when those who had the charge of conveying the King's body from Carlisle to Dunfermline to the place of sepulture, on arriving on the shores of the Firth of Forth, at Queensferry, “they found the sea in so boisterous and agitated a state, that they were afraid to venture upon it; but no sooner had they placed the royal corpse in the boat, than the storm abated, so that they reached the opposite shore without difficulty;” and that, after the King's body was safely landed on the north shore, “the tempest began again with redoubled fury.” (*Decem. Scriptorum Col.* 282; *Morton's Monastic Annals of Teviot*, p. 81.)

ST. DAVID.—It appears not to be known when King David was canonized. If it did not take place shortly before his death, it may be supposed that such a pious King as David was, would not be kept long out of "*the catalogue of the saints*," and we have therefore inserted the occurrence in this place. Dr. Lardner, in his *Cabinet Cyclopædia* article, "Alphabetical Calendar of Saints' Days," p. 134, gives it thus :

"DAVID, *King* (Saint Day), Dec. 29,"

which has been extracted from MS. *Vespasian A. ix.*

ROYAL GIFTS BY MALCOLM IV. TO DUNFERMLINE ABBEY.—Malcolm IV., *on the day of the interment* of his grandfather, David I., bequeathed to the Abbey the lands of Ledmacduuegil, near Dunfermline; and also 23 acres of arable ground. ("*Confirmation Charter of Malcolm IV.*" *Regist. de Dunf.* p. 21.)

CONFIRMATION CHARTER OF MALCOLM IV.—CARTA, NO. 35: "*Confirmacio Malcolmi Regis.*"—This is the first of Malcolm IV.'s charters to the Abbey of Dunfermline. He granted fifteen charters to the Abbey. This one is a Confirmation Charter, granted shortly after he had ascended the throne. It occupies three-and-a-half quarto pages of "*Registrum de Dunfermlyn*," and, like the other Confirmation Charters, confirms the gifts of his predecessors, &c., as also those bequeathed by himself. (Print. *Regist. de Dunf.* pp. 19-22.)

1154.—GAUFRID, first Abbot of Dunfermline, died in October, 1154, in the 30th year of his abbotship, and about the 70th year of his age. His name in charters is variously spelt, as Galfridus, Galfrid, Gosfrid, and Geoffrey, but Gaufrid appears the most common spelling. He was a very learned man for the age, and "*a man of singular piety.*" Although the fact is not on record, he would most probably be interred within the precincts of Dunfermline Abbey. (*Chron. S. Crucis*, p. 32; *Fordun-a-Goodall*, vol. i. p. 443; *Dart's History of Canterbury*.)

GAUFRID II. elected and consecrated the second Abbot. He was nephew of Gaufrid I., and appears to have been elected and consecrated Abbot of Dunfermline in November, 1154.

SUNDRY DONATIONS TO DUNFERMLINE ABBEY.—About this period a great many of the nobles of Scotland, and also others who were possessed of land, tofts, houses, &c., "conveyed much of their

inheritances in free gifts for ever to the Abbot and conventual brethren *serving God in the Abbey Church of the Holy Trinity of Dunfermline.*" (Vide *Register of Dunfermline*, and old Charters.)

1155.—HEADS OF CRESPEIS BEQUEATHED TO THE ABBEY.—Charter No. 37 of the *Register of Dunfermline*, entitled "*De capitibus piscium quos vocant Crespeis*," is a curious one. The following is a free translation of it:—

"Relative to the Heads of Fishes called Crespeis.

"Malcolm, King of the Scots, to all good men of his whole land, clerical and lay, French and English and Scotch, health,—Know ye that I have given and granted to the Abbot of Dunfermline, and to the monks serving God there, in perpetual alms, for the salvation of the soul of my predecessor, King David, the heads of the fishes which are called Crespeis (except the tongue), which may be stranded in my lordship on that part of Scotwater, situated within the bounds of their Church. Witnesses—ANDREW, the Bishop [of Caithness]; DUNCAN, the Earl; HUGH DE MOREVILLE; WALTER, the son of Alan; HERBERT, the Chamberlain; NICHOLAS, the Clerk; ALWYN MAC-ARKIL, at Perth."

NOTE.—These Crespeis are supposed to be a species of small whales, or "*bottle-noses*"; "Scotwater," the name of the Firth of Forth, at this period, and the part of it alluded to, would likely embrace in extent the space of shore-water lying between Limekilns and North Queensferry. The *tongue* appears to have been a tit-bit. (*Chal. Hist. Dunf.* vol. ii. p. 112.)

1158.—CONFIRMATION OF NEWTON CHURCH TO THE ABBEY.—By this charter the Church of Newton appears to have been the property of Elwinus Renner and Eda, his wife. They handed it over to Malcolm IV., to be by him gifted and confirmed to the Abbey of Dunfermline. Newton is near Dalkeith. (Print. *Regist. de Dunf.* p. 25, carta 44; dated from Dunfermline.)

PROTECTION CHARTER DE CONNEUTH.—Malcolm IV., in this charter, unites with Earl Duncan; Marleswain; Hugo, the son of Gillemichael; G. Mac-sloclac; Neis, the son of William; and Alun. (*Regist. de Dunf.* No. 45.)

MALCOLM IV., in a short charter of this date, "claims the *protection of the Abbey of Dunfermline, where the body of his grandfather, King David, rests in God.*" (Print. *Regist. Dunf.* p. 25; *Dal. Mon. An.* p. 51—printed at Edinburgh.)

THE CHAPEL OF INVERKEITHING BEQUEATHED TO THE ABBEY BY MALCOLM IV.—This charter was granted by Malcolm IV. at

Dunfermline, by which he conceded and confirmed to the Church of the Holy Trinity (or Abbey of Dumfermline), and to the Abbot and monks serving God there, in free and perpetual gift, the "*cappella de Inuirkethin*," along with *two tofts*, near or adjacent to the chapel. (Print. *Regist. de Dunf.* p. 26, carta 46.) Granted at Dunfermline.

1157.—ABERCROMBIE CHURCH, about this period, was freely gifted to Dunfermline Abbey by Malcolm IV. Abercrombie was once a distinct parish; it was in later times united to the Parish of Torryburn. (Print. *Regist. Dunf.* p. 24.)

1159.—INVERKEITHING CHAPEL AND TWO "TOFTS" BEQUEATHED TO DUNFERMLINE ABBEY.—Malcolm IV., by charter, gave the Chapel of Inverkeithing, along with *two tofts* to the Abbey, to be held in free and quiet possession. Granted at Dunfermline. There are three bishops and four other witnesses to this charter. (Print. *Regist. de Dunf.* p. 26, carta 46, under title of "*De Capella de Inuirketh et de duobus toftis*.") One of these tofts is in the town, the other near the chapel.

ROYAL GIFT OF DUNKELD CHURCH TO DUNFERMLINE ABBEY.—Malcolm IV., about this period, gave the Church of the Holy Trinity of Dunkeld (the Cathedral) to the Abbey of Dunfermline, "as a free and perpetual gift, with the lands and all other rights belonging to it, to be possessed by the Abbey *after the decease of Andrew, Bishop of Caithness*, which gift is given for the salvation of the souls of all his ancestors," &c., and was afterwards frequently confirmed. (Print. *Regist. de Dunf.* No. 36, p. 22.) Andrew, the Bishop, died in the year 1184. (See *An. Dunf.* date 1184.)

1160.—THE CHURCH OF "HUCHTERCALEDOUR" BEQUEATHED AND CONFIRMED TO THE ABBEY.—The Church of Upper Calder was gifted to Dunfermline Abbey as a free and perpetual donation by Earl Duncan, and which, by this charter, Malcolm IV. confirms. Done at Edinburgh. (Print. *Regist. Dunf.* p. 26, carta 47.)

TOFT IN INVERKEITHING, granted by charter to Dunfermline Abbey about this period, by Walter, the son of Alan. (Print. *Regist. Dunf.* p. 93, No. 163.)

1162.—THE MONKS OF DUNFERMLINE ABBEY were prohibited

from forsaking the Abbey, “*after their professions*” of adherence to the Order, without the Abbot’s leave, unless they entered into a stricter order. (*Dal. Mon. Antiq.* p. 15; and *Regist. Dunf.*)

1163.—BULL FROM POPE ALEXANDER III. TO DUNFERMLINE ABBEY.—It repeats the names of all the gifts given to the Abbey to date; and this, his *Confirmation Charter* 12, dated from “Turon, 7 June 1163,” confirms all to the Abbot and monks. (*Print. Regist. de Dunf.* pp. 151-153.)

1164.—PORTUS REGINÆ—*i. e.*, *Queen’s Port*, or *Ferry*—is for the first time noticed with *tog nudas natione*, in the Charter granted to Scone, in 1164, by Malcolm IV., when he gives the Abbot and monks of that place a free passage at all times, *ad portum reginæ*. (See *Liber Ecclesia de Scon*; and *Chalmers’ Hist. Dunf.* vol. i. pp. 87, 88, &c.; *An. Dunf.* date 1182.)

SCOTWATER (FIRTH OF FORTH).—During “the Roman occupation,” and for a considerable time after that had ceased, the Firth of Forth appears to have been known as “*the Sea of Bodotria*.” Afterwards, and down to about the year 1100, it was known as *Scotwater*. This latter name appears twice in the *Regist. de Dunf.* at pp. 22, 23, and 420. The name, “Scotwater” had ceased to be used about A.D. 1100, and it is therefore singular that Malcolm IV. in his charter, date 1164—(*Regist. Dunf.* pp. 22, 23)—should have used it, seeing that his predecessors had never done so.

THE DONATION OF THE CHURCH OF DUNKELD to Dunfermline Abbey by Malcolm IV., in 1159, was this year (1164) confirmed by Charter of Robert, the Bishop of Dunkeld. The following is a translation of this Confirmation Charter from printed copy in *Registrum de Dunfermlyn*, p. 22, by Cosmo Innes, Esq., Professor of History in the University of Edinburgh, 1842:—

“To all the Sons of Holy Mother Church: Richard, by the Grace of God, Bishop of Dunkeld, Salutation and Episcopal Benediction,—Since it belongs to our office to increase the respect of holy religion, let all as well present as future know, that I have granted, and by this my Charter confirmed, to the Abbot of Dunfermline, and the monks there serving God, the donation of King Malcolm, and Andrew, Bishop of Caithness, as their Charters testify, the Church of the Holy Trinity of Dunkeld, and all the lands justly pertaining to it, free and quit from every exaction, as well of ecclesiastics as of seculars, saving episcopal rights. I also grant to them *conversationem* in my

bishoprick, and that they may exercise the divine office, and hold the cure of souls among their dependants; and that, while *coversantes* in my diocese, they shall receive from me those things which pertain to Christianity.—*Witnesses*: MATTHEW, *archdeacon of St. Andrews*; BRICIUS, *prior of Inchcolm*; MICHAEL, *the clerk*; Master MATTHEW, and JOHN, *his brother*; ROBERT, *cup-bearer to the bishop*; RADULFUS, *the chaplain*; THOMAS, *the presbyter*; MURDOCH, *the clerk*; ABRAHAM LITTLE.”

(Print. *Regist. de Dunf.* p. 419; also *Chalmers' History of Dunfermline*, vol. i p. 504.)

BULL OF ALEXANDER III. confirming the grant of Dunkeld to Dunfermline Abbey; translated by Cosmo Innes, Professor of History in the University of Edinburgh, 1842:—

“Alexander, bishop, servant of the servants of God, to his beloved sons Geoffrey, Abbot of the Holy Trinity, Dunfermline, and his brethren, salutation and apostolic benediction,—It becomes us to grant a ready consent to the just desires of suppliants; and reasonable vows are to be effectually performed. Therefore, sons beloved in the Lord, we, heartily assenting to your just requests, confirm, by our apostolic authority, to you, and through you to your Church, the Church of the Holy Trinity of Dunkeld, as reasonably granted to your Monastery by Andrew, Bishop of Caithness, with the consent of the illustrious King of Scots; together with the towns belonging to the same Church, which we have judged proper to mention by name: FORDOUN, *Dunmernic*, BENDACHIM, CUPERMACCULIM, INCHE, RUMM, CETHEC. Let it be unlawful, therefore, to any to infringe this our confirmation, or oppose in any manner. Should any one presume to attempt this, let him know that he will incur the indignation of Almighty God, and of the blessed Peter and Paul, his apostles.—Given at Sens, 27 July” [1164].

(*Vide* Print. *Regist. de Dunf.* No. 236, p. 151; also *Chal. Hist. Dunf.* vol. i. p. 504.) This is the *first* Bull from a Pope in *Registrum de Dunfermlyn*, and is here given as a specimen of the tenor of the *Bulls* in the Register.

POPE ALEXANDER III. between the years 1163 and 1165, granted two *Bulls*, or *Writs*, to Dunfermline Abbey. (*Vide* Print. *Regist. de Dunf.* pp. 151-153.)

1165.—MALCOLM IV. INTERRED AT DUNFERMLINE.—Malcolm IV. died at Jedburgh, December 9th, 1165, in the 24th year of his age and the 12th of his reign. He was brought with the highest honour, by the most distinguished persons of all ranks in the kingdom, to Dunfermline, and “interred in the middle pavement of the Abbey, to the right of his grandfather, King David, before the High Altar, the royal burial place.” (*Fordun* viii. 11; *Hailes' Annals of Scotland*, vol. i, p. 109.)

The following are extracts from old authors, who refer to the death and interment of Malcolm IV. :—

“Maucloun le fitz Henry count del Garuyaghe de Huntingdoun et de Northumbreland qi fust le fitz Dauid le roy, regna xij. aunz et vi. moys et xx. iours qi monest auaunt la pier a Jedworth et gist a Dunfermelin.”

That is—

Malcolm, the son of Henry, Earl of Garuyaghe and Huntingdon and of Northumberland, the son of David the late King, reigned 12 years, 6 months, and 20 days; he died at Jedburgh, and lies at Dunfermline.” (*Skene's Chron. Picts and Scots.*)

“Malcolm filius Henrici filii Dauid, regnavit xij. annis et six mensibus et xx. diebus et mortuus in Jedwed et Sepultus in Dunfermlin cum predecessoribus regibus.”

That is—

Malcolm, the son of Henry, the son of David, reigned 12 years and 6 months, and 20 days; and died in Jedburgh, and was interred with his predecessors, the kings, at Dunfermline.

Winton, in alluding to the occurrence, says—

“A thowsand a hundyr Sixty and fyve
Yheris of Grace, owt of his lyve
Malcolm oure Kyng past wyth honoure,
In Gedwood, till hys Creature
Of Decembyre the nynd day,
Efter the Conceptyown ay
Of oure Lady the Virgyne clere;
Fra thire hys body was browcht syne,
And entyr'd in Dwmfermlyn.”

(*Wynton's Orygynale Cronykil Scot.* vol. i. p. 318.)

(*Vide also Chron. Melrose*, p. 169; *Hailes' An. Scot.* maj. vol. i. p. 109; *Fordun*, l. 8; c. 4, 10, 11; *Abrid. Scots Chron.* p. 98.)

ROYAL DONATION OF 100 SHILLINGS TO THE ABBEY.—King William (the Lion), on *the day* of his brother's demise, gave to the Abbey, as a free and perpetual gift, 100 shillings out of the revenue of the burgh of Edinburgh, and 20 acres of land, and a toft of land in Dunfermline. (*Print. Regist. de Dunf.; Confirm. Charters; Chal. Hist. Dunf.* vol. ii. p. 231.)

WALTER FITZALAN'S GIFT TO THE ABBEY.—“Walter, the son of Alan, the King's Steward, gave to the Abbey on the day that King Malcolm was buried there, a gift of 20 acres and a toft, for the weal of the soul of King Malcolm IV. and his ancestors; and also for the

souls of his own father and mother and his ancestors, and for his *own soul* in free Alms, reserving a *lodging* for himself and his heirs." Confirmed by William the Lion.—(*Regist. de Dunf.* No. 161, p. 93; *Dalyell's Monas. Ant.* p. 51.)

1166.—CONFIRMATION CHARTER OF KING WILLIAM.—Shortly after his ascension to the throne this year, King William granted a Confirmation Charter to the Abbey, confirming the gifts and privileges bestowed by his predecessors, and his own. This charter is entitled "*Confirmacio Willmi Regis*," and occupies pp. 28, 29, 30, of the printed *Registrum de Dunf.*

1168.—A TOFT IN INVERKEITHING was given to Dunfermline Abbey about this period by Walter, the son of Alan, as a free and perpetual eleemosynary gift, &c. (Print. *Regis. Dunf.* pp. 93, 94, No. 163.)

1171.—BALCHRISTIE.—The dispute between the monks of Dunfermline and the canons of St. Andrews, respecting their respective rights to Balchristie, was settled this year, the King (William) deciding that the lands should belong to the monks of Dunfermline, and the pension out of them, *excepted* by King David to be paid to the canons of St. Andrews. (Print. *Regist. Dunf.* p. 34, No. 59; and p. 5, No. 3.)

1173.—THE SCHOOLS OF PERTH AND STIRLING, *under the Superintendence of Dunfermline Abbey*.—As early as this period there were *Scolis* in Perth and Stirling wherein youthful candidates for ecclesiastical preferment were instructed in *grammar and logic*, of which the abbot and monks of Dunfermline were the directors. (*Carta de Paisley*, p. 284; *Caledonia*, vol. i. p. 767; *Sir J. Stewart's Coll.* in Adv. Lib. No. 45; *Tytler's Hist. Scot.* vol. ii. p. 353; *Carta de Kelso*, pp. 253-258; *Regist. de Dunf.* p. 56, 57, 63, 66, 81, 418; *Chal. Hist. Dunf.* vol. i. p. 242.)

1174.—ROYAL DONATION OF A BONDMAN AND HIS CHILDREN TO THE ABBEY OF DUNFERMLINE.—King William, by a Charter, titled "*De Servis*," bequeaths for ever, as a free eleemosynary gift to the Abbey, *Gillandrean Mac Suthen* and his children. (Print. *Regist. Dunf.* p. 36, No. 64; *Dal. Mon. Ant.* pp. 40, 41.)

1176.—GILLEBRIDUS, *Sheriff of Dunfermline*.—According to the “Register of the Priory of St. Andrews,” Gillebridus was vice-comes, or Sheriff of Dunfermline, as early as this year. (*Liber Cartarum Prioratus Sancti Andree*, p. 216; also, *Chal. Hist. Dunf.* vol. i. p. 582, &c.) Perhaps this *Gillibridus* acted as chief magistrate of Dunfermline at this period. The *Sheriff* (or *Schireeve*) appears to have been succeeded by the title *Alderman*, and afterwards by Provost—by Provost before 1450. (See also date 1395.)

1178.—GAUFRID II., *Abbot of Dunfermline*, died this year. He was Abbot 24 years. His name appears as a witness in several Charters in *Registrum de Dunfermline*, as also in Charters in other Abbeys, &c. Probably he was interred at Dunfermline. (*Chal. Hist. Dunf.* vol. i. p. 180; vol. ii. p. 218.)

ARCHIBALD, elected and consecrated Abbot of Dunfermline as successor to Gaufrid II. (the *third* Abbot). His name is written in some Abbey Charters *Erkenbald*, *Erkenbaldus*, *Archembaldus*, and sometimes with the initial A. or E. only. He is several times noticed in the chartulary of Kelso Abbey. (See date 1198; also, *Chal. Hist. Dunf.* vol. i. p. 181; vol. ii. p. 313.)

1179.—TITHES OF THE MALT OF FITKILL (*Lesslie*).—King William in a Charter declares that xxiii. s. iiij. d. was the sum that the monks of Dunfermline were wont to draw from *his* lands of Fitkill. (Print. *Regist. Dunf.* p. 35.)

CHURCH OF MELVILLE BEQUEATHED TO THE ABBEY: *A Perpetual Light before the Tombs of Kings David and Malcolm*.—Gaefrid de Malmcum (Melville), after (in his Charter) saluting “all good men, present and future,” gives and confirms to the Church of Christ at Dunfermline and Monastery of the same, the Church of Melville, as a perpetual and free alms “for the souls of David the King and Malcolm IV., and for his ancestors and successors;” at same time, he stipulates that, for this charitable gift, “a perpetual light must be kept burning before the tomb of the said Kings.” *Coram Sepultura*. (Print. *Regist. Dunf.* pp. 91, 92.)

1180.—THE CHURCH OF MOULIN GIFTED TO THE ABBEY.—The Church of Moulin, in Perthshire, was bequeathed to Dunfermline Abbey by Malcolm (the second), Earl of Athole. The Charter of

Conveyance is in Print. *Regist. de Dunf.* p. 85, and is titled "Malcolmus Comes Atholie : De Ecclia de Molin." The date is not known with accuracy, but A.D. 1180 appears to be the probable date. The Earl and his Countess appoint Dunfermline Abbey to be the place of their sepulture.

THE CHURCH OF STRATHARDOLF.—In an undated Charter of about this date, King William gives to the Abbey of Dunfermline the Church of Strathardolf, or Strathardol, in the north-east part of Perthshire, "as a perpetual free gift, to be held in quiet and honourable possession." (*Regist. de Dunf.* p. 39; *Carta* 73; *Chal. Hist. Dunf.* vol. i. p. 230, &c.)

1182.—POPE LUCIUS III., between the years 1182 and 1183, granted two Bulls or Writs to Dunfermline Abbey. (*Vide* Print. *Regist. Dunf.* pp. 153-158.)

QUEEN'S FERRY.—The old name of "Ardehinnechenam" began to be disused in 1164, and that of *Passagium S. Margaritæ Reginæ* (Passage of the Holy Margaret the Queen) substituted. This new name for "Queen's Ferry" again appears in a Confirmation Bull or Charter of Lucius III. to the Abbey, and is dated 14th Nov. M.C.LXXX.IIIJ. (1184), and occasionally it re-appears in this its *Latin designation* in other Charters on the Register down to a late period. The Seal of the burgh of South Queensferry is an oval one, in the centre of which is St. Margaret standing in a skiff or boat; crown on head; rod of office in her right hand; the boat has a small flag at stern; the legend between ornamental border lines round the circumference reads—INSIGNIA · PASAGI · REGINÆ. South Queensferry became a royal burgh in 1636, and perhaps this is the date of this Seal.

1184.—ANDREW, *Bishop of Caithness*, (formerly Culdean Abbot of Dunkeld)—died at Dunfermline 30th December. (*Chal. Hist. Dunf.* vol. i. p. 493.)

DUNKELD (Cathedral) CHURCH—in consequence of the death of Andrew, Bishop of Caithness, this year—*becomes the unconditional legal property of Dunfermline Abbey.*

1185.—KING WILLIAM AND HIS DUNFERMLINE WORKMEN.—A Charter or Writ of King William about this date notifies: "When I repaired my castles in Ross, *the men belonging to the Abbot and*

Monks of Dunfermline assisted, of their own goodwill, at my request, along with other honest men of mine; but it is my command that, having done this at my instance, it shall not be construed into any precedent." (Print. *Regist. Dunf.* p. 32, No. 54.)

1187.—POPE URBAN III. this year granted a Bull or Writ to Dunfermline Abbey, in which he decrees that any vacant churches must not be granted to any one, but must be retained for their original purposes. (*Vide* Print. *Regist. Dunf.* pp. 158, 159.)

1190.—LIGHTING THE CHURCH OF DUNFERMLINE.—Archibald, Abbot of Dunfermline, about this period received an undated Charter from King William in his favour, granting the right to receive annually from the burgh of Haddington, "the sum of 3 merks—one-half at the Feast of St. Martin, the other half at the Feast of the Pentecost—for lighting the Church of Dunfermline." (Print. *Regist. de Dunf.* p. 31; *Chal. Hist. Dunf.* vol. i. p. 181.)

POPE CLEMENT III. this year granted four Bulls to Dunfermline Abbey. (*Vide* Print. *Regist. Dunf.* pp. 159-161.)

1195.—ROGER, *Prior of Dunfermline*, died about this period, and was probably interred within Dunfermline Abbey. He appears to have been Prior for the long period of 46 years. (See *An. of Dunf.* date 1149.)

LAMBINUS, elected *Prior of Dunfermline Abbey* about this period, as successor to Roger the Prior; exact date of death unknown, but between 1192 and 1198. (*Liber Cartarum Prioratus Sancti Andre*, p. 353; also *Chal. Hist. Dunf.* vol. i. p. 582.)

1196.—MALCOLM, EARL OF ATHOLE, and his wife the Countess, died between the years 1194 and 1198, and were interred in the Abbey in the place they had selected. These dates are found by a comparison of the dates of deaths of witnesses affixed to his Charter in the *Register of Dunfermline*, p. 85, No. 147.

1198.—ARCHIBALD, the 3rd Abbot of *Dunfermline*, died. Not known where interred. (*Chron. Mel.* p. 103; *Fordun*, lib. 153.)

ROBERT DE BERWICK, elected and consecrated Abbot of Dunfermline; successor to Archibald, the last Abbot. He is represented

as being "a careless man." (See his deposition in 1202.) The 4th Abbot.

1199.—KEETH CHAPEL, CRICHTON.—This year it was ordained by Charter, that the Chapel of Keeth should belong to the Chapel of Crichton for ever ; and that the Church of Crichton should pay to the Abbey of Dunfermline *one mark of silver annually* at the Feast of the blessed Martin. (Print. *Regist. Dunf.* pp. 68-69, No. 113 : *Chal. Hist. Dunf.* vol i. p. 227.)

END OF THE TWELFTH CENTURY.

M C C I.

(BEGINNING OF THE THIRTEENTH CENTURY.)

ANNALS OF DUNFERMLINE.—(CONTINUED.)

1201.—THE 13th century opens on Dunfermline with Robert as Abbot (but with murmurs of discontent), Lambinus as Prior; and connected with the Abbey there are 26 monks and 12 officials. An enlargement of the Abbey is under consideration. King William, and his consort, Queen Ermingarde, and the royal children, occasionally reside in the Tower.

1202.—ROBERT, *Abbot of Dunfermline*, deposed for “irregularities” by the Cardinal Legate, John de Salerno, at a general court he held at Perth in 1202. (*Chalmers' Hist. Dunf.* vol. i. p. 182.)

PATRICK, *Sub-Prior of Durham*, elected and consecrated Abbot of Dunfermline, in place of Abbot Robert. Patrick, previous to this period, had been Sub-Prior of Durham, and Dean and Prior of Canterbury. He was the fifth Abbot.

1203.—CRAMOND.—Six acres of land bequeathed to Dunfermline Abbey. Alicia, grand-daughter of one Ranulph, made a free grant of six acres of land at *Karamund* to the Abbey of Dunfermline. Patrick, the Abbot, is one of the numerous witnesses to her Charter. (*Print. Regist. de Dunf.* pp. 115, 116.)

BISHOP MALVOISINE AND HIS WINE ALLOWANCE.—William Malvoisan, Bishop of St. Andrews, during an official visit to Dunfermline about this period, deprived the Abbey of its presentations to the Churches of Hailes and Kinglassie, because the Abbot and monks had neglected to provide for him wine enough for his *collation* after supper. The Abbot and monks declared that they had

provided a sufficient quantity of wine, but that the Bishop's attendants had improvidently consumed it. (*Fordun*, lib. vi. 41; *Hailes's An. Scot.* vol. i. p. 300; *Heron's Hist. of Scot.* vol. i. p. 432, &c., &c.)



SEAL OF PATRICK, ABBOT OF DUNFERMLINE.—The above is a *fac-simile* of the wax impression of the Abbot of Dunfermline's Seal to a Melrose Charter of this date. This Seal, an oval one, is slightly defaced. The interior part represents a *religieux* seated, reading a Bible, it is presumed, which lies open on a table-desk before him. Within lines round the circumference is the following legend in old Saxon letters:—"† SIGILL-PATRICII-ABBATIS-DE-DVNFERMELIN"—that is, *Seal of Patrick, Abbot of Dunfermline.*

1207.—BULL FROM POPE INNOCENT III. to Abbot Patrick of Dunfermline, confirms to the Abbacy all its previous possessions, &c., as given in the second Bull of Pope Lucius III. (Print. *Regist. de Dunf.* p. 161.; *Chal. Hist. Dunf.* vol. i. p. 182.)

1208.—CLEISH CHAPEL was about this period granted to the Abbey of Dunfermline by Malcolm, 7th Earl of Fife. (Print. *Regist. de Dunf.* p. 83; also pp. 46, 108, 125, 207, 383, for *Cles*, *Cleth*, and *Cleische*.)

1210.—ABERCROMBIE CHURCH.—Malcolm, 7th Earl of Fife, gave the Church of Abercrombie, with the teinds of Quichts, &c., to the

Abbey of Dunfermline as a free gift for ever, for his own soul, and “for the souls of his father and mother, and of his successors.” (Print. *Regist. de Dunf.* p. 83.)

1212.—ERMINGARDE, *Queen of Scotland*, is a witness to the Charter of Philip de Mubray, and Galiena his wife, relative to the Church of Inverkeithing, and to which the Queen affixes her seal. (Print. *Regist. de Dunf.* p. 25, No. 166, &c.; *Dal. Mon. Antiq.* p. 12.)

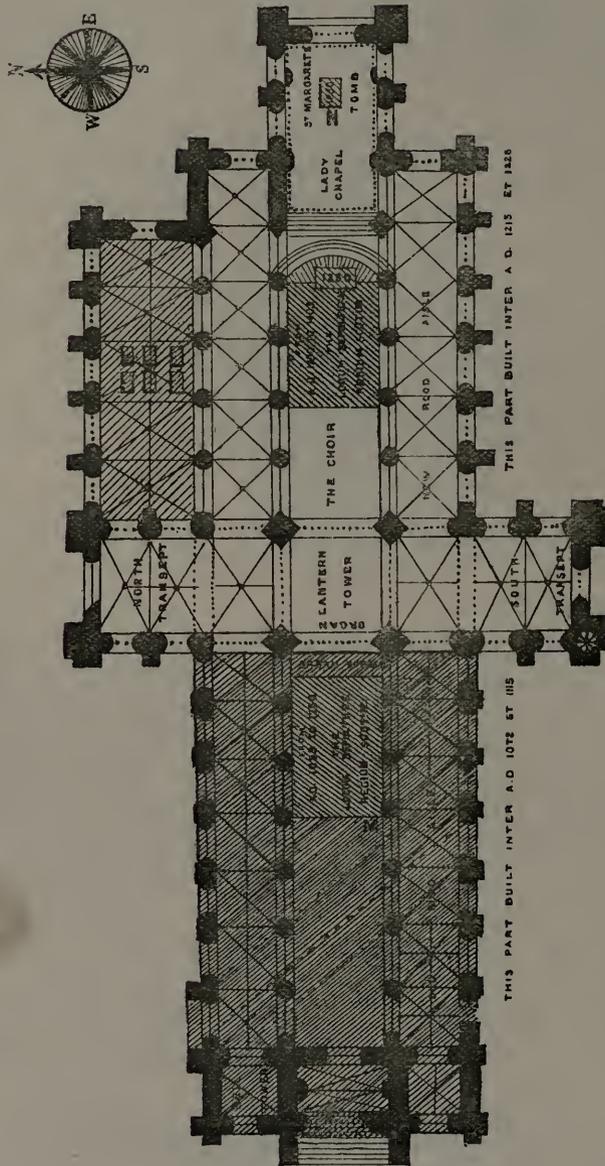
1215.—CONTROVERSY between the Abbeys of Dunfermline and Cambuskenneth, respecting the Chapel of Dunipace, was this year amicably settled. (Print. *Regist. de Dunf.* pp. 128-130.)

THE TITHE OF POLMASE.—The tithe of the corn of Polmase is made payable to the Abbey, by the specific measure of *a chalder of oatmeal*. (Print. *Regis. de Dunf.*; *Dal. Mon. Antiq.* p. 32.)

1216.—POPE INNOCENT III., between the years 1206 and 1216, granted eleven Bulls, or Writs to Dunfermline Abbey. (*Vide* printed *Regist. Dunf.* pp. 161-166.)

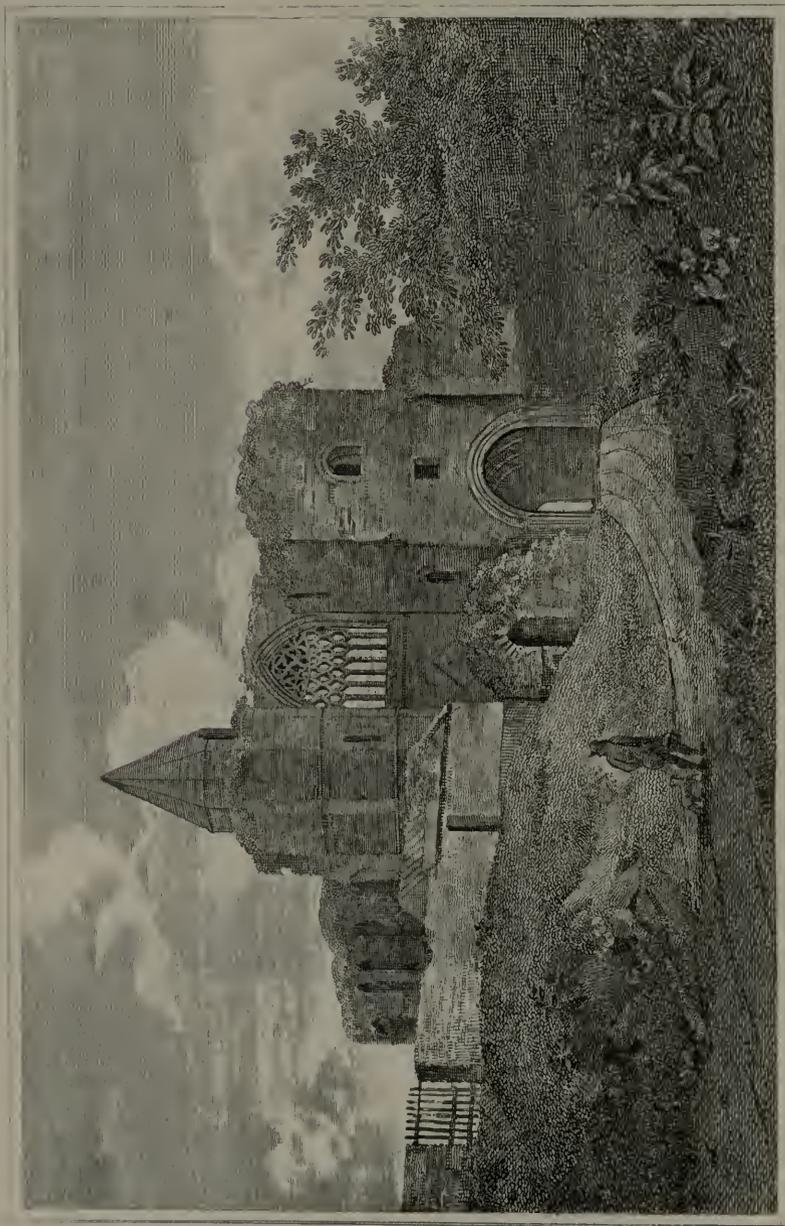
THE EXTENSION OF DUNFERMLINE ABBEY commenced about this period. The Abbey, or rather *Church*, founded by Malcolm and Margaret about the year A.D. 1072, had long previous to 1216 been found unsuited for the “pomp and parade of Romish worship.” It was resolved that the Abbey should at once be extended, and a new building united to the walls of the original Abbey on the east that it should be a great Cross Church, with *transepts, choir, lantern tower, presbytery, lady chapel, chapter-house*, and other necessary offices. According to this resolution the extension of the Abbey was begun and, it would appear, a slight extension of Monastery on the south, for a contemplated increase in the number of monks from 30 to 50, and also for suitable accommodation for receiving strangers, visitors, &c. The ground-plan on next page is from a large one, done in 1790, by the late Rev. Mr. Syme.

It may be noted that historians and others have too frequently treated the names “Abbey” and “Monastery” as if both names referred to one object, as if they were interchangeable. They are not so. “Abbey,” is the *holy place*, the place wherein the rites and the forms of worship were conducted; and “Monastery” is the *place* wherein the monks who conduct the worship reside—where they take their meals, sleep, and perform any secular duties.



GROUND PLAN OF DUNFERMLINE ABBEY WITH THE NEW CHOIR WHEN FINISHED A. D. 1226

1222.—LAND AT CRAIGMILLAR GIVEN TO THE ABBEY.—William, the son of "Henricus de Cragmilor," gave in pure and perpetual gift or alms, a toft of land at Cragmilor to the Abbey of Dunfermline. (Vide *Haddington Collections*; *Mackie's Scot. Palaces*, pp. 207-208.)



VIEW of the FRATERNY of DUNFERMLINE ABBEY.
1817.

1223.—PATRICK, 5th Abbot of Dunfermline died—"15th Kal. Oct. obiit Patricius Abbas de Dunfermelin." (*Dart's Cant. Obituary.*)

WILLIAM (I.) elected and consecrated Abbot of Dunfermline, as successor to Abbot Patrick. He was the 6th Abbot, and died, after holding the abbotship for about seven months only.

WILLIAM (II.) elected and consecrated Abbot of Dunfermline, as successor to Abbot William I.

DUNFERMLINE ABBEY TITHES, &c.—About this period the *Registrum de Dunfermlyn* had notices of "tithes of mill multures and sequels" being levied by the Abbey; and about the same time a question had arisen about tithing fishes. (*Print. Regist. Dunf. ; Dal. Mon. Antiq. p. 33.*)

1226.—THE NEW LARGE EASTERN CHURCH, OR CHOIR, begun *circa* 1216, appears to have been completed this year—"a noble structure," perhaps unequalled in Scotland; but the great expenses attending its erection during the past ten years had very much impoverished the Abbey. The Abbot applied to the Pope for relief, soliciting the patronage and presentation to vacant churches.

BULL OF HONORIUS III., regarding the foregoing, refers to the augmentation of the Monastery and the *noble structure* of the extended fabric, &c. This allusion shows that the "noble structure" had just *then been completed*, viz., 1226, for this Bull or Writ is dated in the *tenth year* of his pontificate. This Pope in his Bull goes on to say, in order sufficiently to sustain the honour and the hospitality of the Abbey, he conceded and confirmed to the Abbot, &c., the vicarages of the Churches of Hailes and Kinglassie, &c.; dated at "Reat, 1 January, Pontif. anno x"—that is, A.D. 1226. (*Print. Regist. Dunf. p. 167, No. 257; see also Regist. de Dunf. No. 130: and An. of Dunf. date 1231.*)

POPE HONORIUS III., between the years 1225 and 1227, granted four Bulls, or Writs, to Dunfermline Abbey. (*Print. Regist. Dunf. pp. 166-168.*)

VIEW OF DUNFERMLINE ABBEY WITH THE NEW CHOIR.—There are, of course, no views extant of Dunfermline Abbey at so early a period—nor, indeed, are there any for some hundreds of years after this period; but still, from the old prints and sketches in the writer's possession, some showing a portion of the north wall of the new choir of

1228, the fragment of the lantern tower as it stood in 1705, which along with the known architecture of the north wall of the "Auld Kirk" (the original Abbey), a pretty correct idea can be formed of the "noble structure" when it stood completed in 1226.

The writer of the *Annals* has, from the sources just noted, drawn for the engraver the accompanying composition view, which may be taken as a pretty correct one of the *new* and *old* fabrics from an imaginary north-north-west point of view—say, near the top of the Kirkgate, with all the intervening houses between this site and the Abbey swept away.

" And sure on more majestic pile
Our northern sun did seldom smile !
Ascending from the vale below ;
How nobly would it meet the eye,
When all its turrets seem'd to glow,
Midway in the morning sky !"

(Mercer's "Dunfermline Abbey: a Poem.")

CAPITULAR SEAL OF THE ABBEY.—The age of this fine Seal has not been ascertained ; probably it may date from the year 1226, when



‘the Abbey was enlarged by noble structures.’ It would appear that a chapter-house was then erected, and it may be presumed, therefore, that a special chapter-seal was then made for “chapter business.”

The Seal is a *matrix one* of brass, and is $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter (same size as in the preceding engraving, which is a correct representation of the obverse side of the Seal).

It has been supposed that the design occupying the centre of the Seal is a representation of the Monastery; we rather suppose that it represents the coffer-box in which the relics of St. Margaret were kept, and which would stand on her shrine. There are many instances of coffer-boxes, or chests, being "house-shaped." If St. Margaret's coffer-box was not so shaped, then it is probable that the representation on the Seal may have been carved on the front panel of the coffer-box. Mr. Henry Laing, in his "Descriptive Catalogue of Impressions from Ancient Scottish Seals, &c., Edinburgh, 1850," describes this part of the Seal as follows:—"This is a fine round Seal, of an extremely interesting and curious design—perhaps intended to represent the Monastery. A section of the lower part is given, divided into three arches, supported by spiral columns. Beneath the first arch, on the sinister side, is a priest at mass, attended by an acolyte. In the next, or centre arch, is a female figure, probably St. Margaret, holding an open book in her hand, standing before a lectern. In the dexter arch is a monk standing before a lectern, holding (or reading) a book. Above the roof of the building is a crescent, an estoile, and two birds." Round the circumference is the following legend in old characters:—"SIGILL·CAPITL'I·ECCL'IE·SCE·TRINITATIS·DE·DVNFERMELIN"—*i. e.*, Seal of the Chapter of the Church of the Holy Trinity of Dunfermline.

The other half of this matrix Seal was long missing. About the year 1847, "it was accidentally discovered by the late Mr. Bell, of Gateshead, on the top of a barrow-load of earth which a labourer was wheeling there." On next page is an accurate representation of the surface of this long lost half of the Seal (the reverse side of it). On the Reverse of the Chapter Seal are the figures of four Angels supporting an Aureole, within which the Saviour, with Cruciform Nimbus, is sitting on a Rainbow, his feet resting on a lesser one, his right hand raised as if calling to judgment, his left holding an open book. At the dexter side is an Estoile of five points, and above the sinister hand is a Crescent. Below the Rainbow is a Quatrefoil on the dexter, and a Cinquefoil on the sinister side, surrounded by the following inscription or legend:—"MORTISL'VITEBREVIS—VOXITEVENITE DICET REPROBISITE VENITE PROBIS"—which may be rendered: "*Mortis·Et·vite·Brevis·Est·vox; Ite·Venite·Dicet·Reprobis·Ite·Venite·Probis*"—*i. e.*, "Brief is the Voice of Life and Death—

Go, come, it will say to the Bad; go, come, to the good." (Vide *Laing's Descriptive Catalogue of Scottish Seals; Chal. Hist. Dunf.* vol. ii. p. 217; *Gordon's Monasticon*, p. 409.)



DUNFERMLINE AND CULROSS ABBEY.—The dispute between Abbot William of Dunfermline, and Abbot Hugh of Culross, relative to payments due to the former Abbey for the Church of Abercrombie, in the jurisdiction of the latter Abbey, is this year amicably settled by these Abbots, the Abbey of Culross agreeing to pay 15 marks of silver yearly to the exchequer of Dunfermline Abbey. (*Print. Regist. Dunf.* pp. 126, 127.)

1227.—A FREE WARREN GRANTED TO THE MONKS.—Alexander II. granted to the Monks of Dunfermline Abbey a free warren throughout their lands at Musselburgh, and prohibited every one from hunting or trespassing within the warren on the penalty of £10. (*M.S. Monastica Scotiæ*, vol. ii. p. 724.)

1228.—A TOFT OF LAND in Leith was, about this period, given to Dunfermline Abbey, by Thomas de Lastalric (Restalrig, near Edinburgh). *Print. Regist. Dunf.* p. 106, No. 188.)

A TOFT OF LAND in Haddington, given to Dunfermline Abbey by David de Lyndeseya (Lindsey). (*Print. Regist. Dunf.* p. 105, No. 191.)

1229.—THE ABBEY OF DUNFERMLINE AND THE VICAR OF MUSSELBURGH.—In the dispute between the Abbey and the Vicar of Musselburgh, the Bishop of St. Andrews determines that the Vicar shall have all offerings and small tithes belonging to his altarage, excepting the fishes of every sort, and the tithes of mills belonging to the monks, for which the Vicar must pay to the Abbey of Dunfermline 10 merks yearly. (Print. *Regist. Dunf.* p. 69, No. 114; *Dal. Mon. Antiq.* p. 31.)

1230.—CHARTULARY OF DUNFERMLINE, now called the "*Register of Dunfermline*," appears to have been begun as early as this period. The Chartulary is and has been in the Advocates' Library, Edinburgh, for nearly 200 years. It has modern binding, and is in good condition. First Charter by David I., 1128; last Charter by George Dury, Abbot of Dunfermline, in 1557. (See *Appendix E.*)

1231.—THE ABBEY ENLARGED by a "*Noble Structure*," and the number of Monks increased from 30 to 50.—Under date 1226, notice is taken of the enlargement of Dunfermline Abbey by the erection of a *more noble building*, viz., the Choir. This year, 1231, the newly erected *noble structure* is again noticed, along with an increase of 20 monks. The following is a free translation of the Charter of 1231 referring to the new Choir and increase of monks. This Charter is titled "*Confirmacio Gilberti Dunkeld Epi de Ecclia de Molin*":—

"My beloved son, the Abbot and Convent of Dunfermline have made known to me that, in the aforesaid Monastery, which they have anew enlarged, not without great expense and debt, with a fabric of a nobler structure, specially for the improvement of the worship of God: and they have increased the number of servitors (monks), so that when there used to be *thirty, fifty monks* are now kept, their own means not sufficing for the support of these, and for the reception of strangers, poor people, and guests, they often undergo the burdens of debts; whence they have made humble supplication, because in certain churches of your diocese they hold the right of patronage, in order that the worship of God may not perish altogether in the said Monastery from want of necessaries, or hospitality be diminished, that we should assign to their special use a certain part of the foresaid churches for this purpose. Wherefore, &c.—Given at the Lateran, July 6th, in the 4th year of our Pontificate" (1231).

The foregoing Writ, or Bull, is from Pope Gregory IX. to Gilbert, Bishop of Dunkeld. The Abbot and Convent had, it would appear, "made humble supplication for the patronage of certain churches in Moulin, in the diocese of the Bishop." (Vide *Regist. de Dunf.* No. 130,

pp. 76, 77.) This is the Writ or Bull *Dalyell* refers to in his *Monastic Antiquities* at p. 15. He had evidently overlooked the Writ or Bull of 1226. (*Regist. de Dunf.* No. 257, p. 167.)

1231.—**ABBAY LAND, BOUNDARIES AT DUNDUFF.**—In a deed of perambulation of the lands belonging to the Abbey of Dunfermline, and those of David Durward of Dunduff, dated 1231, done to determine their respective boundaries, the names of the freemen who composed the jury, and of the native bondmen residing on the disputed lands, who were the witnesses, are readily distinguished from each other. Among the names of the *free* men (who are chiefly Saxon and Norman) are Constantine de Lochor, Philip de Loch, John of Oberville, &c; among the *bond* men (who are Celtic) are Gillecostentin, Gillethomas, Brindin Camb, Gillesef mac Rolf, Gillecomb mac Melg, John Trodi, Riscolog, Gillandres, Seth mac Lood, Gillepatric mac Machin (meaning servant of Constantine, of Thomas, of Andrew, &c.). *John of Oberville*, one of the freemen, was probably the progenitor of William of Oberville, of Pittencrief, who, in 1291, granted the Coal Charter to the Abbey. (*Print. Regist. Dunf.* p. 111; also *Chal. Hist. Dunf.* vol. i. p. 218.)

CLEISH.—Gilbert de Cles agreed to pay annually to the *House* of Dunfermline (the Abbey) 10s. for land between Cleish and the Forest of Outh, according to a precept of King Alexander II. (*Print. Regist. Dunf.* p. 108, No. 192.)

CREBARRIN LANDS.—Adam, the son of Patrick of Crebarrin, John of Crebarrin, and Alanus de Faud, have Charters in the *Register of Dunfermline* of this date regarding the rights to these lands, which they convey to the Church of the Holy Trinity, and the monks there serving God, &c. (*Print. Regist. Dunf.* pp. 102-106.)

1234.—**THE CHURCH OF MELVILLE**, granted to the Abbey in 1197, was this year confirmed in its rights, by Pope Gregory IX., in his general Confirmation Charter. (*Print. Regist. Dunf.* pp. 174-177.)

POPE GREGORY IX., between the years 1230 and 1234, granted 13 Bulls, or Writs, to Dunfermline Abbey. They chiefly relate to 13 Churches and Chapels under the patronage of the Abbey. (*Print. Regist. Dunf.* pp. 168-177.)

THE TEINDS OF KINGLASSIE were, in 1234, "mortified by William,

Bishop of St. Andrews, Deo, S. Margarete, et monachis de Dunfermling."

KINGLASSIE AND CONSTANTINE LOCHOR'S RENOUNCEMENT.—This year Constantine Lochor, with the consent of David, his son and heir, and Philip his brother, renounced his claim to Kinglassie in favour of the Abbey of Dunfermline. (Print. *Regist. Dunf.* p. 101; *Sibbald's Hist. Fife*, p. 374.)

1236.—DOLLAR FOREST GIVEN TO DUNFERMLINE ABBEY BY ALEXANDER II.

"Alexander, by the grace of God, King of Scots, to all the good men of his whole land, greeting,—Let them know that we have granted to the Abbot and Convent of Dunfermline, that they hold their land of Dollar in free forest for ever. Therefore, we strictly forbid any one without their leave to cut wood or hunt in the said land, upon our full forfeiture of ten pounds.—*Witnesses* : WALTER, the son of Alan the Steward, *Justiciar of Scotland*; W. CUMIN, *Earl of Menteth*; WALTER OLIFARD, *Justiciar of Lothian*.—Given at Scone, 20th October, Anno Regni Dni Regis xxiii. 1236." (Print. *Regist. Dunf.* pp. 43, 44.)

1237.—DOLLAR AND DUNFERMLINE.—The following is a translation of a short Charter of Alexander II. relating to Dollar and Dunfermline :—

"Alexander, by the grace of God, King of Scots, to all the good men of his whole land, greeting,—Be it known to all present and to come, that we, in exchange for the alms which the Monks of Dunfermline used to receive in our lordship at Kinghorn and Crail, as well of wheat, oatmeal, malt, corn, and straw, as in money, and likewise in exchange of all the dues they used to receive in our kitchen and that of the Queen, our spouse, have given and granted for charity, and by this our Charter have confirmed to God and the Church of the Holy Trinity of Dunfermline, and the Monks there serving God, and perpetually to serve there, all our lands of Dollar, in the fief of Clackmannan, to hold and to keep for the said Monks, in free and perpetual alms, by the same right boundaries and rights by which our tenants held the same land of us on the day of this grant, freely, quietly, fully, and honourably, doing the lawful service which pertains to the same land of Dollar.—*Witnesses* : PATRICK, *Earl of Dunbar*; WALTER, the son of Alan, the Steward *Justiciar of Scotland*; WALTER CUMIN, *Earl of Menteth*; WALTER OLIFARD, *Justiciar of Lothian*; ALAN DURWARD, WALTER BYSET, BERNARD FRASER.—Given at Stirling, 27 Decemb^r Anno Regni Dni Regis xxiii"—viz., A.D. 1237. (Print. *Regist. Dunf.* p. 43.)

THE VICARS OF PERTH AND DUNFERMLINE ABBEY.—In a controversy between the Vicars of Perth and the Abbey of Dunfermline of long standing, the Bishop of St. Andrews decided that, on payment of 50 merks to the Abbey, the Vicars shall be responsible for the

episcopal and all other burdens incumbent on the Church of Perth; and to all offerings, and all other things that may arise from fortuitous occasions and circumstances; and also to the tithes of Lent, paid in money. (*Print. Regist. Dunf.* pp. 64, 65, No. 108.; *Dal. Mon. Antiq.* p. 35.)

1238.—WILLIAM (II.), *the Abbot of Dunfermline*, died. (*Chron. Melrose*, p. 148.)

GAUFRID (II.), *Prior of the Abbey*, elected and consecrated Abbot of Dunfermline, as successor to Abbot William (the 7th Abbot).

1240.—KIRKCALDY CHURCH.—This year, David, by Divine permission, Bishop of St. Andrews, bestows the Church of Kirkcaldy on the Abbey, the Abbot and brethren to provide Vicars, “*qui onera ecclesiæ sustinebunt, præterquam hospitium episcopi de quo dicti abbas et conventus respondebunt*”—*i. e.*, Who will bear the Church burdens, besides the entertainment of the Bishop, as to which the said Abbey and Convent will be responsible. (*Print. Regist. Dunf.* p. 116, No. 117; *Dal. Mon. Antiq.* pp. 67, 68.)

KINGHORN CHURCH.—David, by Divine permission, Bishop of St. Andrews, in his Charter of this date, confirms to Dunfermline Abbey its right to the Church of Kinghorn, dated St. Andrews, 12th January, 1240. (*Print. Regist. Dunf.* pp. 71, 72, No. 119.)

WYMET CHURCH.—David, the Bishop in the same Charter, confirms to the Abbey, its rights in the Church of Wymet. (*Print. Regist. Dunf.* pp. 71, 72, No. 119.)

GAUFRID (III.), *Abbot of Dunfermline*, died. (*Chron. Melrose*, p. 148.) He appears to have been about two years and seven months in office, and is the last of the name.

1241.—ROBERT OF KELDELETH, or *Keldelecht*, elected and consecrated Abbot of Dunfermline, as successor of Abbot Gaufrid. (This Robert is the 8th Abbot.)

1243.—DUNFERMLINE ABBEY BECOMES A MITRED ABBEY.—By a Bull or Writ of Pope Innocent IV., in the *Register of Dunfermline*, he confers on the Abbot of Dunfermline the honour and privilege of wearing, or using the *Mitre*, the *Ring*, and other pontifical ornaments

—(de mitra et annulo et certis episc.). These other, no doubt, refer to the crosier, the shoes, &c. This Writ is addressed to “my sons, the Abbot and conventual brethren of Dunfermline.” (Print. *Regist. Dunf.* p. 180, No. 179.)

LORD ABBOT OF DUNFERMLINE.—By virtue of the foregoing Writ of Pope Innocent IV., the style or title of the Abbot is “*Lord Abbot*,” and continued so until the Reformation, in 1560, when “all Romish practices and titles ceased.”



MITRED ABBOT,
Of the Abbey of Dunfermline.



CAPPED MONK,
Of the Order of St. Benedict, Dunfermline.

CAPS, or BONNETS, may be used by the Monks of the Abbey.—Pope Innocent IV., in a Writ, sent to the Abbot in the first year of his pontificate, concedes to a request which the Abbot and Convent had solicited, viz., he says, “that, on considering the *frigid region*” (cold climate) “where the Abbey is situated, he consents to allow the monks the privilege of wearing caps, or bonnets, suitable to monks of their Order; but they must not forget to preserve due reverence at the elevation of the Host, at the Eucharist, and other observances.” This Writ is titled “*De pileis*”—i.e., concerning the Caps, Hats, or Cowls. The Writ is dated “Lyons, 7th May,” in the first year of

his pontificate, viz., 1243. (Print. *Regist. Dunf.* p. 178, No. 275; *Dal. Mon. Antiq.* pp. 15, 16.) It would appear that their caps, or cowls, were made of leather, as several fragments of "bowl-shaped leather" were found amongst the mounds of rubbish which had for centuries lain on the site of the Choir, during the levelling of the ground, in 1817, for the present Abbey Church.

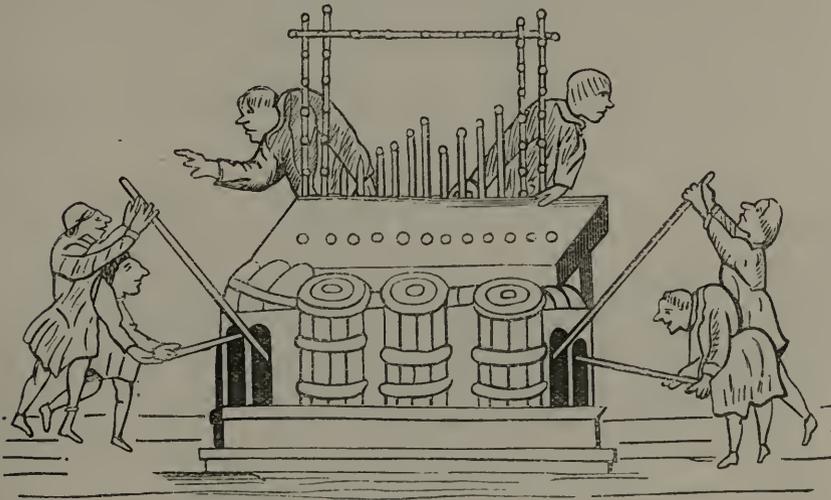
1245.—REGARDING THE MIRACLES AND CANONIZATION OF MARGARET, CONSORT OF MALCOLM III.—In the "Register" of the Abbey there is a copy of a *Bull*, or *Writ*, from Pope Innocent IV., regarding "*the miracles of Margarite the Queen.*" It is addressed to the Bishop of St. Andrews, Dunkeld, and Dunblane, and is evidently the result of a letter which he had had from King Alexander II., soliciting that the body of Margaret, of blessed memory, should be enrolled in the catalogue of the saints, as her body had shown infinite bright, light-flashing, coruscating miracles; but as the King's letter to him (the Pope) had given no evidence of this, he directs the above-named Bishops to make strict inquiry regarding the matter, and commanding them to reduce what was proved to writing, attested by their seals, and transmitted to him by a trusty messenger. Dated at "Lug^d. 5 Aug." 2nd year of the pontificate, 1244. (Print. *Regist. Dunf.* p. 181, No. 281.)

"THE PRIVILEGES" OF EXCOMMUNICATION granted to the Abbey by Pope Innocent IV. The following is a translation of the Charter conveying "the privilege" :—

"Innocent, bishop, servant of the servants of God, to his beloved sons, the abbot and convent of the monastery of Dunfermline, of the Order of St. Benedict, of the diocese of St. Andrews, salutation and apostolic benediction, —Since, as has been intimated to us on your part, certain ecclesiastical judges, after binding with the chain of excommunication some who are disobedient unto them, presume to fulminate their sentences of excommunication against those participating with such excommunicated persons—not only in their crime, but even in any respect—We, having given heed to your devout prayers, by authority of these presents, Grant you an indulgence, if at any time you or your servants happen to hold intercourse with such excommunicated persons, that ye shall on no account be bound with the cord of the greater excommunication, provided ye be not partakers with the guilty in their crime. Let it be lawful for none to infringe upon this our indulgence, or to oppose it by a daring rashness. If any one presume to attempt this, let him know that he shall incur the indignation of Almighty God, and of the blessed Peter and Paul, his apostles.—Given at Lyons, 5th calend. May" (28th April), "and 2nd year of our pontificate." (Print. *Regist. Dunf.* p. 599; *Register*, pp. 142, 170, 179, 262, 420; also *Chal. Hist. Dunf.* vol. i. p. 505; and at dates 1316 and 1342, *Annals of Dunf.*, &c.)

REGARDING THE MIRACLES attributed to the body of Queen Margaret. In *Registrum de Dunfermylu*, there is a copy of a second Bull from Pope Innocent IV. regarding the alleged miracles, and from its tenor it would appear that the Bishops of St. Andrews, Dunkeld, and Dunblane, although they had investigated the matter, had neglected to record in their missive the names and the words of the witnesses, and in consequence of this he (the Pope) *refused to accede to the King's request*. This Bull is addressed to his "venerable brethren, the Bishops of St. Andrews and Glasgow." The Bishops of Dunkeld and Dunblane are not named in it (singular). Dated at "Lug^d. 1st Augt," and in the 3rd year of the pontificate, 1245. (See *Print. Regist. Dunf.* p. 183, No. 285.) After this the miracle affair rests until 1249, when it once more became the subject of investigation. (See *date* 1249.)

1247.—ORGAN.—It would appear that, as early as this period, a large organ was erected in Dunfermline Abbey, at the junction of the Old Church with the New Choir, for the daily Abbey service. The



organ is, however, not mentioned in history before 1250, in connection with the ecclesiastical procession at the "Translation," but then it is introduced to notice as being in use, and for some time previous, no doubt. (Vide "*Translation of St. Margaret*," *An. Dunf.* date, 1250.)

The above engraving represents the appearance and the working

of an organ of 1240. It is taken from the "*Psalter of Edwin*" in the Cambridge Library. Lubkes, in his "*Ecclesiastical Art*," says that "the organs" of this early period "were very simple, and the keys were so heavy that they could only be pressed down by the elbow, or the complete fist;" and Hargreaves, in his "*Miscellanea*," notes that "the blowing power of the middle-age organs came out of the eight arms of four strong men," who, when at work kept pumping away at their levers, &c., as shown in the engraving.

1248.—IN A CHARTER, titled "*Quieta clamacio Johannis Gallard de Keeth Siwin*," three of the Monks of Dunfermline Abbey are named as witnesses, viz., *Symon*, *Richard*, and *Adam*. (Print. *Regist. Dunf.* p. 97, No. 170.)

1249.—THE NEW CHOIR NOT TO BE CONSECRATED.—It would appear that the Abbot and Monks of Dunfermline had been requested by the Bishop of the diocese to consecrate the New Choir. They refused to do so, and appealed to the Pope. The Pope, in his reply, says, that although the Abbey had been increased in size by a nobler structure, yet the old consecrated walls to which the new edifice was united remain in use; therefore, by these presents, "we declare that, while the old walls so remain, no one can compel the Abbot," &c., "on this account to consecrate the same church anew; therefore *Non Consecratur*." (Print. *Regist. Dunf.* p. 184, No. 288.)

THE MIRACLES ATTRIBUTED TO QUEEN MARGARET "*were proven*," and she was consequently *Canonized*. The case had been committed to the charge of a Cardinal, who corresponded with the Bishop of St. Andrews regarding the matter, and from their testimony he (the Pope) is satisfied that the miracles attributed to the blessed Margaret were genuine, and he therefore conceded the request to enrol her name in the Catalogue of the Saints. Dated "Lug^d. 15 Oct., and in the 6th year of our pontificate," 1249. (*Vide* Print. *Regist. Dunf.* p. 185, No. 290.) This Bull or Writ is addressed to "*my sons the Abbot and Conventual brethren at Dunfermline*."

It is likely that the Bishop of St. Andrews, at least, would repair to Dunfermline to investigate this "*coruscating miracle*" case, the brilliant light-flashes coming from her remains up the ground, or from her tomb. It is to be regretted that there is no record of the Bishop's investigation. It would have been curious to have known by what process of seeing and reasoning he came to the conclusion, that the

bright light-flashing miracles were "*genuine productions.*" Is it likely that the chemist or the necromancer of the years 1243-1249 could have produced on demand the appearances reported to have been seen at the "blessed Margaret's" tomb? These bright light-flashes were never heard of *before the time* of this *the first* Lord Abbot of Dunfermline, and no allusion is ever made to them *after he ceased to be Abbot*—perhaps it would become unnecessary to repeat the miracles now, since the object for which they had done duty had been attained: viz., the canonization of "*the haly queene;*" *a splendid new Tomb and Shrine* for the canonized saint; and, lastly, the certain prospect, for ages to come, of an *ever-flowing-in of money* into the Abbey exchequer, from the crowds of devotees who would ever and anon come from far and near to pay their adorations at her shrine." Regarding St. Margaret's Miracles, see *Appendix F.*

"SAINTE MARGARETE" having been canonized, and enrolled among the saints in the Papal Roll, she henceforth has the designation of "Saint Margaret"; in old writings, "*Saynt Margerete,*" "St. Margaret," &c.

THE OFFICE OF LORD HIGH CHANCELLOR OF SCOTLAND conferred on the Lord Abbot of Dunfermline.

INDULGENCE OF TEN DAYS TO VISITORS AT ST. MARGARET'S SHRINE.—In the *Registrum de Dunfermlyn*, there is a copy of a Bull of Pope Innocent IV., titled "*De indulgentia xi dierum,*" or "a free indulgence of 40 days to all the faithful who visited the Shrine of St. Margaret." (Print. *Regist. Dunf.* pp. 185, 186.) Dated "Lugdun, xj October, Pontificate anno vij" (1249).

THE NEW CHOIR NOT TO BE DEDICATED.—The Abbot and Conventual Brethren of the Abbey had, by writ, applied to Pope Innocent IV. for liberty to dedicate the New Choir (probably to St. Margaret). The Pope, in his reply, declares it to be quite unnecessary to dedicate it, because the walls of the New Choir (or New Eastern Church) had been built to, and united with, the walls of the Old Church, which had already been dedicated. (Print. *Regist. Dunf.* No. 288. p. 184; writ entitled "*Ecce denuo non consecretur.*") It would appear that the Pope uses "dedication" and "consecration" as equivalent terms, although they are quite different. Compare Nos. 287 and 288.

1250.—THE NEW TOMB OF ST. MARGARET.—Now that the Abbot had accomplished his desire in getting Margaret "canonized,

and enrolled in the Catalogue of the Saints," the next act in *his* programme—on which he appears to have long meditated, in connection with the canonization—required to be attended to, viz., the removal of the remains of the canonized saint to the Lady Aisle of the New Choir. His lordship was informed in November, 1249, of the Pope's act of canonization, and no doubt he would at once have set in motion the erection of a splendid tomb by June, 1250. Eight months after her canonization, the new tomb was completed, and ready to receive her sainted remains; and now the pomp and parade of a translation was all that was necessary to complete his *programme*. It may be here noticed that, at this period, the year commenced on 25th March, and thus from October, 1249, to June, 1250, *there were eight months*, as noted.

MALCOLM, EARL OF FIFE, DID HOMAGE BEFORE THE HIGH ALTAR FOR THE LANDS OF CLUNY.—In the *Register of Dunfermline*, it is noted that Malcolm, Earl of Fife, did *homage* before the *Great Altar*, to Robert de Kaledeleth, then Abbot, for the lands of Cluny, previous to High Mass, *on the day that Holy Margaret was translated* at Dunfermline in presence of King Alexander III., seven Bishops, and seven Earls of Scotland. (Print. *Regist. Dunf.* p. 235, No. 348; *Dal. Mon. Antiq.* p. 22.)

THE TRANSLATION OF ST. MARGARET.—On 13th July, 1250, the "sainted remains" of Margaret were exhumed in presence of the young King, Alexander III., his mother, and numerous Bishops, Abbots, Priests, and Nobility of the kingdom, after having lain in her grave 157 years nearly. Of this event Wynton sings—

" Saynt Margretis body a hundyr yhere
Lay be-for the Rwd Awtere,
In-to the Kyrk of Dunfermelyn;
Bot scho was translatyd syne
In-to the Qwere, quhare scho now Iyis,
Hyr spyrit in-til Paradyis.
And of that translatyowne,
The Fest yhit is halyne ay
Be-for Myswmyr the fyft day."

(*Wynton's Orygynale Cronikil*, Book vii. 3.)

Poets are said to take a little license at times, and here we find an early example of it. Wynton says she had lain a "hundred years"; 157 years, nevertheless, is true history, and we should think that after such a lapse of time, few of her remains would be found.

After the remains had been exhumed and deposited on a consecrated bier, for transmission from the "Rwd Awtre" to the Lady Chapel in the Choir, the ecclesiastical procession began to move to the Lady Aisle. "The procession had proceeded only a few yards on its way when 'a miracle' occurred," viz., the sudden weighting of the bier on which St. Margaret's relics were borne.

The following are a few extracts from works which refer to the Translation procession and this miracle. We also give in this notice, within reversed commas, some of the expressive phrases used by writers when treating of this event, viz. :—

"In the year 1250," says *Fordun*, "the King (Alexander III.) and the Queen, his mother, along with Bishops and Abbots, and other nobles of the kingdom, met at Dunfermline, where they most devoutly lifted the bones and remains of the renowned Queen Margaret, their ancestor, from the stone tomb in which for many terms of years they had rested, and placed them in a *fir* shrine, adorned with gold and gems. At the digging of the ground so great and agreeable a perfume arose, that the whole of that sanctuary was thought to be sprinkled with painters' colours, and the scent of springing flowers. Nor was there wanting a Divine miracle; for, when that most renowned treasure, placed in the outer Church (*Auld Kirk*), was being easily carried by the sacred hands of the Bishops and Abbots, to be re-interred in the Choir, joining their melodious voices, and had reached even the chancel entrance, just opposite the body of her husband, King Malcolm, lying under a groined ceiling at the north part of the nave of the outer Church, the arms of the bearers were immediately benumbed, and they could not convey the shrine with the relics further, on account of the greatness of the weight; but, whether willing or not, they were obliged to halt, and speedily laid down their burden. After some interval, and additional and stronger bearers of the shrine being got, the more they endeavoured to raise it, the less able were they to do so. At length, all wondering, and judging themselves unworthy of so precious a trust, the voice of a bystander, divinely inspired, as was believed, was heard suggesting distinctly, that the bones of the holy Queen could not be transferred further until the tomb of her husband was opened, and his body raised with similar honour. The saying pleased all, and, adopting its advice, King Alexander, his lineal descendant, with associates chosen for this purpose, without either force or impediment, raised aloft the shrine, filled with the bones of the King, along with the elevation of the coffer of

the relics of the Queen, deposited in due form each in a sarcophagus, in the mausoleum prepared for that purpose, accompanied by the chanting convent and choir of prelates, on the 13th day before the calends of July."

Here we find a very minute account of the "Translation" ceremony. "Two miracles are here recorded, viz., the *arising of the perfume*, and the *sudden weighting* of Margaret's bier—if not, a third may be added, viz., the *sudden lightening* of the same."—"The reader will know how to treat these monkish accounts which appear to be the *afterpiece of the flashing miracles.*"

From this account it appears that Queen Margaret's first tomb was of *stone*, that her new shrine was made of *fir*, and that the tomb of Malcolm III. was under a "*groined ceiling*," at "*the north part of the nave of the outer Church.*"

Guthrie, in his "*History of Scotland*," says:—"The translation took place about one hundred and fifty-seven years after her death. The young King (Alexander III.) and his mother met at Dunfermline, where they placed the remains in a golden shrine, magnificently enriched with precious stones." (*Guth. Hist. Scot.*)

From this note it would appear that a new golden shrine had been prepared to receive the remains or relics of St. Margaret, and that such were placed in the shrine, resting on the tomb, by the Queen-mother and her young son, the King, then about eight years old.

Hailes, in his "*Annals of Scotland*," notes that "the body of Margaret, Queen of Scotland, was removed from its place of former sepulchre at Dunfermline, and deposited in a costly shrine beside the High Altar. While the monks were employed in the service, (and in procession) they approached the tomb of her husband (Malcolm III.), the body on a sudden became so heavy, that they were obliged to set it down. Still, as more hands were employed in raising it, the body became heavier, the spectators stood amazed, and the humble monks imputed this phenomenon to their own unworthiness, when a bystander cried out—'*The Queen will not stir till equal honoures are performed to her husband.*' This having been done, the body was removed with ease"! Hailes adds that a more awkward miracle occurs not in legendary history. (*Hailes's An. Scot.* vol. i. p. 303; *Fordun*, x. 3; *A. A. S. S.* 10th June.)

In this second "*awkward miracle*," the Lord Abbot and his monks reappear. There can be little doubt that this "second miracle" was long seen to be a *necessity*. The writer of the *Annals*, about forty

years ago discovered, whilst making a plan of the sites of the royal tombs, that the tomb of Malcolm III., her husband, stood right in the way of the daily processions, and made a break in the fine view of the interior of the new Choir. The Lord Abbot knew well that, with all his address, it would be impossible for him to obtain liberty to remove it out of the way. "*A miracle of the lowest order, a feigned miracle was resorted to;*" the "miracle" succeeded; Malcolm was exhumed, and carried to the Lady Aisle; then, with the greatest ease, the relics or remains of St. Margaret were carried in procession and deposited in the same place, the Lady Aisle. Thus end satisfactorily the "miracles and programme" of the Lord Abbot of Dunfermline. (See *Appendix E.*)

Our ground plan of the Abbey, under date 1226, shows the relative sites and distances from St. Margaret's tomb in the old building at M, to the second tomb at N, in the Lady Aisle (St. Margaret's Chapel), in the eastern projection of the building—distance from M to N being about 160 feet.

Tytler, in his *History of Scotland*, says—"The body of St. Margaret was removed, with much ecclesiastical pomp, from the outer church, where she was originally interred, to the Choir, beside the High Altar. The procession of priests and abbots who carried the precious load on their shoulders moved along to the sounds of the organ, and the melodious songs of the choir, singing in parts." (*Tytler's Hist. Scot.* vol. ii. pp. 375, 376; also, *Fordun*, v. ii. p. 83.) Tytler here notes that this is the first notice of an organ in Scotland.

Winton, in his quaint rhyme, gives a pretty full account of the "Translatyown of Saynt Margret, the haly qwene," which we give *in extenso* :—

" That yhere, with weneratyown,
Was made the translatyown
Of Saynt Margret, the haly qwene.
A fayre myrakil thare wes sene :
The thryd Alysandyre bodyly,
Thare wes wyth a gret cumpany
Of erlys, byschapys, and barownys,
And mony famows gret persownys ;
Of Saynt Andrewys thare wes be name,
The Byschope Davy of Barnhame ;
Robert of Kyldelth syne
That Abbot was of Dwnfermylne,
Powere had thai than at fulle
Grawntyd be the Papy's bulle
To mak that translatyown ;
And that to do thai mad thame bowne,

And fayndyt to gere the body
 Translatyd be of that Lady.
 Wyth all thare powere and thare slycht,
 Her body to rays thai had na mycht,
 Na lyft hyr anys owt of that plas,
 Quhare scho that tyme lyand was.
 For all thare devotyownys,
 Prayeris, and gret perysownys,
 That the persownys gadryd there
 Dyd on devot mahere :
 Quhyll fyrst thai tuk wpe the body
 Of hyr lord that lay thare-by,
 And bare it bene into the quere,
 Lystly syne on fayre manere
 Hyr cors thai tuk up and bare ben,
 And thame enteryd togyddyr then.
 Swa trowyd thai all than gadryd thare
 Quhat honoure til hyr lord scho bare.
 Swa, this myrakil to record
 Notis gret reverens dwne til hyr lord;
 As scho oysyd in hyr lyf,
 Quhen scho wes hys spousesd wyf.
 Of this solempne translatyowne
 Befor thare is mad mentyown;
 Bot thare is noucht, notyd the yhere,
 Na this myrakil wryttyn here,
 That suld noucht have bene forghet
 For the honour of Saynt Margret."

(Wynton's "Orygynale Cronikil," B. vii. 10.)

"ST. MARGARETE, NOMINA LOCORUM."—At and shortly after the canonization of St. Margaret, many objects, &c., in and around Dunfermline began to be connected with her name—such as

St. Margaret's Tomb.—As already noticed, the remains of St. Margaret were transferred from the old original tomb, in the now western church, to the splendid new tomb specially erected to receive them, in the "Ladye Aisle" of the then recently-built Choir. From 1250 to 1560, *lights* were kept perpetually burning before this tomb, as also on each side the shrine, of which frequent mention is made in the *Register of Dunfermline*. This tomb appears to have been destroyed by the *reformers* on 28th March, 1560, or by the falling walls shortly after that period. All that now remains is the double plinth of limestone, in a dilapidated condition, *now* outside the area of the present church (on the east). On the upper plinth are still to be seen six circular indentures, from which rose "*six slender shafts of shapely stone,*" that supported a highly-ornamented canopy. In the centre of the second or upper plinth stood

St. Margaret's Shrine, which appears to have been an oaken cabinet, elaborately carved—within which was a magnificent silver chest, profusely adorned with gold and precious stones—containing the relics of St. Margaret, which consisted of her skull, with “the auburn flowing golden hair still on it, along with certain bones.” Particularly on her festival day, St. Margaret's day, these relics were exposed to the view of admiring pilgrims and other devotees, who had come to humble themselves and make their adorations before the Shrine. On passing out from the sight of the relics, “the devotee” would pass

St. Margaret's Altar.—An old writing refers to the situation of this Altar: “Altare beate Margarete Regine, situatum in ecclesia parochiali de Dunfermlyn ex parte australi.” (See date 1449.) From this it is evident that St. Margaret's Altar was situated on the south side of the church; whether in the eastern or the western church, there is no mention. If in the eastern, then it would be somewhere on the south-west of the present pulpit; if in the old or western church, at or adjacent to St. Margaret's first place of sepulture, then it would be situated a few feet to the south and west of the zig-zag column. This we think the most likely *locus* of the Altar, as it would serve to keep in remembrance the place of her first interment. Here offerings in money, &c., were made by the devotees.

The Church of “The Holy Trinity and St. Margaret,” after 1250, is found in the *Register of Dunfermline* and other old writings. St. Margaret, at the same time, became the TUTELAR SAINT of Dunfermline. St. Margaret's *Black Cross* or *Rood*, given by her to the Church or Abbey of Dunfermline, was well known throughout Catholic Scotland, and held in the highest veneration.

The magistrates of the burgh were the patrons of St. Margaret's Altar. (See *Burgh Records*, 1473-1499.) Perhaps there would be a representation of this Altar on the back of the Burgh Seal of 1395. At all events, the Burgh Seal of 1589 has on it what must be taken for a rude representation of this Altar—viz., St. Margaret, crowned and holding a sceptre in her right hand, standing on a flight of steps, from which rise pillars which support a *herse* or canopy over her head, while on each side of her are “wax candles in flame” (being “*the lights*” referred to under date 1490, &c.). St. Margaret is also represented on the obverse of the Coket Seal of the Regality Court of Dunfermline. (See date 1322.) There the Sainted Queen stands “fully robed,” while her dress is shown in “a tattered condition” on

the Burgh Seal. Perhaps this Altar would be partially destroyed at the Reformation, and "the image would thus be left to go to decay." The following is a representation of St. Margaret, taken from the matrix or large double Seal of the Burgh.



Fernie, in his *Hist. Dunf.* p. 24, states that these candles are inverted swords—a singular mistake. (See *Fernie's Hist. Dunf.* p. 24; *Chal. Hist. Dunf.* vol. i. p. 5; vol. ii. p. 5, rectifies the mistake.) In several of our early writings on Dunfermline (1833) we pointed out the mistake of these candles being taken for "inverted swords." For other particulars regarding this effigy, see date 1589—article, "Burgh Matrix Seal."

ST. MARGARET'S DAY AND FESTIVAL.—This day was at first kept on the 10th of June. After the Reformation it was altered, and held on other days of the same month. The 10th of June was a great day in Dunfermline. In the Abbey there was held a continuous service, with particular ceremonies, genuflexions, processions. These processions generally ended with a solemn march with song through the streets of the burgh, in which the trades, who supported altars in the

Abbey, joined in the rear. A fair, or market for the disposal of all sorts of merchandise, was held on the streets on the same day by "merchants who had come from afar."

The following Collect was used in the Abbey ceremonies of the festival-day, in commemoration of the ceremony of the Translation:—

"Deus nobis qui translationem B. Margaritæ Reginæ piâ recolimus mente, præclaris potentæ tuæ miraculis illustratam, concede propitius ipsius meritis et intercessione a labore requiem ab exilio patriam conferri coelestem." (*Vide "Acta Sanctorum,"* 10th June, p. 320.)

Translation—

"To us, O God, who recall, with pious thoughts, the translation of the blessed Margaret, the Queen, which was made illustrious by the famous miracles of thy power, graciously grant, by her merits and intercession, rest from labour, and from exile a home in heaven."

Besides these are "St. Margaret's Oratory" (*Cave*), about 80 yards west from the top end of Bruce Street; "St. Margaret's Well," now called *the Head Well*, about three-quarters of a mile north-east of Dunfermline; "St. Margaret's Stone," about two miles south-east of Dunfermline; and "St. Margaret's Hope," four and a-half miles south-east— from all which it will be seen that St. Margaret was great in Dunfermline pre-Reformation times, so much so that the names continue after a lapse of more than 600 years.

Rev. C. Holshan, sub-prior of Douay College, in his letter of date July 22, 1854, to the writer of the *Annals*, gives a later Collect, apparently that of Pope Urban VIII., about 1628, viz. :—

"The Benedictine Missal for St. Margaret's Feast, has the following Collect:—"Deus qui beatam Margaritam Scotorum Reginam eximiâ in pauperes caritate mirabilem effecisti, da ut ejus intercessione et exemplo, tua in cordibus nostris caritas jugiter augeatur Per," &c.

That is—

"O God, who didst render the blessed Margaret, Queen of Scots, remarkable for her extraordinary charity to the poor, grant that by her intercession and example thy charity may be constantly increased in our hearts through our Lord."

In the Roman Breviary there is a Collect, and a long account of St. Margaret, to be read on her festival-day, June 10.

MALCOLM III., *King of Scotland*, was translated with Margaret, his consort, on 13th July (O.S.), 1250, to the *Lady Aisle*, east of the Choir; and, although it is not on record, there would, no doubt, be a splendid tomb erected to his memory, unless the remains of both hus-

band and wife were deposited in one sarcophagus. It would appear that the *miracle* the bones of Malcolm helped to produce at the *Translation*, had been reported to the Holy See, for Malcolm is soon after found "*Canonized*, and enrolled in the *Catalogue of the Saints*!" In Dr. Lardner's *Cabinet Cyclopædia*, p. 150, article "Alphabetical Calendar," his name is thus noticed:—

"MALCOLM III., *King of Scotland*—the Saint's day, June 2nd."

There are, therefore, no less than three "Canonized" and enrolled "Saints" lying in Dunfermline Abbey, viz., *St. David*, *St. Margaret* and *St. Malcolm*!

THE CULDEES' SENTENCE AND THE LORD ABBOT.—The religious controversy which had long subsisted between those who held to the Culdee form of worship and those who adhered to Rome, was this year settled. A meeting of both sects, by delegates, was held in the Church of Inverkeithing, in October, 1250, to determine the case "*according to justice*." The Culdees, "*according to this sort of justice*," were found in the wrong, and Robert, Lord Abbot of Dunfermline, Chancellor of Scotland, and one of the King's Chaplains, was appointed to pronounce sentence. The sentence was deferred for a time, in consequence of the Culdees not coming forward on November 7th. Sentence of expulsion was passed upon them shortly after; and thus the Culdees, as a distinct body of worshippers, ceased to exist. (See *Sibbald's Hist. Fife*, p. 195, &c.)

1251.—POPE INNOCENT IV., between the years 1243 and 1251, granted twenty-one *Bulls*, or *Writs*, regarding the *rights*, *privileges*, and *new privileges* conferred on Dunfermline Abbey. They are addressed to the Abbot, and also to the Bishops of St. Andrews, Dunblane, and Dunkeld; but they all refer to "momentous affairs" relative to Dunfermline. (*Vide* *Print. Regist. Dunf.* pp. 177-187.)

ROBERT, LORD ABBOT OF DUNFERMLINE, RESIGNED (A.D. 1251).—The Lord Abbot of Dunfermline appears to have been "implicated in the plot of trying to get the bastard daughter of King Alexander II., the wife of Alan Durward, Justiciar of Scotland, *legitimized*, that she might succeed to the throne, in the event of the death of the *boy-King*, Alexander III." Feeling that he had done wrong, and having had some misunderstanding with the monks, he resigned his office of Lord Abbot of Dunfermline, and also his seals of office as Lord Chan-

cellor of Scotland, and retired to Newbottle, where he assumed the attire and position of a monk of that Abbey. About the year 1269 he was elected Abbot of Melrose, and died in 1273. (*Fordun*, ii. 68, 216; *Chron. Mel.* p. 151, 191, 216; *Morton's An. Tev.* p. 226.)

This, the first Lord Abbot, was a most remarkable man. "He was learned in the theology of his time," "acute in the art of law," "sagacious, and of polite address," and "full of energy and adroitness." During his ten years of office as Abbot, he seems to have been ever and anon in correspondence with Pope Innocent IV. for the good of his Abbey. In the *Register of Dunfermline* there are 21 of his Bulls regarding *Rights, Privileges, Grants*, old and new, &c., which were partly sent to him and to others relative to the wishes and suggestions of the Abbot. (*Print. Regist. Dunf.* pp. 177, 187.)

When he entered upon his Abbotship in 1241, he would find the Abbey in debt, and his finances at a low ebb, notwithstanding its great resources. The great new Abbey Choir, and additions to the monastic buildings, *then recently erected*, &c., had impoverished its exchequer, and such a state of things would no doubt engage the serious thoughts of the Abbot.

He well knew how highly the memory of Queen Margaret was esteemed throughout Scotland; and it would suggest itself to his "sagacious mind" that a remedy, for resuscitating to some extent the Abbey finances, might be found, if the remains of the pious Queen were canonized and removed to a new tomb and shrine, in the Lady Aisle of the New Choir, so as to draw pilgrims and other devotees to worship at her shrine, and leave money and other offerings at her altar. Thus he might imagine that, from the high repute of the shrine, &c., an ever-flowing-money stream as donations, and also occasional gifts in land, would be the result, and in such anticipations he was not disappointed.

To accomplish the canonizing of the Queen an obstacle would present itself, *viz.*, to get hold of some tangible proof to satisfy the Pope—by some *miracle*, that in verity she was "a pure and remarkable saint." The Court of Rome in those days was very cautious in granting such honours. The Abbot, fully aware of this, saw no way for it but to get the matter done through the aid of an artificial "*miracle*." He had great difficulty in convincing the Pope as to the reality of the *miracle* which had been reported to him; but at last, by perseverance, after a five-years' negotiation, the Abbot succeeds. He gets Margaret "canonized and enrolled in the catalogue of the saints,"

and removed by a splendid *Translation ceremony* from the old building to the new, when a second *miracle* was enacted to get Malcolm III.'s tomb removed out of the way, &c. (See our note on "*The Translation of St. Margaret.*")

From all this it will be seen that the Lord Abbot was an energetic, persevering ecclesiastic, and well knew what was for the good and the benefit of his Abbey. He was certainly the most expert Abbot Dunfermline ever had; "*but these miracles stagger the faith of all historians.*" There appears to us to be no other way in explaining "*the miracles*" otherwise than by adopting the suggestions we have made.

According to *Dempster*, he (the Abbot) was a man of literature, and notifies that he wrote "*De successione Abbatum de Melros,*" lib. i. ; and "*Florilegium Spirituale,*" lib. i. *vide Chron. Mel.* pp. 151, 191, 216; *Morton's Annals of Teviotdale*, p. 226.

JOHN, elected and consecrated *Lord Abbot of Dunfermline*, as successor to Lord Robert, *resigned.* (*Fordun*, ii. 85; *Chal. Hist. Dunf.* vol. i. p. 184.)

1252.—POPE INNOCENT IV. AND THE ALIENATION OF ABBEY LANDS, &c.—"Pope Innocent IV. addressed a Bull to the Abbot of Holyrood, narrating that the Abbot of Dunfermline having explained how the monastic possessions were alienated, both by present monks and their predecessors, whereon writing, oaths, and penalties had been interposed, and that such alienations were to ecclesiastics as well as laymen, some of whom had obtained letters of confirmation from the Holy See, he commands the deeds by which this was done to be revoked, and the property of Dunfermline Abbey restored.' (Print. *Regist. Dunf.* p. 186, No. 293; *Dal. Mon. Antiq.* p. 39.)

ABBAY DEBTS.—It is declared in a Bull of Pope Innocent IV. to the Abbey, that the Abbot and Convent shall not be compelled to pay debts, unless proved that they had been contracted for its benefit. (Print. *Regist. Dunf.* p. 186, No. 292.)

ABBAY LANDS, &c., that are alienated to be restored, &c. (Print. *Regist. Dunf.* p. 186, No. 293.)

1253.—EMMA DE SMYTHETUN, daughter and heiress of Gilbert de Smythetun, in a Charter of this date, appeared before the King and Council, and acknowledged that her lands belonged to the Monas-

tery, being an eleemosynary gift by King David in perpetuity, *and unjustly alienated by the Monastery*; therefore she renounces all claim to the lands, and resigns them into the hands of the King, Alexander III. (Print. *Regist. de Dunf.* pp. 109, 110, &c.)

1254.—ALEXANDER III., in a Charter, grants certain privileges to the Abbey (Dunduff)—“*Salvis burgis nostris.*” (Print. *Regist. Dunf.* p. 51, No. 84.)

1255.—THE PERPETUAL LIGHTS burning before the tombs of David I. and Malcolm IV. (donated in 1179) had this year their *grants confirmed*, by Gregory de Melville, a descendant of the donor. (Print. *Regist. Dunf.* pp. 116-119.)

ABBEY OF DUNFERMLINE AND PERTH—DISPUTE BETWEEN THEM SETTLED.—“1255, Jan. 14: An Assembly at Holyrood, in which the King, with the advice of his Council, settled a dispute between David de Louchor, Sheriff of Perth, and the Abbey of Dunfermline, *in pleno colloquio domini regis habito . . . per commune consilium magnatum suorum ibidem existentium.*” (*Acts of the Parliament of Scotland*, vol. i. p. 61, and *Ap.* v. p. 84.)

MONEY DEMAND ON THE ABBEY.—The Sheriff of Perth, a Judge constituted by royal authority, demanded from the Abbey of Dunfermline four merks—“*per defectum sequelae ad curiam vice-comitatus, de Perth*”—for certain lands enumerated. The King ordered the question to be tried before Alexander, Earl of Buchan, his Justiciar, by a jury of barons. The barons, by a verdict which appears to have been returned to the King, *found* that they had sometimes seen the men of these lands come to the Court, but never in consequence of that obligation—*sicut sequelatores.* (Print. *Regist. Dunf.* p. 51, titled, “*Transcriptum quiete clamacois dni. reg. de seqla non facienda;*” *Dal. Mon. An.* pp. 66, 67.)

1256.—JOHN, LORD ABBOT OF DUNFERMLINE, DIED.—He was on his way to Rome, on official business, when he was suddenly taken ill, and “died on the road, at Pontigny, in 1256.” (*Fordun*, ii. 85; *Chal. Hist. Dunf.* vol. i. p. 184.) He was the ninth Abbot.

MATTHEW, *Elected and Consecrated Lord Abbot of Dunfermline.*—Besides his other ecclesiastical offices, he was the *cellarer* of the Monastery. He has been characterised as “*a man of wonderful mildness.*” (*Fordun*, ii. 91; *Chal. Hist. Dunf.* vol. i. p. 184.)

1258.—JOHN THYANUS was Chamberlain to the Lord Abbot of Dunfermline about this period, and continued in that office until about 1276. (*Print. Regist. Dunf.*)

1259.—POPE ALEXANDER IV., in a *Bull*, forbids the conventual brethren of Dunfermline to enter into any obligation, or to bind the Monastery at solicitation of kings, nobles, or bishops, under pain of excommunication, because by such transactions the wealth of the churches (under their care) had hitherto been diminished. (*Print. Regist. Dunf.* p. 188, No. 296.)

1261.—POPE ALEXANDER IV., between the years 1254 and 1261, granted three *Bulls* to the Abbot and Convent of Dunfermline. (*Vide Print. Regist. Dunf.* pp. 187, 188, No. 294-296.)

1262.—CARNOCK CHURCH.—There was an "*Ecce de Kernec*," or Church at Carnock, as early as this period, perhaps as early as 1250. Carnock is 3½ miles N.W. of Dunfermline. (*Print. Regist. Dunf.* p. 207.) This Church, shortly after its erection, was given to *Fons Scotiæ* (Scotland Well). (*Liber Cart. Priorat. S. Andree.*)

1263.—DUNFERMLINE PHANTOM WARRIORS AND THE BATTLE OF LARGS (2nd October, 1263).—An old tradition continues to inform us that "On the eve of the battle of Largs, it was believed by the Scots that the Royal Tombs at Dunfermline gave up their dead, and that there passed through its northern porch to war against the might of Norway a lofty and blooming matron in royal attire, leading in her right hand a noble knight refulgent in arms and a crown on his head, and followed by three heroic warriors, like armed and like crowned; these were Margaret and her Consort, Malcolm, and her three sons, the founders of the mediæval Church of Scotland," &c. (*Quart. Review*, lxxx. p. 120; *Stanley's Church of Scotland*, p. 38.)

THE "HEROIC BALLAD OF HARDICANUTE" is supposed to have been composed by Elizabeth Halket of Pitfirrane (near Dunfermline), in commemoration of the battle of Largs. (See *Appendix F.*)

1266.—THE TAX OF DUNFERMLINE ABBEY.—This year a general tax-roll of the churches, &c., in the diocese of St. Andrews was made out. Dunfermline is under the general heading "*Fothryf, diocese of St. Andrews*," and its tax is noted thus—"Ecce de Dunfmel, c. l.i.b."

(100 pounds); Carnock Kirk or Chapel is rated at c. s. (100 shillings). (Print. *Regist. Dunf.* p. 207.)

COLBAN, *Earl of Fife*, did homage for his lands of Cluny, in the Chapter House of the Abbey, to Simon, the Abbot, on which occasion John Thyanus, the Abbot's Chamberlain, *got a well-furred cloak* for the homage. (Print. *Regist. Dunf.* p. 235, No. 348; *Dal. Mon. Ant.* p. 23.)

1269.—MATTHEW, *Lord Abbot of Dunfermline*, ceased to be Abbot this year. Nothing is known of this Abbot during his thirteen years of the abbotship. It is not known whether he died, resigned, or was dismissed. He was the eleventh Abbot and second Lord Abbot of Dunfermline. (*Chal. Hist. Dunf.* vol. i. pp. 178-184.)

SIMON, elected and consecrated *Lord Abbot of Dunfermline*, as successor to Abbot Matthew. (*Chal. Hist. Dunf.* vol. i. p. 178-184.)

1270.—THE NETHERTOWN AND GARVOCK BURN are mentioned in the *Register of Dunfermline* as early as this period (in a charter relative to Pitbauchly)—viz., “Villa inferior de Dunfermelyn,” and “rivulus qui venit de Garuoc.” This shows that the Netherton existed as early as this period, and that the burn now called the *Lyne* or *Line* was then known as *Garvock rivulet*, or *burn*, and therefore could not give the *affix* or last syllable to the name “Dunfermline.” (Print. *Regist. Dunf.* pp. 213, 214, No. 16.)

1272.—ST. LEONARD'S CHAPEL AND HOSPITAL were probably founded about this period. In the MS. Minute Book of the hospital it is incidentally noticed, under date 1651, that tradition affirmed that the Chapel and Hospital were erected “in the time of Malcolm Canmore and Queen Margaret,” but this is not probable; it is more likely to have been during the reign of another Queen Margaret—viz., Margaret, Consort of Alexander III.—the period when many other St. Leonard's Hospitals were erected. The Minute Books of the institution reach no farther back than 1594.

1274.—INTERMENT OF QUEEN MARGARET AT DUNFERMLINE.
—Margaret, the Queen, (Consort of Alexander III.) died at Cupar Castle, 26th February, and was interred in the Choir of the Abbey of Dunfermline, near King David's tomb. (*Hay's Scotia Sacra*, p. 329.) Winton, in his *Cronikil*, notes—

“Margret, Qwene of Scotland,
Alysawndry's wyf, Kyng rygnand,

Deid, and in Dunfermelyn
Hyr body wes enteryd syne."

(*Wynton's Orig. Cron.* vol. i. p. 391.)

This Queen Margaret was the daughter of Henry III., King of England. Nothing is known of her history, public or private.

1275.—SIMON, *Lord Abbot of Dunfermline*, was deposed for "obstinacy and crosses to the poor," by Bagimont, the Papal Legate. He was the twelfth Abbot of Dunfermline, and held the abbotship for nearly six years. Simon's name appears frequently in the *Register of Dunfermline*. He was sent, with William Earl of Mar, as ambassador to the King of England, for recovery of the King's Earldom of Huntingdon. He granted Charters of Confirmation for the lands of Ballard, of Pitbauchly, near Dunfermline, and of Bendachen, belonging to the Church of Dunkeld. (*Print. Regist. Dunf.* pp. 178, 184, 213, 215; *Fordun*, ii. 123.)

RALPH DE GREENLAW, *Sub-Prior of the Abbey*, elected and consecrated Lord Abbot of Dunfermline, successor to Simon, deposed. He was the thirteenth Abbot.

LORD ABBOT RADALPHUS : HIS CHARTER TO THE QUEENSFERRY BOATMEN.—The Abbot grants eight oars in the *new passage boat* to seven persons, one of whom is a woman, for payment of 8d. yearly for each oar, and performing the usual services, as also paying the old rent to the tenant of the passage. One of the persons, Johannes Armiger, his heirs and assignees, ecclesiastics excepted, shall have two oars, and the rest one only. Farther, the Abbot declares that the successor of any of them "per vos, vel per ballivos nostros saysinum remi sui habebit." This is one of the earliest instruments of seisin in constituting the right to a ship or boat. (*Print. Regist. Dunf.* pp. 216, 217, No. 320; *Dal. Mon. An.* p. 63.) The names of the persons to whom this grant was made are—John Armiger; Peter, the son of Adam; Thomas, the son of Bernard; Richard de Kirke-land; Magote de Craggy; John Floker; and Eue, the daughter of John Harloth. The Charter is designated "Carta de viij. remis in batello passagii."

RESIGNATION OF LANDS, &c.—About this period several lands, crofts, &c., are resigned into the hands of Alexander III. "cum omnibus hominibus et cotariis" (with all the men and cottars on them, &c.), and the King immediately, by charter, conveys them to the Abbey. (*Print. Regist. Dunf.* 1270-1275; *Dal. Mon. An.* p. 42.)

1276.—POPE GREGORY X., between 1273 and 1276, granted *two bulls* to the Abbot and Convent of Dunfermline. (Print. *Regist. Dunf.* pp. 188, 189, and Nos. 297, 298.)

1277.—A CHARTER GRANTED BY ALEXANDER III., of this date, confirming the gift of the land of Lumphennens by Constantine de Lochor to his son Adam, is still to be seen at Pitfirrane House, near Dunfermline. It is beautifully written on vellum, and has the Great Seal of Scotland appended to it. It is still in a remarkably fine state of preservation. (*Chal. Hist. Dunf.* vol. i. pp. 526-573.)

1278.—RESIGNATION OF LANDS (and men, &c., on them) into the King's hands—viz., the lands of Beeth Waldef by Sir Ranulp de Strathechyn, "cum omnibus hominibus et cotariis." (Print. *Regist. Dunf.* p. 52, No. 8; *Dal. Mon. An.* p. 43.)

"THE BLESSED MARGARET'S CHAMBER."—In a Charter of Alexander III. (the King), dated 1278, reference is made to a resignation of lands—"Apud castrum puellarum de Edenburg in Camera nra q̄ dr. Camera be. Margerite regine," &c., *i.e.*, at the Maiden's Castle of Edinburgh, in our chamber which is called *the blessed Queen Margaret's Chamber*. This would be a chamber in the Castle Palace, where she so often had her residence, probably the chamber in which she died on November 16th or 17th, A.D. 1093. (Print. *Regist. Dunf.* p. 53, No. 87, entitled, "Carta dni regis de terra Beeth Waldef;" *Dal. Mon. Antiq.* p. 54.)

1279.—JOHN DE INCHMARTYN AND THE LANDS OF ABBETHAYN.—In the *Register of Dunfermline* there is a Writ of Agreement between the Abbey and John de Inchmartyn, by which it is agreed that John must pay three merks sterling for the lands of Abbethayn, and declaring, if payment be delayed three weeks beyond the stipulated period, he shall be excommunicated by the Bishop of Dunkeld (or his substitute for the time), renouncing for him and his heirs all letters obtained or to be obtained, and all remedy of law, both canon and civil. (Print. *Regist. Dunf.* pp. 144, 145; *Dal. Mon. An.* p. 59.)

1280.—DAVID (*Prince*), *Son of Alexander III.*, died at Stirling, and was interred in the Abbey of Dunfermline. (*Hay's Scotia Sacra*, p. 329.) According to Winton—

" A thowsand and twa hundyr yhere,
Foure scor oure tha, to rekyn clere,

Of Daivy thys thrid Alysawndry's sone,
 Of thys lyf all the dayes war done.
 Dede he wes into Stryvelyn,
 And enteryd in Dwnfermelyn."

(Wynton's "*Orygynale Cronikil Scot.*" vol. ii. p. 392.)

ALEXANDER (*Prince*), *Son of Alexander III.*, died at Lindores, and was interred in the Abbey of Dunfermline—(*Hay's Scotia Sacra*, p. 329)—of whom Winton says—

"The ferd Alysawndyre, our Kyngis sone,
 At Lundorys deyde, and syne
 Enteryd wes in Dwnfermelyn."

(Wynton's "*Orygynale Cronikil Scot.*" vol. ii. p. 396.)

Nothing is known of these two Princes. David appears to have been about 18 and Alexander 20 years of age. Their deaths (the deaths of the heirs apparent), and that, too, in the same year, was the cause of deep-felt sorrow throughout Scotland. In what part of the Abbey they lie is not known. If they were interred beside their mother, the place of interment would be near the east end of the nave (the Auld Kirk). If near their father, their graves would be somewhere near the pulpit of the present modern Abbey Church.

THE MILL POOL OF KIRKCALDY.—In a Charter of the *Register of Dunfermline* of this date, granted by Lord Abbot Ralph to Sir Michael Scott of Balweary, the Abbot enters into a convention with Sir Michael for the same, notifying "*that he and his heirs shall possess the course of the water running between Balweary and Invertiel and the land of Milneton.*" An engraved fac-simile of this Charter is given in the *Register*. (*Vide* Print. *Regist. Dunf.* p. 145, 422.)

1281.—"THE KING SITS IN DUNFERMLING TOUNE, DRINKING THE BLUID-RED WYNE."—These often-quoted lines are to be found in the fine old ballad of Sir Patrick Spens, composed to commemorate a sad disaster that occurred near the end of this year (1281). As the lines are associated with Dunfermline in the olden time, a few words regarding the ballad in question will be necessary.

The Princess Margaret, only daughter of Alexander III., was espoused to King Eric of Norway. The marriage was arranged to take place before winter of that year. Probably she was at the time residing with her father in his royal residence on Tower Hill (Canmore's), which was a favourite abode of the King, and here he often domiciled for long periods.

In the ballad the King and his Courtiers are represented as being in Dunfermline discussing over their *wine, the forthcoming marriage, a suitable ship, and a trusty captain*. Such were the weighty matters talked over in “*Dumfarlin toon*” over the bluid-red wine—

“ The King sits in Dunfermling toun
Drynking the bluid-red wyne.”

He asks—

“ Oh, where will I get a saylor bold
To sayl this schipe of mine ?”

Sir Patrick Spens is recommended to the King, who writes to Sir Patrick, and he accepts the office of captain.

“ O up and spake an eldern knight,
Sat at the King’s right knee ;
Sir Patrick Spens is the best saylor
That ever sayl’d on sea.
Our King has written a braid letter,
And seal’d it with his hand,
And sent it to Sir Patrick Spens,
Who was walking on the strand.”

It has been suggested by some critics that the strand here alluded to was the strand at Aberdour, in the Firth of Forth. Had this been so, the King would not have troubled himself writing “a braid letter” to Sir Patrick. Aberdour-on-Forth is within an hour’s ride of “Dunfermling toun ;” and instead of writing to him, a special messenger on horseback, demanding his attendance at Dunfermline, would have answered the purpose *at once*. We, with others, suspect that Sir Patrick was then residing in Montrose, or some other north-eastern port, and that the *Aberdour* brought into the ballad, if it means anything, refers to the Aberdour in Aberdeenshire.

All the necessary preparations are made, the ship splendidly fitted up, and on 31st July, 1281, it leaves some now unknown port, with Margaret the Princess and her numerous retinue.

“ The ship, it was a guidlie ship,
The tapmast was o’ gowd,
And at ilk tak o’ the needle-wark,
A silver bell it jow’d.
To Noroway, to Noroway,
To Noroway, o’er the faem ;
The King’s daughter of Noroway,
’Tis thou maun bring her hame.”

The “guidlie ship” arrived in safety at its destination, but on the return voyage a great storm arose ; the ship becomes a wreck, and

sinks with all on board, when approaching the Orkney Isles (near *Papa Stronsay*), which is rather more than half-way between "Noroway" and Aberdour, on the Moray Firth. Here, about

"Half owre, half owre to Aberdoure,
It's fifty fathoms deep,
And there lies guid Sir Patrick Spens,
And the Scots lords at his feet."

So ended this disaster, over which great lamentation was made—

"Oh, lang, lang, may the laydes look,
Wi' their gown-tails ower their croun,
Before they see their ain dear lords
Come sailing to Dunfermling toun."

It may be here noted that in the little island of Papa Stronsay there is a large tumulus which has been known to the inhabitants from time immemorial as "*the grave of Sir Patrick Spens*." (*Vide* "Aytoun's Ballads of Scotland.")

There has been much discussion from time to time as to who was the author of this famous old ballad. We strongly suspect that it was composed by Lady Wardlaw (whose maiden name was Elizabeth Halket), the reputed authoress of the well-known poem entitled "Hardyknute." The construction of the lines and expression used in Sir Patrick Spens have a close resemblance to those in Hardyknute. We shall extract a stanza from each to show the extreme probability of the author of Sir Patrick Spens being the composer of Hardyknute. From Sir Patrick Spens—

"The King sits in Dunfermling toun,
Drynking the bluid-red wyne," &c.

From Hardyknute—

"The tidings to oure good Scots King
Came as he sat at dine,
With noble chiefs in brave array,
Drinking the blood-red wine."

We have never seen the original print of Sir Patrick Spens, and, therefore, can say nothing about the spelling of the word *toun*. It has been supposed that *toun* is a misprint for *ture*. There can be no doubt that if *ture* is the original spelling, it would be more correct, for the Kings of Scotland resided in Dunfermling *ture*, and not, strictly speaking, in Dunfermling *toun*.

Elizabeth Halket, or Lady Wardlaw, died about the year 1727.

SEAL OF THE ABBOT RADULPHUS.—The Seal of Lord Abbot Ralph appears to have been made about this period. The following is a *fac-simile* of the Seal. A fine impression, in gutta percha, was sent to us, in 1850, by Mr. Henry Laing, medallist, Elder Street, Edinburgh. It is oval in shape, and is thus described by Mr. Laing:—"A Seal in excellent preservation; within a Gothic niche, a representation of the Eternal Father and Son—the Father sitting with the cruciform nimbus, holding between his knees the Son, extended on the Cross. Above the right shoulder of the Father is a star, and above the left a pellet within a crescent. At the sides of the niche are the words, 'ECCLA·XRI·' In the lower part of the Seal, within a niche, is a figure of an Abbot in pontifical vestments kneeling at prayer, and 'S:RADVLPHI· ABBATIS· DE· DVNFERMELIN,' in letters of the period, are within ornamented dotted curves along the circumference." (*Laing's Catalogue of Seals.*)



At the time the writer received the impression of this fine Seal from Mr. Laing, he suggested to him that the Church which crowns it was probably intended to represent the *east view* of the Abbey, or new Choir, and in this view he agreed, and, since then, all antiquaries who have taken the matter into consideration. Therefore, although rude, still we have a faint resemblance of the Abbey, in 1280, from the east. (*Chal. Hist. Dunf.* vol. i. p. 94; and *Descrip.* vol. ii. pp. 216, 217.)

1285.—ROYAL INTERMENT OF KING ALEXANDER III.—“This King, in the dusk of the evening, riding between Burntisland and

Kinghorn, was, on March 16th, thrown from his horse over a high rocky cliff, and killed on the spot." Some accounts state that the horse went over the precipice with the rider. (*Hailes' An. Scot.* vol. i. p. 183; *Fordun*, x. 40; *Fædera*, iv. 370; *Abrid. Scot. Chron.* p. 203.)

The remains of the King were embalmed, and according to *Hay's Sacra Scotia*, p. 323, his heart was extracted and buried in the Church of St. John the Baptist at Perth. Fordun, in his account of the violent end of Alexander, says, "And he was buried in the Abbey of Dunfermline as became a King." (*Fordun*, x. 40.)

In the "*Chronicon de Lanercost*," mention is made of the site of the tomb of this Alexander, viz., "1285. He lies at Dunfermline alone, in the middle part, and is buried near the Presbytery;" to which the writer in the *Chronicon* appends: "Whence when we see a multitude lamenting as much his sudden death as the desolation of the kingdom, they alone did not moisten their cheeks with their tears, who closely adhered to him for his acts of friendship and good deeds." At his death Alexander was 44 years of age, and had reigned about 36 years.

The following are other references to the violent death and interment of Alexander III.:—"Alexandre le fitz Alexandre qi de viij. aunz de age comensa a regna xxxvij aunz Qi roumpy de cole a Kinghorn, sours de quoyen uevnt grant mal, et Sepultus Dunfermelin"—*i. e.*, Alexander, the son of Alexander, who at eight years of age commenced to reign; he reigned 37 years, and broke his neck at Kinghorn, from which arose great evil, and he was buried at Dunfermline. (*Skene's Col.* No. 32, pp. 206-208.) "Alexander, filius Alexandri, regnavit xxxix annis et mortuus apud Kingorin, et sepultus in Dunfermelin"—*i. e.*, Alexander, the son of Alexander, reigned 39 years, died at Kinghorn, and was buried at Dunfermline. (*Skene's Chron. Scots and Picts*, p. 290.) It is singular that these notices give 37 and 39 years for Alexander's reign. He reigned 36 years.

Winton refers to the death, &c., as follows:—

" A thowsand twa hundyr foure-score of yhere
The fyft, frae that the Mayden clere,
Jesus Cryst oure Lord had borne;
Alysawndyr oure Kyng deyde at Kyngorne
Fra that place he wes had syne,
And enterred in Dunfermylne;
In that Collegyd Kirk he lyeis:
His Spyrtyt in-tyl paradays," &c.

(*Wynton's Orygynale Cronikil*, vol. ii. p. 390.)

The *Chronicon de Lanercost* notes that he was buried in the "*middle*

part near the Presbytery." In 1285, the Presbytery was situated near the east end of the new Choir, or a little to the south of the site of the pulpit of the present modern church.

Barbour, in his notice of the death of this King, says—

"When Alexander the King was dead,
That Scotland had to steer and lead,
The land six years, and more perfoy,
Lay desolate after his day."

(*Barbour's "Bruce,"* p. 2, 36-40 lines.)

1291.—COAL AND STONE CHARTER OF WILLIAM DE OBERWILL TO DUNFERMLINE ABBEY.—This very interesting Charter is in the *Register of Dunfermline*; it is the oldest Coal Charter in Scotland. It appears that coal was dug at Tranent in 1285; but Dunfermline coal had become *subject* for a charter in 1291. The later workings may therefore be older than those at Tranent; being *first noticed* does not always imply the first in reality. The following is a copy of the Charter, with our translation :—

"Omnibus has literas visuris vel audituris, Willelmus de Oberwill, dominus de Pethyncreff, eternam in Domino salutem.—Noveritis me ex mera gratia et perpetua voluntate concessisse religiosi viri Abbati et Conventui de Dunfermelyn unam carbonariam in terra mea de Petyncreff, ubicunque voluerint, excepta terra arabili, ita quod sufficienciam ad usus suos inde percipient et aliis vendere non presumant; una vero deficiente aliam pro voluntate sua facient quociens viderent expedire sibi. Insuper volo et concedo eisdem liberam potestatem fodiendi, capiendi et caedendi, lapides in dicta terra mea ad usus suos pro voluntate eorum excepta terra arabili. Concedo etiam (eis) et ad eos pertinentibus quod libere uti possint omnibus viis et semitis per terras meas de Petyncreff et de Galurig sine aliquo impedimento, quibus aliquo tempore uti sunt vel uti consueverunt. In cujus rei testimonium presentibus sigillum meum apposui una cum sigillo officiali domini Episcopi Sancti Andreæ et sigillo Roberti de Malavilla, qui sigilla sua ad instanciam meam presentibus apposuerint.—Datum apud Dunfermelyn die Marti proximo ante festum sancti Ambrosii Episcopi et confessoris.—Anno gratiæ millesimo Ducentesimo Nonagesimo Primo." (Printed *Regist. Dunf.* pp. 218, 219, No. 323.)

"To all who shall hear or see this Charter, William de Oberwill, owner of Pittencrief, wishes eternal salvation in the Lord. Be it known to you that I have granted, from my mere good pleasure and of my own free will, to the religious men, the Abbot and Convent of Dunfermline, a coal pit in my land of Pittencrief, wherever they may wish, excluding the arable land, in such a way that they may get from thence sufficiency of coal for their own use, and may not presume to sell to others; moreover, one failing, they will make another, according to their own free will, as often as they may see it expedient for themselves. In addition, I am willing to grant, and do grant to the same, free power to quarry, take, and cut stones in the said land of mine, for their

own use, according to their own free will, excluding the arable land. I grant also to them, and to those belonging to them, that they may use freely all the roads and paths through my lands of Pittencrieff and Galrig, without any hindrance, which they have used at any time, or have been wont to use. In testimony whereof I have attached my seal to these presents, along with the official seal of my Lord Bishop of St. Andrews and the seal of Robert Melville, who have attached their seals to these presents at my instance. Given at Dunfermline on the Tuesday next before the Feast of St. Ambrose, Bishop and Confessor, in the year of grace 1291."

EDWARD I., KING OF ENGLAND, *arrived in Dunfermline 17th July, 1291 (his first visit).*—King Edward I. of England, in his route from Berwick to Perth, arrives in Dunfermline on 17th July, as he had done at other places, to ascertain the disposition and strength of the people, and imperiously calls upon persons of all ranks—Earls, Barons, Bishops, Abbots, Burgesses, &c.—to sign his roll of homage as his vassals. (Vide *Tytler's Hist. Scot.* vol. i. p. 87.) The "*Ragman Rolls*" gives the following account of Edward's visit:—"In the year of the Lord, and Indication (MCCXCI.), upon 17th day of the month of July, there came to the said *Lord King* at Dunfermline, Radulph, Abbot of the same place, and noble men, Sirs Andrew Fraser, William of Haye, Andrew of Moray, and Constantine de Loghor, Sheriffs of Fife, and to the same *Lord King* of England, as *over* and *immediate lord* of the kingdom of Scotland, made fidelity, and swore, some of them, upon the *High Altar* of the said Abbey, and some in the *Chapter*, in the presence of the venerable fathers in Christ, Sir Antony of Durham, and Alan, Bishop of Caithness, along with noble men, Sirs John of St. John, Patrick of Graham, and Galfrid of Moubray, knights, and many other nobles, clergymen, and lay men." (Vide *Ragman Rolls*, print. at Edin. 1835; *Rymer's Fœdera*, i. 773, A.D. 1291-1296, p. 15; *Chal. Hist. Dunf.* vol. ii. p. 260.)

1295.—JOHN BALIOL, KING OF SCOTLAND, *at Dunfermline, relative to his Son and Heir's Marriage.*—There is a treaty still extant regarding this affair, between John Baliol, King of Scotland, and Philip IV., King of France, for Philip to give his niece, the eldest daughter of Charles, Count of Anjou, in marriage to Edward, the son and heir of Baliol, which was ratified by John Baliol at *Dunfermline* on the vii. Kal. Marcii (23rd Feb.), 1295, *where* it received the assent of the clergy, nobility, and burghs. This *treaty* was registered at Paris, 23rd October, same year. (Vide *Rymer's Fœdera*; *Anderson's Diplomata Scotiæ*; *Chal.* vol. i. p. 510.)

1296.—EDWARD I. KING OF ENGLAND, IN DUNFERMLINE (*second and third Visits*).—Edward I. had a twenty-one weeks' march through Scotland during the summer of this year, his object being, according to *Tytler* and other historians, "to destroy everything of *antiquity* in Scotland, to carry off its *Records* and *men of learning*." He appears to have been *twice* in Dunfermline during his progress, viz., on June 17th, when the Sheriff of Stirling swore fealty to Edward before the Great Altar, and again on 13th August, on his *return journey*. On his return, he came to Dunfermline by way of Markinch, and then went on to Stirling. (*Fordun*, xi. 26; *Tytler's Hist. Scot.* vol. i. pp. 88 and 432; *Crawford's Remarks on the Ragman Roll*, vol. i. p. 13; *Hect. Boeth*, xiv. fol. 305; *Hemingford*, p. 97; *Nimmo's Hist. Stirlingshire*, vol. i. p. 496.)

1297.—ARNOLD BLAIR, "a *Monk of the Benedictine Cloister of Dunfermline*," left the monastery and became chaplain to *Sir William Wallace* (at the hero's request). (See date 1327; *Chal. Hist. Dunf.* vol. i. p. 530; *Nicholson's Scot. Hist.* lib. pp. 248, 249.)

1300.—DUNFERMLINE ABBEY *in High Repute for Sanctity*.—In the "year 1300, William de Lamberton, Bishop of St. Andrews, in promising the great perfection of discipline, the commendatory life and charity of the monks, gives them the vicarage of a church to render them still more fervent." (*Print. Regist. Dunf.* p. 73; No. 122; *Dal. Mon. Antiq.* pp. 16, 17.)

END OF THE THIRTEENTH CENTURY.

M C C C I.

(BEGINNING OF THE FOURTEENTH CENTURY.)

ANNALS OF DUNFERMLINE.—(CONTINUED.)

1301.—DUNFERMLINE ABBEY AND ROYAL BURGH.—At the commencement of the fourteenth century the Abbey and Monastery buildings stood unrivalled in Scotland for their extent and “noble adornments.” Within its walls any three sovereigns of Europe could have been accommodated at one time without in the least inconveniencing one another; and for “the holy life” and “discipline of its monks” its fame was in “all the Churches.” But, alas! in three years after this date, much of the noble pile was destroyed. (See 1304.) At this period the Abbey property was surrounded by a wall of about 3000 feet in circumference, 12 feet in height, and 4 to 5 feet thick, with ports and postern entrances at necessary places. At this period meetings of the nobles and heroes of the land were held within its walls to concert measures for their self-defence and the independence of Scotland.

The Abbey functionaries consisted of a Lord Abbot, Prior, and Sub-Prior. There were 50 monks, a number of novices learning “the art of theology,” and about 12 subordinate officers, servants, domestics, &c. In all, probably there would be nearly 100 persons residing within the precincts of the Abbey; and its property in lands, tithes, &c., was very great, and were connected with localities in almost every part of Scotland.

Regarding the size and population of the Royal Burgh of Dunfermline at this early period, nothing with certainty can be said; but it may be presumed that it was then of some note, and may have had a population of at least 700 souls, governed principally by the Abbot and his officials, and subject to the control of the King for the just conduct of its civil affairs.

1303.—SIR WILLIAM WALLACE AND HIS MOTHER, *in disguise, travel on foot from near Dundee to Dunfermline.*—Some time in the

autumn of 1303 the renowned Sir William Wallace, "in hiding at or near to Dundee," finding that he was being surrounded by scouts from the King of England's army and by "sworn enemies, his countrymen," suddenly left his hiding-place in *disguise*, and armed with a concealed sword only. His mother, also in *disguise*, accompanied him, and both on foot set out on travel for the south, and, according to *Langtoft's Chronicle*, they crossed a ferry over to Lindores, then through the Ochils for the south, and that when they were asked by any wayfarer as to where they were going, made answer that they were going to St. Margaret's Shrine at Dunfermline. Whether this was really their place of destination or not, the answer they gave would secure them ecclesiastical protection, and allow them to proceed without molestation. Alluding to this "walk in disguise," *Langtoft* says:—

" His modyr graithit⁽¹⁾ hir in pilgram weid ;⁽²⁾
 Hym (self) disgysyt, syne glaidlye with hir yeid,⁽³⁾
 A schort swerd⁽⁴⁾ wndyr his weid⁽⁵⁾ priuale,
 In all that land full mony fays⁽⁶⁾ had he.
 Baith on thar fute, with tham may tuk thai nocht
 Quha sperd, she said to Sanct Margret thai socht,
 Quha serwit hir. Full gret frendschipe thai fand
 With Sothroun folk, for scho was of England.
 Besyde Landoris the ferrye oure thai past,
 Syne throw the Ochell sped thaim wondyr fast.
 In Dunfermlyn thai lugyt all that nicht.
 Apon the morn, quhen that the day was brycht,
 With gentill women hapnyt thaim to pass
 Off Ingland born, in Lithquhow wounnand was."

(*Langtoft's Chronicle*, p. 322.)

From Dundee to Dunfermline the distance is about 43 miles, from Lindores to Dunfermline, about 23 miles. From this metrical account, it would appear that Wallace and his mother sojourned only one night in Dunfermline, setting out on the following day to Linlithgow.

Shortly afterwards, however, he was in Dunfermline again, probably to escape from the English spies, whom he would find in abundance in the Lothians. This time he made "the forest of Dunfermline his hiding-place." At this period the glen of Pittencrieff was an almost impenetrable forest, extending from the low grounds on the south to *Balrig Burn* (Baldredge Burn) on the north. There were also other forests of a lesser degree, such as Fothrich Moor or forest, &c.; but the forest of Dunfermline would most likely be in the

(1) Dressed.

(4) Sword.

(2) Pilgrim dress.

(5) Dress, privately.

(3) Went, or travelled.

(6) Foes.

former locality, and St. Margaret's Cave (the Cave Well) may have been his place of shelter. In the forest of Dunfermline the renowned Wallace appears to have had conferences with his friends as to the propriety of delivering himself up to Edward of England on honourable terms. When these were made known to Edward, he got "infuriated," cursed him by the "well-known fiend," denounced him as "a traitor," and set a price of 300 merks on his head. On hearing this, the great patriot fled from the forest of Dunfermline to the mountain wilds, subsisting on the bounty of his friends. *Langtoft*, referring to this event, says :—

“ Turn we now other weyes unto ower geste,
 And speke of the Waleys that lies in the foreste;
 In the foreste he-landes of Daunfermelyn,
 He praied all his frendes and other of his kyn
 After that yole thai wilde beseke Edwarde
 That he might yelde till him, in a forward
 That were honorable to kepe wod or beste,
 And with his scirte full stable, and seled at the leaste,
 To him, and all his, to haf in heritage,
 And none otherwise, als term tyme and stage,
 Bot als a propre thing that wer conquest til him.
 When thai brouht that teithing Edward was full grim,
 And bilauht him the fende als his traytour in lond.
 Three hundreth marke he hette unto his wanis his own
 That with him so-mette, or bring his hede to town.
 Now flies William Waleys, of pres nouht he spedis
 In mores and marcis, roberrie him fedis.”

(*Langtoft's Chronicle*, p. 324.)

Langtoft, it will be seen, makes Wallace fly over moors and marshes and subsist on robbery.

SIR WILLIAM WALLACE'S MOTHER.—From this period downward to the present time a tradition has held its ground that the mother of Wallace died at Dunfermline on some one of her son's flights, and that she was hastily buried at a spot, now in the northern churchyard, marked by a thorn tree. This site was that of the Abbey Weeping Cross (the Churchyard Weeping Cross), which, at the time of the Reformation, was destroyed, and the Gospel tree or thorn erected in its stead on the site. The same thing was, with few exceptions, in all other places.

If the mother of Wallace was interred at Dunfermline, she would be, no doubt, interred within the consecrated walls of the Abbey Church. As the tradition continues so firm, we are inclined to believe

that the body of the mother of Scotland's great and true-hearted patriot "rests in peace" within the consecrated walls of the church, where the daily service was conducted, and not in the place pointed out where unknown strangers were interred. If this tradition is correct, the interment must have taken place a few weeks only before Edward and his Court took up their winter quarters in the Monastery; and when the haughty monarch heard of it, and of the hand the Abbot and the monks would have in the interment, this may have been one of the causes which induced him to fire the Monastery at his leaving it.

EDWARD I., KING OF ENGLAND, *with his Court, arrive in Dunfermline.*—There is a discrepancy in the accounts of some early historians regarding the month and day of Edward's arrival in Dunfermline on this "expedition of his." *Langtoft's Chronicle*, p. 332, and *Tytler's History of Scotland*, vol. i. p. 201, give 6th November, 1303, as the day and month of his arrival, while *Hailes*, in his *Annals of Scotland*, vol. i. p. 275, quoting from *Prynne and Rymer, &c.*, gives 11th December, 1303. We think the first the correct date, because it will be seen by next entry that Edward, on 5th December (*six days before the 11th*), gave a donation to the Boy-Bishop enactment. So far as we have been able to ascertain, *this visit* is the fourth one of Edward to Dunfermline: the first, in 1291; the second and third, in 1296; and the fourth, in 1303.

Hardyng, the old chronicler, records, in his own way, in an off-hand manner, *Edward's doings* at Dunfermline, viz.:—

" King Edwarde then into Scotland went;
Through all Catness destroyed it in great hette.
The mounths hye and out ysles (straighte) he shent,
Till they obeyed all hole his regiment,
And wyntred then at Dunfermlin Abbey,
Where Saint Margarite is worshipped ever and aye."

(Hardyng's Chron. p. 300.)

THE BOY-BISHOP "COMEDY" was enacted at Dunfermline this year. "*The Boy*" received a fee for his performance from King Edward of England. The following extract is from King Edward's Wardrobe Accounts:—"Edward I., King of England, gave to *John, the son of John, the Bailiff, the Boy-Bishop, in the King's Chaple of Dumferline, on the eve of St. Nicholas, 40l.*" (*Wardrobe Accounts, Ad. MSS. No. 8835, A. S. Edward I., Brit. Museum; also, vide Brayley's Historical and Graphical Illustrator, vol. i. p. 89.*)

Chambers, in *The Book of Days*, says :—" On St. Nicholas's Day, in ancient times, a singular ceremony used to take place. This was the election of the *Boy-Bishop* or *Episcopus Puerorum*, who, from this date (6th Dec.) to Innocent's or Childermas Day, on 28th December, exercised a burlesque episcopal jurisdiction, and, with his juvenile dean and prebendaries, parodied the various ecclesiastical functions and ceremonies. It is well known that previous to the Reformation these profane and ridiculous mummeries were encouraged and participated in by the clergy themselves. . . . It seems to have constituted literally a *mimic* transcript of the regular episcopal functions, and we do not discover any trace of parody or burlesque beyond the inevitable one of the ludicrous contrast presented by the diminutive bishop and his chapter to the grave and canonical figures of the ordinary clergy of the cathedral. The actors in this solemn farce were composed of the choristers of the church, and must have been well drilled in the parts which they were to perform. The boy who filled the character of bishop derived some substantial benefits from his tenure of office, and is said to have had the power of disposing of such prebends or vicarages as fell vacant during the period of his episcopacy. Besides the regular buffooneries of the Boy-Bishop and his companions in England and Scotland, they seem to have perambulated the neighbourhood and enlivened it with their jocularities, in return for which a contribution, under the designation of the '*Bishop's Subsidy*,' would be demanded from passers-by and householders. On one occasion Edward I., on his way to Scotland, permitted a Boy-Bishop to say vespers before him in his chapel at Hetton, near Newcastle-on-Tyne, and his Majesty made a handsome donation to this mock representative. Edward I. appears to have been fond of Boy-Bishop performances. See his donation to the Dunfermline Boy-Bishop of 40/." (*Chambers's Book of Days*, vol. ii. p. 565.)

1304.—DUNFERMLINE MONASTERY BURNED!—King Edward I. of England, after a sojourn of ninety-seven days in the Monastery of Dunfermline, with his retinue of courtiers, took his departure, early on the morning of February 10th, for Cambuskenneth, when he gave orders to destroy the Monastery by fire. This barbarous order was obeyed, and in a few hours the magnificent Monastery, and adjacent buildings on the east, were a heap of smoking ruins.

" Scarce had arose the dubious light of morn,
When clouds of smoke aloft in air were borne,

Threat'ning to quench the feeble dawning light,
 And bring again the darkness of the night.
 What horror seized, when suddenly the day
 Waxed brighter than the full meridian ray !
 When rudely roused amid its morning dreams,
 Dunfermline saw its Abbey red with flames !
 Beheld the fiery pyramids mount on high,
 And flash their waving summits to the sky !
 And heard those sounds, that peaceful hearts appal,
 Of falling roof, and beam, and fractured wall.
 But higher yet their terror was increased,
 When rushing on, they saw armed ranks invest
 Its total circuit, and with joy exclaim,
 At every conquest of the furious flame !
 Arose, with savage yell, the horrid cries,
 Amid the dread, unhallowed sacrifice !
 Like Moloch's priests around his demon fire,
 Their shouts were loudest when the flames rose higher !"

(Mercer's "*Dunfermline Abbey: a Poem*," pp. 65, 66.)

This conflagration appears to have been chiefly confined to the monastic buildings, south side of the Church, and in its progress destroying the noble *Frater Hall*, the extensive *dormitory* (reaching from near the great western window in the hall to the west gable of the Church), *the infirmary, lavatory, kitchen, stables, the charter-house, &c.*

Historians affirm that, on this occasion, the great Abbey Church escaped the flames ; but it cannot be supposed that it escaped altogether uninjured in so close proximity to such surges of devouring fire and flames. Matthew of Westminster, in his account of this fiery disaster, assures us that "*the Church was spared*," and also "*a few houses fit for the monks*."

" Thus fell in one revengeful day
 (Alas! how easy to destroy!)
 The toil of ages, pride of kings,—
 Who clothed it in such array:
 A pious nation's chiefest joy;—
 Th' abode of learning; all that brings
 Delight unto the eyes, or whence fair knowledge springs."

" Edward! for this and all th' atrocious deeds
 Thou wrought'st on Scotland in thy fierce career,
 As oft as sounded into northern ear,
 Thy hated name deep execration breeds;
 For wheresoe'er thy armies came,
 Was kindled with the ruthless flame
 Round all who dared be Scotsmen free,
 And spurn'd at Edward's slavery."

(Mercer's "*Dunfermline Abbey: a Poem*," p. 67.)

Matthew of Westminster appears to stand alone in the vindication of "the atrocious deed." Other historians use such epithets as the following when alluding to it:—"Barbarous deed"—"unscrupulous and vindictive act"—"the act of a vile miscreant"—"nothing worthy of a King in this deed of Edward's"—"the deed exhibited a narrow mind of a low type"—"the act will be held up to scorn by every right-minded historian in all ages to come," &c. Matthew of Westminster justifies Edward by saying that "the Scots had converted the house of the Lord into a den of thieves, by holding their rebellious Parliament there, and, in time of war, issuing from thence as from a place of ambush, plundering and destroying the English inhabitants in Scotland." (For further particulars see *Mat. of Westminster*. p. 446; *Fordun*, xii.; *Hailes's An. Scot.* vol. i. p. 276; *Heron's Hist. Scot.* vol. ii. p. 82; *Tytler's Hist. Scot.* vol. i. pp. 201-204, &c.)

It may be noted here, that this disaster is given under date 10th February, 1304. In the old reckoning it occurred on 10th February, 1303. Then the year began on *Ladyday* (March 25th), and hence February 10th was in the 11th month of 1303.

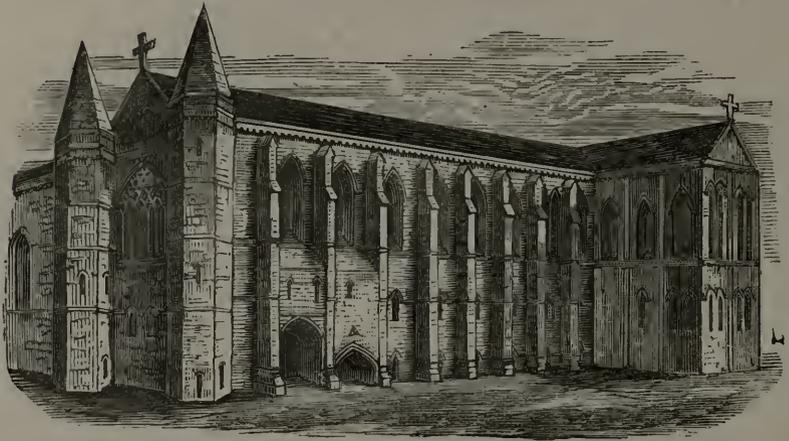
It is probable that on the eventful morning of February 10th, 1304, Edward would not scruple to leave his "*fiery mark*" on Malcolm Canmore's Tower, the residence of Scottish Kings; his propensity for revenge and destruction at the time was intense, and it was therefore unlikely that he would leave Malcolm Canmore's Tower untouched. Very likely it was also "*devoured by a fiery blast*" on Feb. 10th, 1304, and a new royal residence would be afterwards erected contiguous to the Monastery. This would probably be the period when the under part of the Palace was built.

KING EDWARD I. OF ENGLAND appears to have been in Dunfermline for the fifth time (so far as is known) on the 1st day of May, 1304. (*Rotuli Scotiæ*, vol. i. pp. 53, 54; *Chal. Hist. Dunf.* vol. i. p. 264.)

MONASTERY REBUILDING.—It may be presumed that immediate means would be taken for rebuilding and repairing the Monastery, and also for the erection of a *new Palace*. Probably the building, &c. of these edifices would progress slowly, the country being then in such a disturbed state, and under English rule. It would not be before 1315 that the new building would likely be thoroughly completed.

The following composition view of the restored Monastery is *supposed* to be taken from a point near the present mansion-house of Pittencrieff—what is now known as the "*Pends*" was not then in

existence. The south wall, the conical tower, and the great west window will be readily recognised ; it is taken from a drawing made by "J. Kearsly, London, 1780."



1305.—"MALCOLM is Prior of Dunfermline Abbey, and *Procurator for the Abbot*, at this date." (Printed *Registrum de Dunfermlyn*, p. 225.)

THE PERPETUAL VICAR OF INVERKEITHING AND DUNFERMLINE ABBEY.—In a charter of this date, in the *Register of Dunfermline*—or decree-arbitral, proceeding on a submission between the Abbey of Dunfermline and William Gagy, *Perpetual Vicar* of Inverkeithing—it is decided and ordered that "*a tenth of all the growing corn, both in the fields and the gardens, in the whole parish of Inverkeithing, shall be drawn by the Abbey: but the other things (which are known to belong to his vicarage) are reserved to the Vicar.*" (Printed *Registrum de Dunfermlyn*, pp. 225, 226, No. 338 ; *Dalyell's Monastic Antiquities*, pp. 32, 33.)

1306.—CHARTULARY, or *Register of the Abbey*, which appears to have been much neglected for a long series of years, begins this year to have more frequent entries, probably on account of the coronation of King Robert the Bruce, and an anticipated settled state of public affairs. It appears singular how this MS. *Register* was prevented from falling into Edward's hands.

RALPH, *Lord Abbot of Dunfermline*.—It is not known when Ralph ceased his functions at Dunfermline, or if he died before 1306, or if he demitted office or was deposed; the last that is heard of Ralph is, when he was at Berwick in 1296. It is likely he demitted office in consequence of the disturbed state of affairs, the impoverishing of the Abbey by the frequent visits and sojourns of the English soldiery, and lastly, the destruction of his Monastery; therefore Ralph would cease to be Abbot at the latest in 1304, and have for his successor in 1306, "Hugh, by Divine permission."

HUGH, *Lord Abbot of Dunfermline*.—There is no date on record referring to the election and consecration of Hugh, as Abbot of Dunfermline. It would appear, however, that he was *Lord Abbot* as early as this date.

1309.—THE LORD ABBOT OF DUNFERMLINE, in a Charter regarding "*Pethbauchly*" (in the *Register*) styles himself "Hugh, Abbot by Divine permission." (Print. *Regist. Dunf.* p. 226, No. 339; *Chal. Hist. Dunf.* vol. i. p. 185.)

1314.—EXCOMMUNICATION OF THE VICAR OF INVERKEITHING. —William Guky, Vicar of Inverkeithing, was found to be owing the sum of eight merks to the Abbey of Dunfermline, for the non-payment of which it is ordered that he shall be excommunicated. (Print. *Regist. Dunf.* pp. 230, 231; *Dal. Mon. Antiq.* p. 59; vide "*Excommunication*," under dates 1245, 1342.)

1315.—A PERPETUAL LIGHT TO BE MAINTAINED *before the Shrine of St. Margaret in the Abbey*.—King Robert the Bruce bestows by Charter, in free gift to the Abbey, the vicarage of the Church of Inverkeithing, to defray the charges of maintaining a "perpetually-lighted wax-candle before the Shrine of the Blessed Margaret in the Choir." As this Charter is interesting, we give a free translation of it in full:—

"Robert, by the grace of God King of Scots, to all upright men in his whole land, greeting: Know ye that, for the safety of our own soul and that of our predecessors and successors, Kings of Scotland, we have given, granted, and by this our present Charter, have confirmed to God, the Blessed Mary the Virgin, the Church of the Holy Trinity, and St. Margaret, Queen, of Dunfermlyn, and to the monks serving and to serve God for ever in the same, the right of patronage of the vicar Church of Inverkeithing, with the pertinents, as freely and quietly, fully, peacefully, and honourably as the predecessors for-

merly of Roger de Moubray, knight, who had forfeited it to us, have held and possessed the said right of patronage most freely, quietly, and honourably in all things, by rendering to us nothing therefore but only the suffrages of their prayers: Besides, we give and grant, and, by this our present charter, confirm to the foresaid monks, the whole of our new great Customs from all their lands within our kingdom, viz., the land of the burghs of Dunfermyne, Kirkcaldy, Musselburgh, and Queensferry, and from all their other lands whatsoever: To also let the said monks have and use their own Koketa, according to the liberties of their regality, and our present concession in all their foresaid lands; and let this Koketa be acknowledged and admitted by all burgesses and our people, and foreign merchants throughout our whole kingdom, without obstruction from our chamberlains, or other servants of ours whatsoever for the time being, without petition from any other allocation of liberation, by finding for this our donation and concession of the said Customs for us and our successors, in honour of God and the Blessed Virgin Mary, and the aforesaid Blessed Margaret in the Choir in front of her shrine, one wax candle solemnly lighted, continually and forever.—In testimony whereof we have caused our seal to be attached to our present Charter, these fathers being witnesses.—WILLIAM, and WILLIAM, *Bishops of St. Andrews and Dunkeld*; BERNARD, our *Chancellor, the Abbot of Aberborthick*; DUNCAN and THOMAS RANDOLPH, *of Fife*," &c. (Print. *Regist. Dunf.* No. 346, p. 232, 233.)

THE CHURCH OF KINROSS AND THE CHAPEL OF ORWELL bequeathed to the Abbey of Dunfermline by King Robert (I.), the Bruce, in honour of his predecessors who were buried there; and on account of having specially chosen it to be the "place of my sepulture, among the Kings of Scotland, in the honourable Monastery of Dunfermline." (Print. *Regist. Dunf.* pp. 229, 230, 412.)

1316.—ROBERT DE CRAIL was *Lord Abbot of Dunfermline* this year. It is not known when his predecessor Hugh, the Abbot, died; neither is it known when Robert de Crail was elected and consecrated Abbot. His name appears in Charters for the *first time* as early as 1315. In the printed *Register of Dunfermline*, charter No. 349, p. 236, date 1316, he is recorded as Abbot of Dunfermline.

HOMAGE BY THE EARLS OF FIFE TO THE ABBOT OF DUNFERMLINE.—A Writ in the *Register of Dunfermline*, notifies that a jury sat at Kirkcaldy, to decide as to whether or not homage was due by the Earls of Fife to Robert, Abbot of Dunfermline, for the lands of *Cluny*, and gave the following verdict:—"That the jury well knew, and, indeed, some of them saw Malcolm, Earl of Fife, do homage before the Great Altar (of Dunfermline Abbey) to Robert de Kedeleth, then Abbot, for the lands of Cluny, previous to High Mass, on the day that the Holy Margaret was translated at Dunfermline, in presence of King

Alexander III., seven Bishops, and seven Earls of Scotland: that they know, and some of them also saw Colban, Earl of Fife, his son and heir, do homage to Symon, Abbot of Dunfermline, in the Charter House, by this token, that John Thyranus, at that time the Abbot's Chamberlain, got a well-furred cloak for the homage: likewise, when Duncan, Earl of Fife, son of Earl Colban, passed the night at Dunfermline with Abbot Ralph, the Abbot demanded homage for the lands of Cluny, which he was willing to perform, but the day appointed for that purpose was anticipated by Earl Duncan's decease; also, that Duncan, Earl of Fife, son of the preceding Earl, on the 9th January, 1316, did homage and swore fealty to Robert de Crail, the Abbot, before the Great Altar for the lands of Cluny, which he held, *in capite* (in chief) of him and the Monastery." There are several notices regarding the lands of Cluny in the *Register of Dunfermline*. The names of the jurymen who sat in this Court were—*Henry de Graham*, Rector of the Church of Dysart; *William de Preston*, *Richard de Sudy*, *Simon de Lougeton*, *Magister Malcolmus de Gaitmilk*, *Symon the son of Sudy*, *William de Malville*, *Walter de Benaly*, *William Scotus*, *Folanus de Levenauch*, *Mathew de Doler*, *Willm Squier*, *Mathew de Ayton*, *Duncan de Maysterton*, *Ralph inuene burgens de Kraol*—fourteen persons on this jury. (Print. *Regist. Dunf.* pp. 235, 236, No. 348; *Dal. Mon. Antiq.* pp. 22, 23.) Some of this jury must have been very aged persons, as they allude in 1315 to what they had seen in 1250, or 66 years previous to the former date.

1317.—THE CHURCH OF NEWLANDS, in Tweeddale, bequeathed by charter, as a free and perpetual gift to Dunfermline Abbey, by John de Graham. (Print. *Regist. Dunf.* pp. 236, 237, No. 350.)

ENGLISH INVASION OF SCOTLAND BY SEA: *their Ships Anchor at Inverkeithing*.—"The men of war landed, and were repuls'd by William Sinclair the valiant Bishop of Dunkeld, who chased them in all directions;" a great many were pursued to, and took refuge in, Dunfermline. (*Fordun*, lxii. c. 25; *Barbour*, p. 341.) Referring to this affair, *Barbour* says of the fleet—

" Wherefore into the Frith came they,
And endlend up it, held their way,
While they beside Innerkeithing,
On west half beside Dumfermling,
Took land, and fast began to reif¹—(Steal.)

Bishop Sinclair, for this exploit, was, by King Robert, dubbed the

King's Bishop. *Note.*—Some authors have doubted that this “marauding expedition” got the length of “Dunfermling toun.” The probability is that it did, and that the “*marauders*” found their way to things that did not belong to them.

THE CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY AND ST. MARGARET.—In a charter, conferring privileges and possessions, &c., to the Abbey about this time, the Abbey, for the *first time*, has the additional name of St. Margaret appended to it; and after this date, in many of the Abbey Charters the designation is, “*Church of the Holy Trinity and St. Margaret, Dunfermline.*” (Print. *Regist. Dunf.* p. 243, No. 356; pp. 243, 244, No. 357, &c.)

1320.—OBLIGATIONS OF DUNFERMLINE ABBEY TO ITS BOND-MEN.—This year a Jury Court was held in the Chapel of Logyn regarding its bondmen in Tweeddale. The bondsmen, as appears from the Writ in the *Register of Dunfermline*, demand that the Abbot shall appoint a bailie of their own race, who shall repledge them to the Abbot's Court: to which demand answer is made by the Jury, that such a bailie should be given to them, not only from feudal right, but from use and wont. Secondly, They require that, if any of their race shall be verging on want or disabled by old age, they may be maintained by the Abbey. To this demand the Jury answer on their oath that the Abbey is not bound to do so as a debt (*ex debito*), but as a favour to men belonging to it. Thirdly, That if any of their race slay a man, or commit any other crime for which he may be compelled to seek the immunity of the Church, and shall retire to the Abbey of Dunfermline for safety, that so long as he remains there, he shall be defended as the property of the Abbey. To which demand the Jury answer, that, as the Monastery would do so to a stranger, much more must it be done to their own men. Fourthly and lastly, the bondmen demand that if any of their race commit homicide, and pay a composition for it, the Abbot and monks shall contribute 12 merks to discharge the composition. To this last demand the Jury “*declare that they never heard of such a thing in all their lives.*” (Print. *Regist. Dunf.* pp. 240, 241; *Dal. Mon. Antiq.* pp. 46, 47.) This Jury consisted of the following eight persons:—*Walter de Logan, William Squiere, William Kylsolanus, Robertus de Dunfermline, Jacobus de Alsia, Thomas de Logyn, Johannes de Gramithis, Richardus Littil*, of Burgh Dunf. *Note.*—William Kylsolanus and Robertus de Dunfermline are, respectively, the Abbots of Kelso and Dunfermline.

1321.—RANDOLPH, EARL OF MORAY, AND HIS PLACE OF SEPULTURE.—The great Randolph, Earl of Moray, has a Charter of this date in the *Register of Dunfermline*, referring to several matters. In this Charter he expresses his desire “that his body shall be buried in the Chapel below the Conventual Church of Dunfermline, and donates *forty shillings* for the support of a priest, who is to say *mass* for his soul and the souls of his ancestors every day in the year, as well during his lifetime as after his death, and whether his body is buried at Dunfermline or not; and that during the continuance of the mass two great wax candles must burn from the beginning of the mass till its conclusion—one at his head, the other at his feet.” (Print. *Regist. Dunf.* No. 357, p. 244; also, *vide* date. 1332.)

As Randolph’s Charter is interesting, we here give a free translation of it in full:—

“To all who shall see or hear this Charter, Thomas Randolph, Earl of Moray, Lord of Annandale and Man, greeting in the Lord: Know ye that I, for the safety of the soul of our dearest uncle and lord, Robert, by the grace of God the illustrious King of Scotland, and for the safety of our own soul and that of our predecessors and successors, have given, granted, and, by this our present Charter, have confirmed to God, to the Blessed Virgin Mary, and to the Church of the Holy Trinity and St. Margaret (Queen of Scotland) of Dunfermline, to the monks serving and to serve God in the same place, the whole of our land of Cullelouch, with the pertinents in the barony of Aberdour, to be kept and held by the same religious men and their successors, without any hindrance from us or our heirs, in fee heritage, in woods and plains, moors and marshes, petaries and turbaries, standing waters and mills, ways, paths, and pastures, and with all the conveniences, liberties, and easements, as well named as not named, under the earth and above the earth, pertaining to the aforesaid land, or by any right or title proving to pertain, as freely, quietly, fully and honourably as we have held or could have held the said land by its right divisions of our said donation in all things, most quietly, fully, and honourably. We give also and grant to the foresaid religious men forty shillings sterling from the land of Monflooer, in the shire of Scone, by the hand of the owner for the time being, to be taken up proportionally every year at the Feast of Pentecost, and St. Martin in winter, by finding for this our donation for ever, in honour of the Holy Virgin Mary, in her Chapel below the Conventual Church of Dunfermline, one waga* of wax, to burn solemnly in the usual manner for three solemn days every year: on the night of the Birthday of our Lord, on the day of the Purification of the Virgin aforesaid, and the day of the Assumption of the same. By finding also in the said Chapel a priest-monk every day for ever to celebrate mass for our soul, and that of our predecessors and successors, where we have ordained our body to be buried, at which mass indeed two wax candles are solemnly to burn from the beginning of mass to the close, one of which to stand at our head and the other at our feet; and it is to be known that the whole of the

* According to Ducange, a *waga* (English, *wey*) is a weight of 96 lbs.

solemnity before mentioned shall be done and implemented from the day of the concession of the present Charter, in the form aforesaid, as well during our life as after our death, our body being buried or not buried in the same place, by making so much due and customary service from the said land. We, then, Thomas Randolph and our heirs, shall warrant and acquit and for ever defend against all men and women the foresaid land of Cullelouch, with forty shillings annually aforesaid to the foresaid religious men and their successors as is granted. In testimony whereof," &c. (Print. *Regist. Dunf.* pp. 243, 244, No. 357.)

TWO ADDITIONAL MONKS TO DUNFERMLINE ABBEY.—In his Charter entitled, "*Carta de Kynedyr*," Randolph gives and confirms to the Church of the Holy Trinity, Dunfermline, and the Abbot and monks there serving God, an addition of *two monks* to their number, for which additional burden he leaves property and revenue for their maintenance, &c. (Print. *Regist. Dunf.* No. 358, pp. 244, 245.)

1322.—COCQUET SEAL OF THE REGALITY OF DUNFERMLINE.—The Cocquet Seal of the Regality Court of Dunfermline was engraven this year by sanction of King Robert the Bruce, by Chapter, dated at Scone, 10th July, 1322, along with letters patent to all who paid customs at Bruges, in Flanders, or elsewhere, notifying that wherever this *Seal* was in due form produced, it was to be recognised as the authority for collecting the customs granted to the Abbey by the King, &c. This seal is a brass matrix or double seal.



The above engraving represents, in *full-size*, the regality side of the seal.

The following is a free translation of the Charter, or Writ, of King Robert the Bruce, to the Magistrates of Bruges, respecting the Coketa Seal of the Regality of Dunfermline Abbey :—

“Robert, by the Grace of God, King of the Scots, wishes prosperity and a continual increase of happiness to our very dear friends, the Magistrates and Ministers of the Burgh, and the whole community of the City of Bruges,—Know ye, that from a regard to Divine charity, we have granted to the religious men, the Abbot and Convent of Dunfermline, our Monks, the whole of our large Customs from all their lands within our kingdom, in free, pure, and perpetual alms; wherefore we have thought, wherever and whenever your merchants of Flanders, or other merchants of any nation whatever, coming to your country with their merchandise, shall present to you in due form the seal of the said religious men, your whole community should be requested to be careful to receive it as our own proper Seal. In testimony whereof, we send you these our letters patent.—Given at Scone, on the tenth day of July, in the sixteenth of our reign” [10th July, 1322]. (Print. *Regist. Dunf.* No. 361, p. 246.)

Mr. Laing, in his “Descriptive Catalogue of Impressions from Scottish Seals, Edin. 1850,” refers to the Regality Seal of Dunfermline Abbey as follows :—“The cokete and counter seals [of Dunfermline Regality] are fine and interesting specimens, in most excellent preservation. The design of the *Cokete Seal* is an elegant full-length figure of Saint Margaret, with an open crown of three points. In her right hand she holds a sceptre, and a book in her left. At the dexter side is a shield bearing the arms of Scotland, and at the sinister another, with a cross fleury between five martlets, being the paternal arms of the Queen. The back-ground is elegantly ornamented with foliage,” [and round the circumference of the seal is the following legend in the ancient letters of the period : S · COKETE · REGALITATIS · DE DVM · FERMLYN]. “The *Counter Seal* merely contains the arms of Scotland, foliage, and round its circumference ROBERTVS · DEI · GRACIA · REX · SCOTORVM.” This seal is and has been in possession of the writer of the *Annals* for a great many years. (See *Annals Dunf.* date 1748.)

CHARTER FROM ROBERT, ABBOT OF DUNFERMLINE, TO THE BURGESSES AND COMMUNITY OF DUNFERMLINE.—This is the *first Charter* from the Monastery to the Burgh. The following is a free translation of the Charter :—

“To all who shall see or hear this Charter,—Robert, by Divine permission, Abbot of Dunfermline, and the Convent of the same place, humbly wishes eternal salvation in the Lord: Be it known to you, that we (after serious and attentive deliberation in our Chapter-House on what regards the interests of our Monastery) have given, granted, and by this present Charter confirmed, to the community of our burgh of Dunfermlyn, and the burgesses thereof, as a *Common*, that part of our moor, extending in length from the boundaries of

Waltirselis to the straight marshes of Beedgall (reserving to ourselves the great moss of Beedgall), and from the highway to Perth, and the boundaries of Greenauch to the straight marches of Tulch, in breadth, together with the peat-moss in said moor: And likewise that piece of land extending from the highway to Perth to Moncor-bank, and situated within the two ditches (*duo sycheta*) running in a line from Moncor, till they reach the highway to Perth, the said piece of land being of equal breadth with that of Moncor opposite thereto, to be freely, and without the slightest disturbance, completely, honourably, and peaceably, holden and possessed by the existing community and burgesses in all time coming, together with all conveniences derivable from said moor, as well as for pasture as for fuel, to be employed for their use, and for grazing their cattle: And, in consideration of the premisses, the said community and burgesses are to pay to us and our successors annually, at the Festival of the Blessed Queen Margaret, one pair of white Paris Gloves, or Sixpence sterling, good and lawful money, in addition to the feu-duty yearly payable to us and our Monastery by the said burgesses for the burgage and privileges of our said burgh.—In testimony whereof, we have affixed to this Charter the seal of our Chapter, the Chapter being witnesses.”

There is also a transcript of this Charter in the Town Council Charter-chest of Dunfermline. (*Vide* Print. *Regist. Dunf.* No. 596, p. 415; *Fernie's Hist. Dunf.* pp. 195, 196; *Mercer's Hist. Dunf.* pp. 306, 307.)

Note.—This Charter is not dated; it is placed near the middle year of the Abbotship of Robert of Crail. His predecessor Hugh was the *first Abbot* who styled himself Abbot by “*Divine permission.*” Robert of Crail, Abbot (from 1313-14 to 1327-28), continues the style or designation, and as there were no other *Roberts* Abbot until A.D. 1500, there remains no room to doubt that Robert of Crail was the granter of this Charter, and it has been thus placed about the middle year of his Abbotship to reduce the error of date to a minimum.

GREAT CUSTOMS OF DUNFERMLINE.—King Robert the Bruce intimated, by Charter, to his Great Chamberlain, that the Abbey had a gift of the Great Customs of Wool, Skins, and Leather, arising from their own lands and men throughout the whole kingdom. This Charter is dated “Forfar, 10th September, 1322.” (Print. *Regist. Dunf.* p. 247, No. 362; *Dal. Mon. An.* p. 20, also p. 252, No. 369.)

1323.—DAVID II. BORN IN THE PALACE OF DUNFERMLINE.—David II., the second son of King Robert I., was born at Dunfermline on 5th March. (*Fordun*, xiii. 5, 12; *Barbour*, xiv.; *Hailes's An. Scot.* vol. ii. p. 114.) Winton informs us that—

“De Kyng Robertis swn Daiij
Wes borne in-til Dunfermelyn.”

(*Wynton's Orygynale Cronykil Scot.* vol. ii. p. 132.)

At the time of David's birth, the poets of the day were very fulsome in their praises of him, declaring that he would one day rival his father's fame; but this was not to be. (Vide *Hist. Scot.* inter. 1340-1371.) King Robert the Bruce had a son named *John* by his first wife. He appears to have died in his infancy. He was buried in the Priory of Restennot, near Forfar. (*Gordon's Monas. Scotiæ*, p. 264.)

NORTH QUEENSFERRY CHAPEL OF ST. JAMES.—“William, Bishop of St. Andrews, gives the Chapel dedicated to St. James, in North Queensferry to the Abbey of Dunfermline, for the service of which the monks must find *two chaplains* to celebrate Divine worship, and must also provide *a chalice, vestments, books, and ornaments*, suitable to the chapel.” (Print. *Regist. Dunf.* p. 251, No. 367; *Dal. Mon. Ant.* p. 36; also date 1479.)

1325.—“JOHN” OF DUNFERMLINE was Clerk of Liberance of the King's Palace at Scone. (*Chamberlain Rolls.*)

1326.—WEST PORT.—This, the *first* mentioned *Port* of the burgh, is noticed in a Charter of Robert, Abbot of Dunfermline, regarding St. Catherine's Almshouse, &c., which states that this almshouse stood “*extra portam*”—that is, *without the Port*. This Port, in aftertimes was called the West Port, to distinguish it from the Burgh Ports, afterwards built. It stood in the middle of St. Catherine's Wynd. (See *Annals Dunf.* date 1780, &c.)

1327.—ST. CATHERINE'S CHAPEL AND ELEEMOSYNARY HOUSE DUNFERMLINE.—The date of erection of this Chapel and Almshouse is unknown. They are not mentioned in any record until the year 1327, when their names occur in a Charter in the *Register of Dunfermline*. The Charter begins as follows:—“To all the Sons of Holy Mother Church, Robert de Carell, *by Divine permission*, Abbot of Dunfermline,” &c. The Charter refers to the Chapel, the Almshouse, and time of distributing alms to the poor, as also to the *Port*, and the *Gyrth Bow*, but is too long for insertion. (See (Print. *Regist. Dunf.* No. 370, pp. 253, 254.)

LIFE OF SIR WILLIAM WALLACE, *Written by John (or Arnold) Blair in Dunfermline Monastery.*—In the year 1298 John Blair, sometimes called Arnold Blair, a learned monk of Dunfermline, became chaplain to Sir William Wallace. After the hero's death in 1305, it is under-

stood that he re-entered the Monastery of Dunfermline, and, during the later years of his abode there, wrote a history of his renowned master (about 1327). It bears the title of "*Relationes Quædam; Arnoldi Blair, Monachi de Dunfermelen & Capellani, D. Willicelmi Wallas, Militis,*" &c. (Vide *Cottonian MSS. Brit. Museum; Nicholson's Scot. Historical Library*, pp. 248, 249; *Chal. Hist. Dunf.* vol. i. pp. 397, 531.)

ROYAL INTERMENT OF ELIZABETH THE QUEEN IN THE CHOIR OF DUNFERMLINE ABBEY.—Elizabeth the Queen, consort of King Robert I. (Bruce), died at Cullen Castle, near Cullen, on 26th October, 1327, and was interred shortly afterwards in the Abbey Choir. King Robert, at the time of her decease, was prosecuting the Siege of Northam Castle, in England. (Vide *Barbour*, xx.; *Fordun*, xiii. 12-14; *Hemingford*, vol. ii, p. 269; *Hailes's An. Scot.* vol. ii. p. 352; *Tytler's Hist. Scot.* vol. i. p. 229, &c.) Her age at death is not known. She was a daughter of Aymer de Burgh, Earl of Ulster, in Ireland. Her remains were accidentally discovered, in 1817, when the ground of the Old Choir was being prepared for the New Abbey Church. Her place of sepulture, was found to be a little to the north-east of King Robert's tomb, viz., about three yards north-east of the stalk which supports the present pulpit. (Regarding the discovery of her remains, see *Chal. Hist. Dunf.*, pp. 152, 153, 154.) Fordun's note regarding the site of her tomb runs thus: "*Anno Domini 1327, Septimo Kalendas Novembris, obiit Domina Elizabeth regina, mater regis David, et sepulta est in choro de Dunfermeling, juxta regem Robertum sponsum suum*"—that is: In the year of our Lord, 1327, on the 26th October, Dame Elizabeth the Queen, the mother of King David, died, and was buried in the Choir of Dunfermline, near her husband, King Robert. Some authors state that she died in Cullen Castle, and give different dates of months, but all agree that it was between October 26th and November 7th, 1327.

In an old Charter by Queen Mary, mention is made of land and money, which had been bequeathed by King Robert the Bruce, to pray for the soul of Elizabeth the Queen (for ever). The following is an extract from said Charter:—

"I have given and grantit, and be this oure letres have confirmed, for we and oure successouris gevis and granttis oure speciale consent and assent, that ye auld chaiplanrie of five poundis, infest be umquhile oure predecessoure, King Robert the Bruce, of gude mynde, of the burrow rudis of oure burge of Cullane with thretty-thre schillingis four pennys in augmentatioune thairof, be the Baillies and comunitie of the said burghe to sustene ane chaiplane daylie residente yat tyme quhilk now may nocht leif yairupon to pray for the saul of

Elizabeth his spous, quene of Scottis, quihilk decessit in our said burge of Cullane, and her bowellis erdit in oure lady kirk thairof," &c.

This deed is dated 12th July, 1543, and was printed in the *Banffshire Journal* of date December 15th, 1863. From all this it would appear, that her body had been embalmed at Cullen, and her bowels interred in the "Lady Chapel of Cullen," and the embalmed body thereafter taken to Dunfermline, and buried in the Choir of the Abbey, adjacent to the site selected by King Robert, her husband, as his place of sepulture.

The burgh of Cullen, in Banffshire, is about 150 miles north of Dunfermline. Queen Mary would be an infant about seven months old when that Cullen Charter was indited; consequently, it would be made out in her name, under the sanction of the Earl of Arran, Regent of Scotland.

1328.—KING ROBERT THE BRUCE appears to have spent a considerable portion of his time, this year, at Dunfermline and "*Fons Scotiæ*" (Scotland Well). The King, being indisposed, was living in retirement at Dunfermline, and taking the benefit of the waters of Scotland Well for his complaints. Scotland Well is about 17 miles north-east of Dunfermline, on the north bank of Lochleven.

CHARTERS, WRITS, &c.—In the *Register of Dunfermline* there are 34 Charters and Writs entered, during the reign of King Robert the Bruce, granted in favour of the Abbey, &c. (between 1306-1329), 12 of which are from King Robert, the last entitled "*Quædam inquisitio ca de tra de Oroc ptinen ad . . .*"—"an inquisition of the lands, &c., of Orrock." The Charter is dated 1328. These Charters are between pp. 224-255 of Printed *Register of Dunfermline*, and are numbered from 337 to 371 inclusive.

1329.—ROYAL INTERMENT OF KING ROBERT THE BRUCE AT DUNFERMLINE.—King Robert I., the Bruce, of immortal memory, died of leprosy in Cardross Castle, on the Clyde, Dumbartonshire, on 7th June, 1329, in the 55th year of his age, and 24th of his reign, and was interred with great pomp and ceremony in the middle of the Choir of Dunfermline Abbey. (*Barbour*, xx.; *Fordun*, xiii. 12, 14; *Hemingsford*, ii. 269; *Abrid. Scot. Chron.* p. 112; *Hailes's An. Scot.* vol. i. p. 353; *Hay's Scotia Sacra*; *Buchanan's Hist. Scot.*; *Guthrie's Hist. Scot.*, &c.) *Fordun's* words are, "Sepultus est rex apud monasterium de

Dumfermelyn, in medio chori debito cum honore." (*As above.*)
Winton, alluding to his death, says—

“ In Cardros quhare Kyng Robert lay
In lang Sicknes hys lattyr day,
He closed in gratyows state and pure
Hys Spyryt sende to the Creatoure.
In the Kyrk of Dwnfermlyn
Hys body wes entery'd syne,
And gud Jamys of Dowglas
Hys heart tuk as fyrst ordany'd was,
For to thei Haly Land;
How that was tane on hand
Well purportis Brwsys Buk,
Quhay will tharof the matter luke,” &c.

(*Wynton's "Orygynale Cronikil of Scotland,"* vol. ii. p. 136.)

King Robert's death “was long and sorely lamented throughout the whole land.” History informs us of the arrangements made, and the expenses disbursed in connection with his funeral, but is silent on the subject of the proceedings and procession on the day of his funeral at Dunfermline. There is no doubt, however, that it was a large funeral, probably the largest ever seen in Scotland, each heart throbbing with sorrow and regret, as it went along. Among the mourners on that day would be observed the young King, David II.; Randolph, Earl of Moray; the Earl of Fife, the guid Sir James Douglas, Sir David Berkeley, Sir Malcolm Fleming, Sir Gilbert Hamilton, &c., and many others of Scotland's heroes, besides others of the nobility, knights, squires, bishops, abbots, and other clergy, “in numerous train.”

After the sacred rites of the Church in the Choir were concluded, and just before the coffin was lowered into its last resting-place, a great hero and orator takes up a position near the place of sepulture, and made an oration over the great departed hero. This was Sir Gilbert Hamilton, one of the seven knights who “*kept the King's person in the Battle of Bannockburn.*” He attended the funeral to Dunfermline, and “*made ane singular oration [over the grave], in manner of deploration, in his lawd and commendation, for he wes ane naturale oratore in English, and could exprime maist in little room,*” &c. (*Cham. Gaz. Scot.* p. 528.) Barbour's account of the funeral ceremony is as follows :—

“ I hope that none that is on life
The lamentation can describe
That folk for their Lord made;
And when they long thus sorrowed had,

They have him had to Dumferline,
 And him solemnly erved syne,
 In a fair tomb into the Quire.
 Bishops and Prelates that there were,
 Assoiled him—when the service
 Was done, as they best could devise.”

It would seem that the principal mourners remained in Dunfermline for some time after the funeral.

“ And syne upon the other day
 Sorry and wo they went their way;—
 And he debowelled was cleanly,
 And als balmed syne full richely,
 And the worthy Lord of Dowglas
 His heart, as it forespoken was,
 Received has in great daintie
 With great and fair solemntie.”

(*Barbour's "Bruce,"* pp. 430-432. See also *Appendix G.*, and *Annals Dunf.* dates 1817-1819.) Dr. J. Hill Burton, in his *Hist. Scot.* vol. ii. 1, states that “ King Robert the Bruce died at Cardross, *on the northern shore of the Frith of Forth*” !

The following accounts and disbursements of moneys, in connection with the obsequies of King Robert the Bruce, are taken from the *Chamberlain Rolls*:—

[*Translation.*]

CLERK OF LIBERANCE, MCCCXXIX.

Account of John of Dunfermline, Clerk of Liberance of our Lord the King's household, rendered at Scone.

And to John of Lithcu for expenses incurred about the funeral of the King, L. xix, for which he will answer.

The same debits himself with 23½ stoncs of wax from the Chamberlain, which he delivered to John of Lithcu, and so balanced.

Fine Linen.—Be it remembered, that of the fine linen and books of gold, delivered by the Chamberlain, having been received by purchase, there are delivered to John of Lithcu 5 pieces of fine linen, and 5 books of gold-leaf, for the lamp and apparatus of the King's funeral; and, to Thomas Armoure, 24 pieces and half an ell; And all the residue, about the *herse* (or temporary erection) and vestments round the altar, besides the 9 pieces and 3 books of gold remaining in possession of the Sacristan of Dunfermline.

He credits himself with payment made for vestments and copes, and one bedcover, for the use of our Lord the King, £8 os. 8d.; and to Thomas de Carnoto for the tomb of our Lord the King, made at Paris, £66 13s. 4d.

To John, the apothecary, as a gift from the King, £14 13s. 4d.; and to the same for his fee, £18.

To John, the apothecary, by the King's orders, £66 8s. ; and to the same for a robe, 26s. 8d.

To the mason of the tomb, for his wages, and a gratuity given to him by the keeper, by sure account held with Sir Walter of Twynham, £38 12s.

And to Richard Barber, in the preceding year, for the said tomb, £13 6s. 8d.

And to the workman of the tomb, for freight of the said tomb, and for his expenses from Paris to Bruges, and in England and elsewhere, to Dunfermline, £12 10s.

And in purchasing two horses for carrying the litter, £10 13s. 4d. ; and for boards of Eslandia, bought for the Chapel, erected over our lord the King's body, on the day of the funeral, 40s.

And to Sir David Barclay, for his expenses at Dunfermline, when he was purveyor for our Lord the King's funeral, £28.

And to the Abbot of Dunfermline for his oblation on the day of the King's funeral, according to agreement, £66 13s. 4d.

And to the Rector of the Church of Cardross for the oblation pertaining to him of our lord the King's funeral, £20.

The same credits himself with payment to Henry of Driden for the King's soul, in part recompensation of the losses which he sustained by reason of his fee of 100 shillings from the multures of the Mills of Munros, subtracted by Sir David of Graham, 100s. ; and to Brynebill, in charity for the King's soul, 6s. 8d.

And with the purchase of a hundred thousand of gold-leaf, bought at Newcastle and York ; six hundred of bipartite gold-leaf, with paper, and a chest for holding the same ; in the seven pieces and five ells of fine linen, together with expenses made about the same, for the funeral of our lord the King, £7 16s. 3d.

And with the purchase of four pieces of fine linen, and of one thousand five hundred of gold-leaf, delivered to Taskynus, the armourer, for our lord the King's funeral, £6 6s. 7d.

Wax.—And to John of Lithcu, by letter about our lord the King's funeral, 478 stones and 4 pounds [of wax] ; and to the same, for the same cause, 84 stones and 1 pound.

ACCOUNTS OF THE CHAMBERLAIN, MCCCXXX.

Account of Sir Malcolm Fleming, steward of our lord the King's household, from 27th February 1329 [-30] to 10th January following :—

And for the costume of the Steward and his suite, at our lord the King's funeral, one piece cloth.

Buget.—To Knights for their costume about the King's funeral, 3 surtouts, and 2 mantles of black buget.

To John of Lessydwyn, for his stipulated robe for iron-work about the King's tomb, 20s.

And in iron-work about our deceased lord the King's tomb, besides one robe elsewhere, charged £21 8s. 2d.

And for one cask of wine, bought and given to the preaching friars of Perth, for the King's soul, 66s. 8d.

ACCOUNT 25 JUNE, MCCCXXX.

And for certain expenses about our lord the King's funeral, made at Donypas and Cambuskenneth, of which expenses the Sheriff of Stirling has to render account, £14 13s. 4d.

Meal.—And to seven paupers, for the King's soul, for one year ended on the Feast of St. Peter, *ad vincula*, 7 chalders 9 bolls, and a third part of one boll.

ACCOUNT 12 MARCH, MCCCXXX.

Wheat.—And to Sir Malcolm Fleming, at the obsequies of our lord the King, 5 bolls 3 firlots.

CLERK OF THE KITCHEN.

To Sir Malcolm Fleming, at the obsequies of our lord the King at Dunfermline, 60 muttuns.

ACCOUNT RENDERED 14 MARCH, MCCCXXX.

And to the Abbot of Dunfermline, for money due to him by reason of the deceased lord the King's funeral, £66 1s.

And to the preaching friars of Berwic, by warrant of the auditors of accounts, for the deceased King's soul, for one chaldar of wheat and a chaldar of barley, £4.

CHAMBERLAIN'S ACCOUNT, 14 DECEMBER, MCCCXXXI.

Meal.—And to seven paupers, for the King's soul, for the year of this account, ending on the Feast of St. Peter, which is called *ad vincula*, next to come, 6 chalders 9 bolls and three parts of a boll.

From these important *Rolls* we learn several interesting items of information, viz., that the marble tomb, or monument, erected to the memory of King Robert, was made in Paris; that, when finished, it was forwarded to Bruges, under the charge of workmen; at Bruges, or at Ostend, it would be put on board the Abbot of Dunfermline's ship, and thence, most likely, to Queensferry on the Forth, for its destination in the Abbey. Bruges, it will be recollected, traded with Dunfermline. (See "*Cocquet Seal*," date 1322.) Also, that the body of the King appears to have been taken along the old Roman road direct to Dunipace from Cardross; from thence, *via* Stirling, to Dunfermline. By such a route the distance from Cardross to Dunfermline would be about 60 miles.

These *Rolls* do not inform us where the King's body was embalmed,

but most likely it would be at Cardross, by *John*, "the apothecary." (See also E in the *Appendix* for Froissart's account of the last moments of the great Bruce.)

1330.—KING ROBERT THE BRUCE'S MARBLE TOMB.—Immediately after the funeral of the valiant King, it was resolved that a magnificent tomb of white marble be erected over his grave. It would appear that there were no marble artists in Scotland at this period, consequently, application had to be made to the celebrated worker in marble at Paris, viz., Richard Barber. He undertook to furnish such a tomb according to the plans sent to him for £13 6s. 8d. (a large sum in those days). The tomb was finished by Barber during the summer of 1330, and despatched immediately thereafter from Paris to Dunfermline, *via* Bruges, and erected over Bruce's remains, in the middle of the Choir of Dunfermline Abbey, during the autumn of 1330. Of the form or aspect of this tomb there exists no description, but from the fragments of ornamental marble found, in 1817-1818, on the site where it stood, it would be a tomb worthy of "the immortal hero." (See *Annals Dunf.* date 1817-1818.) Fordun has preserved Bruce's epitaph, which, no doubt, would be cut into one of the conspicuous panel-spaces of the tomb, viz.:—

"Hic Jacet Invictus Robertus, Rex Benedictus.
Qui sua Gesta Legit, Repetat Quot Bella Peregit.
Ad Libertatem Perduxit, per Probitatem,
Regnum Scotorum; Hunc Vivat in Arce Polorum."

That is—"Here lies the Invincible Robert, blessed King. Let him who reads his exploits repeat how many wars he carried on. He led the Kingdom of the Scots to freedom by his uprightness; now let him live in the Citadel of the Heavens." (*Fordun Scotichron*, viii. 15; (*Chal. Hist. Dunf.* vol. i. p. 150.)

THE ABBOT OF DUNFERMLINE (*Robert de Carel*) received from the National Exchequer the sum of £66 is. this year, being his expenses, &c., for religious duties rendered on the occasion of the obsequies of King Robert the Bruce's funeral at Dunfermline, 14th March. (*Chamberlain Rolls*, &c.; *Chal. Hist. Dunf.* vol. i. p. 497.)

"THE PERPETUAL VICAR OF INVERKEITHING" comes to *Dunfermline* regarding the Poverty of his Church.—In a Charter, or Writ, in the *Register of Dunfermline*, dated this year, it is recorded that John de

Kinross, Perpetual Vicar of Inverkeithing, came to Dunfermline, and represented to the Abbot and Monks that his place was so much exhausted by exactions and contributions, apostolical as well as royal, that there were not sufficient funds for the ornamenting and repairing of the Choir, &c. The Monastery agreed to pay half the expense of doing so in future. It is somewhat singular to find that this Charter is dated on a *Sunday*. Dunfermline fraternity had in so doing relaxed a little from the strictness of their Order. The Charter is dated thus:—"The Sabbath-day before the Feast of St. Matthew, the Apostle and Evangelist [Sept. 21], Anno Dom. M.CCC.XXX.º" (Print. *Regist. Dunf.* No. 372, p. 256.)

1331.—ROBERT DE CRAIL, *Abbot of Dunfermline*, ceased to be Abbot about this period.

ALEXANDER DE BER appears in the Charters of the *Register of Dunfermline*, for the first time this year as Abbot of the Church of the Holy Trinity, Dunfermline. (Print. *Regist. de Dunf.* No. 380, p. 261.) He ranks as the *16th Abbot of Dunfermline*. It is not known when he was elected and consecrated Abbot. Neither is it known what became of his predecessor, Abbot Robert—whether he died in office, or demitted his charge, or was dismissed.

1332.—INTERMENT OF REGENT MORAY AT DUNFERMLINE.—Thomas Randolph, Earl of Moray, and Regent of Scotland, died suddenly at Musselburgh, on 20th July, 1332, and was interred below the Lady Chapel at Dunfermline Abbey, according to the directions he had given in his Charter of date 1321. He was Regent of Scotland from the death of King Robert, the Bruce, to the date of his untimely fate. He was married to the sister of King Robert, and consequently was the King's brother-in-law. His age at death is not on record.

The great Randolph was one of "the commanding leaders" on the field of Bannockburn in 1314. On the death of the Bruce in 1329, he was elected Regent of Scotland. In July, 1332, he was sojourning in Musselburgh when he was poisoned by an insidious monk. "His death was the cause of great sorrow and lamentation." Hailes, in his *Annals of Scotland*, says that Randolph "was a man to be remembered while integrity, prudence, and valour are held in esteem among men." (Vide *Barbour-à-Pinkerton*, vol. iii. p. 179; *Fordun*, ii. p. 29; *Wynton's Oryg. Cron. Scot.* vol. ii. p. 146; *Abrid. Scot. Chron.* p. 116; *Hailes' An. Scot.* vol. ii. p. 146; *Dal. Monas. Antiq.* p. 52, &c.) The

precise spot where the remains of Randolph were interred is not known, but it would appear it was somewhere within the area of the present Session-house of the New Abbey Church. A memorial should here be erected to his memory. Barbour, in his reference to the "good and great warrior Regent," says—

" The good Earl governed the land,
And held in peace so the countrie
That it was never on his day
So well, as I heard old men say,
But syne, a'lace, poisoned was he
By a false monk full traitorouslie ;
To see his dead bodie was great pitie.
Thir Lord's died upon this wise,
Be that high Lord of all thyngs is
Up to his meikle bliss them bring,
And grant his grace, that their offspring
Lead well the land, and intentive
Be to follow in all their life
Their noble elders great bountie
Where one fold God in Trinity
Bring us nigh to his meikle bliss,
Where always lasting liking is."

(*Barbour's "Bruce,"* p. 443.)

EDWARD BALIOL AND HIS ARMY ARRIVE IN DUNFERMLINE.—Edward Baliol, contending for the Crown of Scotland, during the minority of David II., after landing his forces at Burntisland, advanced with his small army to Dunfermline, on August 3rd, where he found a seasonable supply of 500 excellent spears, and a quantity of provisions, which had been stored up in the Palace some days before by Randolph, the Regent. (*Tytler's Hist. Scot.* vol. ii. p. 12; *Bland's Collection*, vol. i. p. 558; *Knighton*, p. 2560; *Chron. Lanercost*; *Hailes's An. Scot.* vol. ii. p. 148; *Chal. Hist. Dunf.* vol. i. p. 264, &c.)

Referring to this incident, old Winton says—

" The Inglismen yhit never-the-las,
Fra thai tuk land, thare byddan wes,
And restyde thame a quhyle ; and syne
Thai tuk the wai up til Dwnfermylne,
And thare all a quhyle thai lay,
And sent thare schyppys about in Tay," &c.

(*Wynton's Orygynale Cronikil Scot.* vol. ii. p. 148.)

1334.—THE TOWN OF KIRKCALDY, &c., GIVEN TO DUNFERMLINE ABBEY.—In a Parliament of this year, the town of Kirkcaldy was made a Burgh of Regality, and mortified, along with its harbours, to the Abbots of Dunfermline successively. (*Sibbald's Hist. Fife et Kin.* p. 314; *Webster's Topo. Dict. of Scot.* p. 407.)

1335.—A PARLIAMENT was held at Dunfermline, when Sir Andrew Moray was elected Regent of Scotland during the minority of David II. (Vide *An. Dunf.* date 1338; *Fordun-a-Hearn*, p. 1028-1032; *Tytler's Hist. Scot.* vol. ii. p. 52.)

SIR JOHN DE STRIVILIN AND ST. MARGARET'S FEAST AT DUNFERMLINE.—Edward Baliol, the Pretender to the Crown of Scotland, had entrusted the siege of Lochleven Castle to Sir John de Strivilin. Allan de Vipont held the Castle for David II. The siege was carried on until 19th June, on which day Sir John's hopes of success were destroyed. The old historians state that the 19th of June was kept as a holiday in remembrance of St. Margaret; people from the most distant parts of the country resorted to Dunfermline to celebrate the anniversary of the festival of the saint, and to pay their adorations at her shrine. Thither went Sir John de Strivilin, with part of his garrison—some bent on religious duties, some on making purchases, thinking that their position on the banks of Lochleven were "secure against the fates."

Regarding the besiegers leaving their fortifications for Dunfermline, Winton says—

"Before the Castelle thus thai lai
Til Saynt Margret the Qwensys dai—
That dai Schyr Jhon de Striviline
Past wyth hys curt til Dunfermylne,
And al the gentlys that wyth hym ware—
And in the tyme that thai ware thar,
The Stwf that was of that Castelle,
Ful wythyng gat and harde rycht weil
That wyth Schyr Jhon of Strivilyn
Thare days past to Dunfermlyn."

Allan de Vipont, Governor of the Castle (Lochleven), took advantage of the absence of Sir John at Dunfermline, and was successful in destroying the bulwarks which the besiegers were erecting. An express was sent from Kinross to Sir John, who, with his followers, immediately set out for his camp, *swearing dreadful oaths by the way to his men*, and vowed that he would not abandon his enterprise until he had razed the Castle and put the garrison to the sword. The appearance of things, however, on his arrival at his camp made him at once raise the siege.

Referring to this, Winton goes on to say—

"Word came til Dwnfermlyn syne
Til Schyr Jhon de Strivelin
Than (fra) Kinrosos, til Dwnfermlyn,

Than he was werra wode and wrathe
And swore mony ane awfue aithe."

(*Wynton's Orygynale Cronikil Scot.* vol. ii. pp. 181, 182.)

The references to this incident are *Fordun*, xiii. 30, 31; *Boeth.* lib. xv. fol. 230; *Barbour-à-Pinkerton*, vol. iii. p. 179; *Heron's Hist. of Scot.* vol. iii. p. 40, &c.

THE ABBOT OF DUNFERMLINE BECAME A LEGAL PROCURATOR.—Alexander de Ber, Abbot of Dunfermline, received a procuratory from King David II., which conferred on him certain privileges in legal transactions, and a letter also from the same King to make certain payments to him. (*Print. Regist. Dunf.* Nos. 373, 374, pp. 256-258.) In the original MS. *Register*, or *Chartulary*, no less than *twenty-two monks'* names belonging to the Abbey are adhibited to Charter 374 as witnesses.

1337.—THE TOWN OF PERTH ORDERED TO BE FORTIFIED, *the Abbey to Pay part of the Costs.*—Edward III. (of England) ordered the town of Perth to be fortified at the expense of the "Abbeys of Aberbrothick, Couper, Lindores, Balmerinock, *Dunfermlyn*, and St. Andrews." (*Maitland's Hist. Scot.* vol. i. p. 527.)

1339.—THE MONKS' "JUDGMENT" FINES.—This year, William, Earl of Ross, Supreme Criminal Judge north of the river Forth, issued a mandate to the Sheriff of Fife, to pay the eighth part of the fines of his last itinerary to the monks of Dunfermline. (*Print. Regist. Dunf.* No. 376, p. 259.)

1340.—THE RIGHT OF THE ABBOT OF DUNFERMLINE TO A MAN AND HIS TWO SONS DISPUTED.—A jury was empannelled on 12th May, to meet the Sheriff of Fife in the Cemetery of "Katyl" (*Kettle*), to try the disputed case between the Abbot of Dunfermline and the Earl of Fife, as to the ownership of a man and his two sons. The Assize declared that the man and his sons were *the property* of the Lord Abbot of Dunfermline. (*Print. Regist. Dunf.* No. 379, p. 378; *Tytler's Hist. Scot.* vol. ii. p. 254.)

SIMON STURY, AND LANDS IN MUSSELBURGH.—The Abbot of Dunfermline made a grant of seven acres of land at Musselburgh to Simon Stury, burgess there. (*Printed Regist. Dunf.* No. 235, p. 150.)

1341.—FRENCH NOBILITY IN DUNFERMLINE.—This year Ambassadors, accompanied by a retinue of the nobility, and a body of soldiers, came to Scotland to induce David II. to invade England. They succeeded. Edinburgh could not afford accommodation for the whole of the retinue, accordingly a great many of the French nobility went to *Dunfermline*, and other towns, for suitable lodgings. (*Holingshed. Hist. Scot.* p. 226; *Froissart*, vol. i. pp. 8-10; *Stevenson's An. Scot.* pp. 28, 29.)

SIR JAMES DE DUNDAS, *Excommunicated* by the Abbot of Dunfermline, because he persisted in molesting the Abbey boatmen at the landing-rock, North Queensferry.

1342.—ABSOLUTION FROM EXCOMMUNICATION *Granted by the Abbot of Dunfermline to James de Dundas.*—This Memorandum, or Writ, in the *Register of Dunfermline*, is curious, and we therefore give a free translation of it :—

“MEMORANDUM.—That in the year of God, 1342, on Wednesday before the Feast of St. Bartholomew the Apostle, Alexander, by the grace of God, Abbot of Dunfermline, went down to the south side of the Queen's Ferry, at the request of James de Dundas, concerning an amicable termination of a dispute that had arisen between him and the Abbot, on account of his molesting the Abbot's men and boat landing at two rocks within the flowing of the tide, as they were wont to do. However, James de Dundas had alleged these rocks to be his property, though the Abbot, his predecessors, and the Monastery, had quietly and peaceably enjoyed the right of landing on them beyond the memory of man, and on this had a Charter from King David, their founder and first patron, as also the Confirmations of the various Kings, his successors, and Popes, as the Abbot then exhibited, in presence of the following subscribing witnesses, viz., *Magister Johannes de Gaytmilk, Alanus de Liberton, Michael Squier, Radulphus Clericus, Johannes de Herth, Alanus Dispenser, Richardus filius Willielmi Scrimour, Robertus Young, Johannes filius Henry, Johannes de Lochilde, Radulphus Gourley*, as also before others, inhabitants of the ferry. James de Dundas had, on account of his molestation, incurred the general sentence of Excommunication contained in the Confirmation of the Popes, which he had during some time obdurately resisted, until, on the before-mentioned day, he humbly supplicated the Abbot, sitting along with some of his Council on these rocks, as being in possession of them, that he would absolve him from the sentence of Excommunication, and he should abstain from molesting the men and boats in future. The Abbot, yielding to this humble supplication, absolved him from the sentence of Excommunication, as far as lay in his power, on his finding security to abstain from the like molestation; but, were it ever repeated, he should immediately again incur the same censure.”

(Print. *Regist. Dunf.* No. 381, pp. 262, 263; *Dal. Mon. Antiq.* pp. 56, 57, 58; *Mercer's Hist. Dunf.* pp. 227, 228; *Chal. Hist. Dunf.* vol. i.

pp. 242, 243.) The rocks in dispute were those now called the *Binks*, a little to the west of South Queensferry.

1343.—KING DAVID II. AND HIS QUEEN JOANNA RESIDING IN DUNFERMLINE.—From several old documents, it would appear that King David II. and his Queen resided for a short time in the Palace of Dunfermline, in November and December, 1343, during which period several Royal Charters are dated from Dunfermline. One in particular may be noted here, viz., the Charter of King David II., under his Great Seal, confirming the Holyrood Charter of King Robert (his father). This Charter is dated "Dunfermline, 30th December, the fourteenth year of our reign," (1343). (Vide *Marwick's Edin. Burgh Rec.* pp. 317-318.)

1347.—CHRISTIANA BESETH *Repays her Debt to the Abbey*.—The Abbot and Convent had advanced to Christiana Beseth, during her most urgent necessity, *forty pounds sterling*, for the ransom of her son, imprisoned in England; therefore she conveyed to the Monastery the right to *three pounds nine shillings yearly*, which she drew from certain lands. (Print. *Regist. Dunf.* No. 382, p. 263; *Dal. Monas. Antiq.* pp. 37, 38.)

1353.—ALEXANDER DE BER, *Lord Abbot of Dunfermline*, having gone to Rome to solicit a special indulgence, died, on his return journey, at the village of St. Stephen, in Lombardy (of the plague). He was the 16th Abbot of Dunfermline, and held the office of Abbot twenty-two years. (*Fordun*, xiv. 8; *Preface Print. Regist. Dunf.* p. 14; *Chal. Hist. Dunf.* vol. i. p. 187.)

JOHN BLAK, the *Cellarer of the Abbey*, was chosen *Abbot of Dunfermline*, by special license from the King and the Bishops of Scotland. (*Fordun*, xiv. 8, vol. ii. p. 349; *Chal. Hist. Dunf.* vol. i. p. 187.) This was the 17th Abbot of Dunfermline.

THE Office of *Abbot of Dunfermline*, held by John Blak, was *disputed* by John of Stramiglaw (Strathmiglo?).

JOHN BLAK resigned his *Abbotship of Dunfermline* in favour of John of Stramiglaw.

JOHN OF STRAMIGLAW, elected and consecrated *Lord Abbot of Dunfermline* in place of John Blak. This was the 18th Abbot of Dunfermline. A few explanatory notes are here necessary.

The Convent of Dunfermline had elected John Blak, their Cellarer, an excellent and learned man, to be their Abbot; but John of Stramiglaw, a young monk of the Abbey, then studying in Paris, hurried to Avignon, and obtained a Papal *presentation* to the Abbacy, which Blak did not think proper to resist, but accepted from his rival first a pension, and afterwards the Priory of Urchard, in Moray, a cell of the Abbey. Fordun alludes to Stramiglaw, in rather *measured terms*, and to the juggle by which he obtained the Abbacy, which leaves the impression that he still held the office of Abbot *while the historian was writing*, and therefore was not to be lightly spoken of. (*Fordun* xiv. 8.) As Fordun's story is curious, we give a translation of it:—

“At the same time a certain monk of this Monastery (Dunfermline), John of Stramiglaw by name, then studying in Paris, and fearing that his Monastery would sustain damage on account of the general reservation made by the Supreme Pontiff concerning all the dignities of those who departed on a journey of this sort, lest that dignity should fall into the hands of a stranger, repaired to the Court of Avignon, and obtained the Abbacy of Dunfermline by Papal Bulls: but these things being heard of, the said John Blak (the Abbot), having consulted the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, pretended that he would not give up his dignity as Abbot even to the Papal Legate himself; but having learned the apostolic reservation and collation made to him by Papal Bulls, *whilst the Apostolical Legate himself was entering the cemetery (or churchyard) of the Monastery with a few attendants, the aforesaid Abbot, by the advice of his brethren, for the preservation of the indemnity of the Monastery, adorned with the ecclesiastical vestments, and wearing his mitre, proceeded to meet him, the conventual brethren following him in procession, and placed the mitre on the head of the Apostolical Legate, put the pastoral staff in his hand, and led him to the choir and the altar, singing ‘Te Deum Laudamus,’ with a melodious tone and loud voice; and, having made speech, he, with not less humility than cheerfulness, caused him to be installed, and he first, with bended knees, rendered his manual obedience, the others following in like manner; to whom, in his turn, the Apostolical Legate showed himself grateful, by providing for him an honourable pension, and he was afterwards elected to the Priory of Urchard.*”

This same John of Stramiglaw, on account of the taxation of his Monastery made in the court, paid 50 merks sterling to the Apostolical Treasury. It is to be noted (adds Fordun's continuator) that he received that dignity from the liberality of the Apostolical See, upon this condition, that “the right of the Monastery should remain thereafter as at first, and *the right of confirmation* to the Lord Bishop of the diocese, as clear, unimpaired, and entire as of old, and as it was from the foundation of the house, without any diminution of its right, or prejudice, or exaction whatsoever.” (See also *Fordun*, ii. pp. 349, 350, fol. edit. 1759.)

1356.—INTERMENT OF CHRISTIAN DE BRUCE AT DUMFERMLINE.—Christian de Bruce, sister of King Robert de Bruce, and wife of the late Andrew de Moravia, the good Regent of Scotland, died, and was buried in the Abbey of Dunfermline. (*Hay's Scotia Sacra; Chal. Hist. Dunf.* vol. i. p. 493.)

1358.—THE ABBOT OF DUNFERMLINE *Versus* PRIORY OF URCHARD.—The Abbot of Dunfermline issued a protest by writ, protesting against the conduct, &c., of the Prior and Monks of Urchard. (Print. *Regist. Dunf.* No. 387, pp. 266, 267.) The fraternity of this Priory appear to have been a class of “*persevering men*,” for they continued their malpractices for 100 years after this date. (*Vide* Print. *Regist. Dunf.* pp. 283, 333, 339 (1456).)

1360.—WILLIAM RAMSAY, (*14th*) *Earl of Fife*, died about this period, and was interred in the Abbey of Dunfermline. (*Chal. Hist. Dunf.* vol. i. p. 133.)

1362.—JOHN, (*4th*) *Lord Abbot of Dunfermline*.—The exact year of the election and consecration of this *John* (without a surname) as Lord Abbot is not known; and nothing is known with certainty of the latter years of his predecessor. He was witness to a Charter of King David II., on Sept. 14th, *Anno Reg.* 33 [1362]. (*Regist. Epis. Aberdeen*, vol. i. p. 90.) He is still Abbot on December 5th, 1363, when he obtained a pass for many Scots about to stay in England; also for six horsemen. (*Rotuli Scotiae*, i. 875; *Chal. Hist. Dunf.* vol. i. p. 188.) Nothing more is known of the deeds of this Abbot; but he appears to have held the office of Abbot until 1365.

1363.—CONFIRMATION CHARTER OF KING DAVID II. *to the Regality and Burgesses of Dunfermline.*

(*Free Translation of the Charter.*)

“David, by the Grace of God, King of Scots, to all the upright men of his whole land, clergy and laity, Greeting,—Know ye that we, from an inspection of the Charters which the religious men, the Abbot and Convent of the Monastery of Dunfermline, have had from our predecessors, Kings of Scotland, have more fully understood the rights and liberties of their regality, and also of their burghs: We, for the safety of our own soul, and for the souls of all our predecessors and successors, have given and granted, and by this our present Charter, by way of a perpetual declaration, have confirmed to the foresaid religious men, viz., that the burgesses and merchants of the same burghs may lawfully and freely buy and sell in each of their burghs, viz., Dunfermlyne,

Kircaldy, Muskilburgh, and Queensferry; and also in these their burghs in regard to any goods whatsoever, coming from any place whatsoever, and within all the limits, confines, and boundaries of the whole regality of these religious men through the whole of our kingdom, they may justly exercise their trades, as well regarding wool, hides, and skins as regarding other merchandise whatsoever, without impediment from our servants or our burgesses whatsoever: Reserving to ourselves always the Great Customs from wool, hides, and skins, and other merchandise accruing beyond the limits and bounds of the said burghs and aforesaid regality, strongly inhibiting any men, our burgesses, or merchants, from our burghs whatsoever, or any other men, burgesses, or merchants of other burghs whatsoever, from presuming to use in any way the right or power to trade, or exercising the grants in future to the prejudice of the said religious men, or their burgesses or burghs, or to impair our present declaration and confirmation within the boundaries of the regality of the same. In testimony whereof, we have ordered our seal to be attached to our present Charter.—*Witnesses*: The venerable Fathers in Christ, WILLIAM, *Bishop of St. Andrews*; and PATRICK, *Bishop of Brechin*, our *Chancellor*; ROBERT, *Seneschal of Scotland*, our grandson; WILLIAM, *Earl of Douglas*; ROBERT DE ERSKYN, our *Chamberlain*; ARCHIBALD DOUGLAS, and JOHN HERTH KNIGHT.—Given at Edinburgh, the 24th day of October, in the 34th year of our reign” [A.D. 1363]. (Print. *Regist. Dunf.* No. 390, pp. 269, 270.)

THE GRANGE OF GELLALD AND WESTER ROSYTH PORT OR HARBOUR, &c.—The following is a free translation of part of a Charter by David II., granting to the Abbey of Dunfermline the privilege of a port or harbour at either of the foresaid places:—

“David, by the Grace of God, King of Scots, to the whole upright men in the kingdom, Greeting,—Know ye that I have given and granted to God and to the blessed Margaret the Queen, to the Abbot and Monks of Dunfermlyn serving God there, and to serve God there forever, for themselves, their burgesses, and merchants, that they hold a port or harbour at Grange, of Gellald, or at Wester Rosyith, with the consent of the owners thereof, for all sorts of goods and merchandise, as well as wool, hides, and skins; and at the said harbour by the merchants of the same, for carrying, importing, exporting, and weighing, freely, lawfully, as they may see most expedient for themselves—reserving to ourselves always the Great Customs,” &c. (Print. *Regist. Dunf.* No. 891, pp. 270, 271.)

JOHN, *Lord Abbot of Dunfermline*, was present at the *Convention of the Estates* when “the Stewart, the Barons, and malcontents resolved to renounce their associations, and bound themselves to abstain from their confederacies against David II.” (*Fordun*, lib. xvi. c. 27.)

1364.—TRON AND CUSTOMS.—After the receipt of the foregoing Charter, it is probable that a public Tron would be erected, and a table of Customs made for the convenience of the burghers and the primitive *merchants* of that day.

1365.—SAFE-CONDUCT PASS *obtained by the Abbot, &c.*—Abbot John of Balygirnach, along with Sir D. Fleming, received a safe-conduct pass for one company of Scots and six horsemen to England. (*Rotuli Scotiæ*, xiv. 8 ; vol. ii. p. 349.)

1366.—THE PATRONAGE of *St. Giles's Church, Edinburgh*, conferred on the Abbot and Convent of Dunfermline, by the Bishop of Lindisfarne (Holy Island). (*Arnot's Hist. Edin.* p. 206.)

MATHILDA BRUCE, the daughter of King Robert the Bruce, and sister of King David II., died and was interred in Dunfermline Abbey, but whether in the old building, or in the Choir, is not known ; but it is most likely that she was interred in the Choir, near the High Altar, and near the places of sepulture of her father and mother, King Robert and Queen Elizabeth.

1368.—THE CAPELLA ET HOSPITIUM DE ST. LEONARD, *near Dunfermline*, supposed to have been built. The Chapel and Hospital near the "*villa inferior*," or Netherton, on the south, appears from several old writs to have been erected about this period, and dedicated to St. Leonard. There was a St. Leonard's Altar in the Abbey, supported partly from ground-rentals near these buildings. Not a vestige remains of these old erections.

1374.—THE "THREE MILLS OF DUNFERMLYNG" are mentioned in old deeds as early as this year. They were corn-mills of very humble pretensions, and were situated as follows:—A small corn-mill at the Collier Row Port, sometimes called the "Mill Port," at the narrow contraction of the street (top of Bruce Street) ; 2nd, The Abbey Mill, which, until near the end of last century, stood a few feet east of the present-*going* flour-mill in Monastery Street ; 3rd, The Mill of "our Lady Marie," in *villa inferiore*—*i. e.*, lower town, or *Netherton*. The site is still well known, and continues to retain the name of "Lady's Mill." The three mills (in ruins) situate on the west side of the water-conduit in Monastery Street, were built early last century. (See *Annals Dunf.* date 1734.)

1378.—COLDINGHAM PRIORY *Annexed to Dunfermline Abbey*.—In consequence of the great *misrule* and *irregularities* of this Priory, which was held of Durham, King Robert II. withdrew it from Durham

and annexed it to the Abbey of Dunfermline, and appointed a *colony of monks* of Dunfermline to take possession of the Priory, which was accordingly done. (*Vide* Charter in full in *Carr's History of Coldingham*, pp. 327, 328.)

1380.—JOHN, *Lord Abbot of Dunfermline*.—It is not known when this “*John*” was elected and consecrated Lord Abbot of Dunfermline. His name occurs for the first time in a Charter dated 1380. (Print. *Regist. Dunf.* No. 392, p. 272; *Chal. Hist. Dunf.* vol. p. 188.) He was the 21st Abbot of Dunfermline.

ALDECAMBUS.—In the *Register of Dunfermline* of this date, there is a Charter regarding Aldecambus, Coldingham, Chirnside, &c., which begins with “*To all the Sons of Holy Mother Church, John, by permission, Lord Abbot of Dunfermline,*” &c., dated at Dunfermline, 10th March, 1380. (Print. *Regist. Dunf.* No. 392, p. 272.)

1381.—THE VICARAGE OF DUNFERMLINE ABBEY *Confirmed to the Abbot and Convent by Charter from the Cardinal Legate*.—This Charter curiously begins thus:—“*Walter, by the Divine Pity of the Holy Roman Church, Cardinal,*” &c. This Cardinal belonged to the House of Torrie, near Dunfermline. (Print. *Regist. Dunf.* No. 594, p. 413.)

1382.—CUPAR-FIFE *Constituted a Royal Burgh in a Court held at Dunfermline*.—King Robert II., in his Court held at Dunfermline, this year, constituted the town of Cupar a Royal Burgh. (*Barbieri's Hist. Gaz. Fife, &c.*, p. 128.)

1383.—THE TRON AND CUSTOMS *of Dunfermline Arrested by Order of King Robert II.*—The Convent of Dunfermline had, for some time previous to this date, been encroaching on the Great Customs due to the King. He, this year, issued an Order in Council for arresting the Tron and Customs of Dunfermline, and bringing them into his own hands. Shortly afterwards, at the solicitation of the Abbot and monks, the arrestment was removed, with a warning not to encroach on the King's rights again. (Print. *Regist. Dunf.* No. 394, p. 274; *Dal. Mon. Antiq.* p. 21.)

1385.—RICHARD II. *of England, and his Soldiers set Fire to Dunfermline*.—Froissart, referring to this event, says:—“When the

King (Richard II.) and his lords left Edinburgh, they went to Dunfermline, *a tolerably handsome town*, where is a large and fair Abbey of black monks, in which the Kings of Scotland have been accustomed to be buried. The King was lodged in the Abbey; but, after his departure, the army seized it and *burnt* both that and *the town*." (*Frois. Chron.* vol. vii. pp. 68, 69.)

Hume, in his *History of England*, mentions that Richard II., in 1385, reduced Edinburgh to ashes, and treated in the same manner Perth, Dundee, and other places in the low countries; and that when he was advised to march towards the West Coast to await the return of the Scots (who had entered England by the west), his impatience to be in England prevailed, and he carried back his army. Some authors refuse to admit that Richard went to Dunfermline; for instance, Guthrie, in his *History of Scotland*, takes notice of the burning of Edinburgh in 1385, but says, "that though urged to carry the war beyond the Forth, he refused." (Vide *Fernie's Hist. Dunf.* pp. 11, 132, 133.)

1386.—THE VICARAGE OF DUNFERMLINE CHURCH.—The Vicarage of the Conventual Church of Dunfermline, which had been bestowed on the Abbot and Convent, was in 1386 confirmed by Charter from Cuthbert, Cardinal Wardlaw, 15th December. (*Print. Regist. Dunf.* No. 574, pp. 413, 414.)

1388.—CHARTER from JOHN, *Lord Abbot of Dunfermline*, to Lord John Lyon of Fothros, regarding certain properties and privileges relative to Mills, Fishings, Warrens, &c. (*Regist. de Dunf.* No. 393, p. 273.)

1389.—KING ROBERT II. *and the Truce*.—This year King Robert II., and a retinue of his nobility, met with the Ambassadors of England and France at Dunfermline to renew the truce. (*Fordun*, vol. ii. p. 415.)

1390.—ST. JOHN'S CHAPEL, GARVOCK-terra.—It is not known by whom or when this Chapel was erected. It is alluded to in some old deeds, which refer to 1390. Its site is still to be traced at *Chapel Well*, one-and-a-quarter miles east of Dunfermline. (*Register of Dunfermline* p. 586; *MS. Registered Charters*, Register Office, Edinburgh.)

NAMES COMMON IN DUNFERMLINE IN 1390.—In several old Writs the following names occur :—*Craufurd, Gilbert, Lindsay, Braidwood, Smyth, Spital, Henrysone, Wellwode, Wardlaw, Forestar, Barrowman, Scot, Trumbul, Morton, Wilson, Coupar, Walcar, Davieson, Dempster*; and there appear to have been the *Weavers, Litsters, Wrights, Masons, Tailzers, Fullers, Brewsters*, and other minor trades. The High Street was known as the "*Hie-gait*," and Bruce Street as the "*Colzier-rawe*," &c.

1393.—JOHN, *Lord Abbot of Dunfermline*, granted by Charter to William Scot, the lands of Balweary, in the Viceroyalty of Fife, dated at Dunfermline 13th June, 1393. (Printed *Register of Dunfermline*, No. 397, p. 277.)

1394.—KING JAMES I. BORN IN DUNFERMLINE.—James I. of Scotland, son of Robert III. and his consort, the Queen Annabella Drummond, was born in the Palace of Dunfermline, in July, 1394 (and in the 37th year of their marriage), regarding which Winton says—

"Oure King Jamys in Scotland syne,
That yhere wes born in Dunfermlyn," &c.

(*Wynton's Orygynale Cronikil*, vol. i. pp. 23, 24.)

(Vide *Chalmers's Lives of Eminent Scotsmen*; *Chal. Hist. Dunf.* vol. ii. p. 263.)

1395.—ALDERMEN OF DUNFERMLINE.—It is not known *when* or by *whom* the title of "Alderman" was conferred on the Chief Magistrate of the Burgh. The title occurs for the *first time* under date 1395, in a Charter in the *Register of Dunfermline*, No. 336, p. 276. (*See following Charter.*) It would appear from several Charters, that the designation of "Alderman" was abandoned some time before the middle of the following century, when the title of "Provost" came into use. Still, *Alderman* is used as a designation, applied apparently to the Chief or Senior Bailie as late as the year 1507. (*See also An. Dunf.* date 1176.) Perhaps, Gillebridus acted as Chief Magistrate at this period.

INDENTURE or CHARTER from JOHN, *Abbot of Dunfermline*, to the *Alderman and Community of Dunfermline*.—The following is a free translation of "The Indenture":—

"This Indenture, made at Dunfermline on the tenth day of the month of

October, in the year of our Lord, 1395, between the venerable father, John, Abbot of the Monastery of Dunfermline and its Convent, on the one side, and the Alderman and Community of the Burgh of Dunfermline on the other side, fully testifies that the said lords, the Abbot and Convent have let, and in farm have demitted, forever to the foresaid Alderman and Community all the revenues of the said burgh belonging to their treasury, with the small customs, stallages, and court receipts, and the whole burgh in full freedom, with all their conveniences, rights, privileges, and easements whatsoever, that belong to the same burgh, or that may belong in any way in future, as freely in all things, and through all things as any burghs of our lord the King hold, have, or possess, in fee-farm, any burgh in the kingdom of our said lord the King,—reserving to the said lords, the Abbot and Convent, the lands purchased, or to be purchased, in the said burgh, through the treasurer by annual payments due to the Monastery from the different lands of the said burgh: And for correction of the bailies, as often as they, or any one of them, may have failed in their legal duties, or in administering or executing justice, for which concessions, indeed, granted above, the foresaid Alderman and Community shall pay annually and forever to the religious men mentioned, thirteen marks of the usual money, at the four ordinary terms of the year, by equal portions, without delay, cavil, guile, or evil intent: And if at or on any of the terms noted above, they should happen to fail to pay the prescribed sum according to the grant, in part or in whole, all their special property and their possessions, according to the will of the foresaid religious men, will have to be seized, taken, and distributed, until full satisfaction be made to them in regard to the said sum for losses and expenses, if the former participant lords, the religious men, may have sustained or incurred any, by reason of the payment formerly enjoyed not having been made in any of the terms noted before, according to the grant.—In testimony of all which the common seal of the Burgh of Dunfermline is attached to the part of this indenture remaining in the hands of the religious men, the Lord Abbot and Convent; but to the other remanent part for the foresaid Alderman and Community, the common seal of the Chapter of the foresaid religious men is attached on the day, in the year and place stated above.” (*Regist. Dunf.* No. 396, p. 276.)

FIRST SEAL OF THE BURGH OF DUNFERMLINE.—It is not known when the Burgh of Dunfermline first made use of the Seal to affix to their legal documents. Before 1395 the Seals of the Regality Court and the Chapter of the Abbey appear to have been the only Seals used. But *now*, by the preceding indenture between the Abbot, &c., and the Alderman and Community of the Burgh, the Abbot and Conventual Brethren demit in favour of the aforesaid Alderman and Community the whole revenue payable to them by the Burgh, with the customs, stallages, profits, fines, annual payments of lands, &c. A Seal for the use of the Burgh to legalise these documents and proceedings would now be absolutely necessary; and we fix the date of the *first Seal of the Burgh*, at the time such important privileges, &c., were conferred upon it in 1395, immediately after the receipt of the preceding Abbey Charter. The engraving on the following page is

taken from a wax impression of the oldest known Seal of the Burgh. It is rude, and in a mutilated condition, and is appended to a Pitfirrane Charter, dated between 1500 and 1523, as shown in the Charter-chest of Pitfirrane.

From this fragment of the Burgh Seal, it will be seen that the central figure is the representation of Malcolm Canmore's Tower on Tower Hill, Dunfermline, supported by a lion-rampant on each side



of it (the same as is in use at the present day on the Burgh Seal). The legend round the circumference of this Seal has disappeared, but it may be restored as follows :—

“S' COMMUNE' CIVITATIS' DE' DVNFERMLING”

—that is, “*The Common Seal of the City of Dunfermline* ; or,

“S' COMMUNITATIS' DE' DVNFERMLING”

—viz., “*The Seal of the Community of Dunfermline.*” Probably this is the proper restoration of the words and their rendering. The Tower on this Seal, being the oldest known representation of Canmore's Tower, is of itself interesting, because the greater part of the Old Tower may have been standing in 1395, and it may therefore be taken as an exact, although rude, appearance of the east gable of the renowned Tower. (See *Chalmers's History of Dunfermline*, vol. ii. pp. 39, 40, 50, 51.)

1396.—THE TOWN PORTS.—These Ports, which appear to have

been six in number, were probably erected *immediately* after the Burgh had obtained such an important Charter from the Abbot. The West Port (see *Annals Dunf.* date 1327) is the first-mentioned Port on record; but, as it was a small one—a kind of postern yett—it would be erected in the first instance as a barrier between the Abbey and the Burgh. In later times it was known as “*The Wee Pend.*” Burgh Ports were erected not for defence, but for the protection of burghal rights, receipt of tolls, dues, &c., although they would do for a slight defence when necessary. These ports were situated at the following places:—

1. *The Mill, or Collieraw Port*..... Top of Bruce Street.
2. *The Rottenraw Port* Near top of S. Chapel Street.
3. *The Crosswynd Port*..... Top of Crosswynd.
4. *East Port* Near the east of High Street.
5. *Tolbooth Port*..... Foot of Bruce Street.
6. *West Port* Middle of St. Catherine's Wynd.

And we suspect there would be a 7th at the narrow bent pass, at the east end of the May Gate. The Burgh then, as will be understood by the site of the Ports, was of small extent; the whole of the houses and “back-yards” were included in a sort of rectangular boundary line of 1000 yards, with a probable population of 700. Tolls were collected at the Ports, and taken to the clerk at the Booth (a kind of small shop), for entering in his collecting-book—hence the name of *Toll-booth*; and if the *booth* was connected with a prison, the prison, through course of time, was called the “*Tolbooth.*”

THE MARKET CROSS of Dunfermline was erected about this period. (See *Annals Dunf.* date 1499.)

1397.—COMMISSIONERS MEET AT DUNFERMLINE *regarding the Breach of Truce which was Concluded in 1389.*—Robert III. of Scotland, and Henry VI. of England, charged each other with a breach of the Truce concluded in Picardy, France, in 1389. They agree that their differences shall be settled by Commissioners, mutually chosen, “to which end John Shipene and Sir William Elmham met at Dunfermline, on the 2nd October, in the year 1397 (*where the Court then resided*), with William Stewart of Jedburgh, Sir John de Ramorgeny, Adam Forrester, and Patrick de Lumley—King Robert's Commissioners. They came to the following resolution, viz., that the Commissioners again meet on the 10th March following, at Redenburn,

Carham, or Hawdenstant." (*Maitland's Hist. Scot.* vol. i. p. 570; *Henry's Hist. Brit.* vol. vii. p. 350.)

1399.—JOHN DE TORRY, appears for the *first time* in a Charter of this date. It is not known when he was elected and consecrated Lord Abbot. He was the 22nd Abbot of Dunfermline.

END OF THE FOURTEENTH CENTURY.

M C C C C I.

(BEGINNING OF THE FIFTEENTH CENTURY.)

ANNALS OF DUNFERMLINE.—(CONTINUED.)

1401.—DUNFERMLINE ABBEY AND BURGH.—John Wardlaw, of Torry, was Abbot of Dunfermline. There were about 45 monks in the Abbey, and at least 12 other officials connected with its “domestic economy.” The population within the walls of the Abbey was about 60; the population of the Burgh, about 1200. It would appear that there were smiths, weavers, plumbers, slaters, masons, wrights, tailors, shoe and clog makers, bakers, fleshers, fishmongers, glovers, spurriers, &c., in the Burgh at this period.

1403.—ROYAL INTERMENT IN THE ABBEY.—Queen Annabella Drummond, consort of King Robert III., died at Inverkeithing, and was interred in “*haly sepulture*” in the Abbey of Dunfermline, but whether in the original building or in the Choir is not known. This was the last of the Royal Interments at Dunfermline, excepting the infant son of James VI. in 1602.—For list of Royal Interments, see *Appendix H.* (*Chambers’s Gaz. Scot.* pp. 584, 585; *Chal. Hist. Dunf.* vol. i. p. 137; vol. ii. p. 242.)

Note.—Robert III., husband of Annabella, gave a gift of the whole revenue belonging to St. Leonard’s Chapel and Hospital at Lanark, in 1393, to Sir John Dalziel, upon condition that he and his heirs should cause say three masses every week—“*Pro salute Domini Regis et Annabellæ Reginae proliumque eorum*”—viz., three masses “*for the salvation of our lord the King, and Annabella the Queen, and their offspring.*” (*Chambers’s Gaz. Scot.* p. 689.)

1404.—JOHN, *Lord Abbot, and Safe-Conduct Pass to England.*—John de Torry, Lord Abbot of Dunfermline, “obtained a Safe-conduct Pass from Henry IV. of England, with Sir Richard Comyn and six

horsemen," dated at Westminster, 20th March, 1404. (*Chal. Hist. Dunf.* vol. i. p. 189.)

1409.—DUNFERMLINE MONKS' VESTMENTS.—The monks of Dumfermline represent to the Abbot the great rise in the prices of vestments. John de Torry, Lord Abbot, after a full consideration of the matter, agrees to allow each monk in future 40s. of the current money of the realm annually. (Print. *Regist. Dunf.* No. 399, p. 279; *Dal. Mon. Antiq.* p. 15; *Chal. Hist. Dunf.* vol. i. p. 214, &c.)

JOHN OF TORRY (WARDLAW), *Lord Abbot of Dunfermline*, appears to have been indisposed for several years about this period (1409-1413). It has also been supposed that John Wardlaw of Torry, died in 1409, and that a now unknown Abbot was then elected, and was in office until 1413; but the *Registrum de Dunfermlyn* makes no mention of this.

1414.—WILLIAM DE SANCTO ANDREA, *Lord Abbot of Dunfermline*.—It is not known when William of St. Andrews was elected and consecrated Lord Abbot of Dumfermline. His name for the *first time* appears in a Charter of date 1414. He was the 23rd Abbot of Dunfermline. (Print. *Regist. Dunf.* No. 401, pp. 280, 281, 282; *Chal. Hist. Dunf.* vol. i. p. 180.)

1419.—ROBERT STUART, *Duke of Albany, Earl of Fife, and Regent of Scotland*, died in 1419, and was buried in the Abbey of Dunfermline. (*Heron's Hist. Scot.* vol. ii. p. 206; *Chal. Hist. Dunf.* vol. i. p. 133.)

SEISEN.—The earliest notice of *Seisen*, in connection with the Abbey, is to be found in a Charter in the *Register of Dunfermline* of date, 23rd March, 1419. (Print. *Regist. Dunf.* No. 402, p. 281, 282; *Dal. Mon. Antiq.* p. 62.)

1423.—WILLIAM BROWN, *the Learned and Eminent Theologian*.—William Brown, of the Abbey of Dunfermline, "strenuously opposed the election of William Drax to be Prior of Coldingham, but was unsuccessful." (*Carr's Hist. of Coldingham*, p. 285; *Chalmers's Hist. Dunf.* vol. i. p. 240.) Drax, a man of questionable virtue, had raised a process against William Brown, Robert Bowmaker, and Stephen Bryce, "*monks of Dunfermling*."

1425.—PROCESS OF LAW SERVED ON THREE MONKS AT DUNFERMLINE.—William Drax took action at law against *William Brown, Robert Bowmaker, and Stephen Bryce*, monks of Dunfermline, for opposing him in the Priorate of Coldingham. (*Carr's Hist. of Coldingham*, p. 285; and *MS. Deeds in the Advo. Lib. Edin.*)

1426.—DAVID I., "*A sair Saint to the Crown.*"—James I. visited Dunfermline this year, just after his long captivity of 19 years in England. He entered the Abbey, and, on the tomb of King David being pointed out to him, remarked that "*David wes ane soir sanct for the Crown.*" James I. at the time was low in his finances; and, no doubt, the lavish expenditure of Crown money, &c., made by David I. on cathedrals, abbeys, and religious houses, would come to his remembrance, and hence his often-quoted remark. (*Boece's Chronicles, by Ballenden*, lib. xii. ch. 17.)

1427.—WILLIAM OF ST. ANDREWS, *Lord Abbot of Dunfermline*, died. (*General Allan's MSS.*)

LORD ABBOT OF DUNFERMLINE.—*Andrew de Kircaldy* was elected and consecrated Abbot of Dunfermline on 13th September, 1427. (*General Allan's MSS.*)

1428.—KING JAMES I. IN DUNFERMLINE.—Several Charters were granted by James I., and dated from Dunfermline, in December, 1428. One of them under the Great Seal, "whereby, with consent of the burgesses and merchants of Edinburgh, and in augmentation of the fabric and reparation of the Port of Leith," certain tolls are authorised to be uplifted of all ships and boats entering therein; dated Dunfermline, 31st December, 1428. (*Marwick's Edin. Burgh Records*, p. 323.)

1429.—MALPRACTICES IN THE PRIORY OF URQUHART.—There are several letters, writs, &c., of admonition in the *Register of Dunfermline*, at this period, from the Abbot of Dunfermline, regarding certain malpractices and irregularities which had recently arisen in the Priory of Urquhart, which was under the jurisdiction of Dunfermline Abbey. (*Vide Regist. de Dunf.* pp. 282-284.)

1432.—ARCHERY.—Agreeably to the Act of Estates, Dunfermline established "bow-butts" adjacent to the *villa inferior* (Nethertown),

“for the practice of archery,” and “set aside the Butt-acre for that purpose.” The Butts are mentioned in Charter 443 of *Registrum de Dunfermlyn*. (See *Annals of Dunfermline*, dates 1455 and 1526.)

1435.—THE BARONY OF ROSYTHE, four miles south of Dunfermline, was purchased, about this period, by Sir David Stewart. (*Chal. Hist. Dunf.* vol. i. p. 422.)

1436.—DUNFERMLINE, *along with other Towns, declared to be incapable of protecting Royalty*.—After the murder of James I. at Perth this year, it was declared that “neither Perth, Stirling, Scone, or *Dunfermline*, had the power of protecting royalty against the designs of the nobility,” and hence Edinburgh and its Castle were selected as the future place of residence for the Royal Families of Scotland. It was in consequence of this “declaration and act” that Edinburgh became the *metropolis of Scotland*—1436-1437. (*Chal. Gaz. Scot.* art. “*Stirling*,” p. 957, &c.)

1437.—A CHARTER of this date is the *first one* in the *Register of Dunfermline* in the Scotch language, and, as it is a very early specimen, we give it in full :—

*Contract between the Abbot and Convent of Dunfermline and David Hacket,
as to the Lands of Pitfirrane.*

“This is y^e decret gevyn and deliverit at Dunfermlyn y^e last day of y^e moneth of Julii, y^e zher of our Lord a thousand four hundreth thretti and sevyn. Be us Robert of Euanston of Drummy. John of Cockburn of torry knyght. James pcle of y^t ilke. Willyhame of glen. And Willyhame of Walwod.

“Of y^e debait and controversary movit betwixt a venerabill fadir in crist Androw be y^e grace of God Abbot of Dunfermlyn and y^e convent of yat ilke on a part. And David hacet of lunnennenon y^e tothir part belangand y^e landis of petfuran, w^t. pertinents. In y^e fyrst be cause we fand y^t y^e oxgang of land of y^e chemis pertain and to y^e said Abbot and Convent wes less na y^e westir oxgang of land and chemis of y^e said David. And for the y^e thrid par of y^e Ward be north hauf yat ilke chemis. We haue deliviret to y^e said Abbot and convent als mekil land liand on the south hauf y^{er} oxgang safand a gate liang betuix of fourty fute brede y^e qwhilk land to yam deliverit is of quantite tua acris thre rude and syften fall in y^e hale. Alsua we decret and ordainis y^t y^e gate liand betuix y^e said Davidis orchard and his westir oxgang extendand fra y^e chemy of the said Abbot and convent to y^e gate liand be north y^e herber hill be comon to baith y^e partes, and yat it be threttie fut brad sanfand y^e yhate betuix y^e bern and y^e biir of y^e said David y^e qwhilk sal remain of y^e samyn quantitie yat it is now of y^e qwhilk threttie fute yar sel be ten fute of y^e rynryg of y^e Abbot and y^e convent, and twentie fute of ye rynryg of y^e said David f^t. it pas y^e bern and y^e biir northwards to y^e gate extendand to y^e herber hill.

Allsua y^e land liand betuix y^e estir oxgang and y^e orchard of y^e said Dauid and y^e march of cauil comon to bath y^e parts. Alsua bath y^e partyes sel kepe lauchful stent and noth exceed it. Alsua yat gif ony rynryg be less yan it aucht to be it sel be amendit at y^e sicht of men of knowlage. And yai sel kepe y^e wateris lauchfully unskathand uthir. Alsua nane sell pind uthir unlauchfully.—In wites of yis decret and diliguans y^e sell of y^e said Robert of leuenson. John of Cokburn Knychts. James of pcle and y^e chepter of Dunfermlyn and y^e sell of y^e said Dauid haket interchangeabili ar to put dai and plas be for said.”

Lumphinman, here referred to, is eight miles north-east of Dunfermline.

ANDREW, *Lord Abbot of Dunfermline*.—It is not known when *Andrew* was elected and consecrated Lord Abbot of Dunfermline. He appears for the *first time* in the *Register of Dunfermline*, in a Charter dated July, 1437. He was the 24th Abbot of Dunfermline.

THE LANDS OF CLUNY fell into the hands of the Abbot and Convent of Dunfermline by the forfeiture of Murdac, Earl of Fife, and were given by them to David Stewart, of Rossyth.

1439.—GREAT FAMINE AND PEST SEVERELY FELT AT DUNFERMLINE.—A great famine this year prevailed all over Scotland, and was severely felt in Dunfermline and its vicinity. Lindsay, in his *Chronicle*, alluding to it, says—“Thair raise ane great dearthe of victuallis within the realm, pairtly because the labouraris of the ground might not sow nor win the cornes, throw the tumultis and cumberis in the countrie, and pairtly, quilk is most apparentlie to be treu, was the verie wraith and ire of God, to cause us to know our selffis, and throwe that scourg to provock us to amendment of lyfe. Thair rang also at thys time ane terrible pest in the countrie, for all men that war affected thairwith dyed that same day he tuik it bot ony remedie or help.” (*Lind. Chron. Scot.* vol i. pp. 23, 24; *Chal. Hist. Dunf.* vol. ii. p. 262, &c.)

1440.—THE PROTEST OF THE MONKS OF DUNFERMLINE *and the Town of Perth*.—The Monks of Dunfermline, in an agreement between their Abbey and the Town of Perth, protested that they did not relinquish special general emoluments, offerings of wax, money, horses, and other mortuaries pertaining to funerals. (*Print. Regist. Dunf.* Nos. 413-417, pp. 291-300; *Dal. Mon. An.* p. 27.)

PERTH.—There are various Charters, &c., in the *Register of Dunfermline* relative to Dunfermline Abbey possessions, privileges, &c., in Perth. *Three* of these Charters, or Writs, were granted in the summer

of 1440, viz., on May 20th, 1440, on June 9th, 1440, and on June 14th, 1440, which were confirmed by the Prior of St. Andrews (in the absence of the Bishop) on September 1st, 1440. (*Print. Regist. Dunf.* pp. 291-299; Nos. of Charter, 413, 414, 415; and Confirmation Charter, No. 416.)

A VICAR'S PENSION.—It is mentioned in a Writ or Charter of this date, in the *Register of Dunfermline*, that the Pension given by them to their vicars was 35 merks, with wine, bread, and wax. (*Print. Regist. Dunf.* Nos. 413, 414, &c., p. 291, 295; *Dal. Mon. An.* p. 35.)

1441.—CONSECRATION OF THE NEWLY-ELECTED BISHOP OF DUNKELD in *Dunfermline Abbey*.—"James Bruce, son of Sir Robert Bruce, of Clackmannan, whom King David II. calls his *beloved cousin*, was consecrated Bishop of Dunkeld in Dunfermline Abbey." (*Crawford's Officers of State*, p. 34; *Chal. Hist. Dunf.* vol. i. p. 266.)

1442.—THE LORD ABBOT OF DUNFERMLINE *takes the Precedence of other Abbots*.—"In a Writ, dated 8th February, 1442, the Abbot of Dunfermline takes precedence of the other Abbots who are witnesses to it—viz., Aberborthick, Cambuskenneth, Inchcolm, and Culross, *in the order of signing*." (Vide *Thompson's Acts of Parliament*, vol. ii. p. 58; *Chal. Hist. Dunf.* vol. i. p. 190.) This precedence probably arose from Dunfermline Abbey being the *senior Abbacie*.

1444.—"ANDREW OF KIRCALDY," *Lord Abbot of Dunfermline*, died April, 1444. (*Gen. Allan's MSS.*)

1445.—RICHARD DE BOTHEUL, *Lord Abbot of Dunfermline*.—It is not known when Richard de Botheul was elected and consecrated Lord Abbot of Dunfermline. He is for the first time noticed in a Charter, dated January, 1445. (*Wilk. Concil.*; *Chal. Hist. Dunf.* vol. i. p. 190. See also *Annals*, date 1472.)

1448.—THE ABBEY REPAIRING—*The Body of a Child Found*.—Bocce, in his *History of Scotland*, notes, that in "this yeare, while pulling down the royall wallis at Dunfermling, the bodie of ane young chyld was found in ane heap of leid, rompled up in Sandill, als fresch and vncurruped, and als weill in cullor as the fyrst hour it was buried. This was judged of thame that had curiositic of old antiquities, to be

that some of Queine Margaret, quha deceist in his infancie." (*Hect. Boece's Hist. Scot.* date 1448; *Lindsay's Chron. Scot.* vol. i. pp. 61, 62; *Chamb. Gaz. Scot.* art. "Dunfermline," &c.)

SACRIST OF DUNFERMLINE ABBEY.—William de Boyis, one of the monks of the Abbey, held the office of *Sacrist* early in the year 1448. He afterwards became *Prior* of the Priories of Pluscardine and Urquhart.

PRIOR AND SUB-PRIOR OF DUNFERMLINE ABBEY.—In the same Charter (Print. *Regist. Dunf.* No. 424, p. 309) *Richard* is mentioned and is designated as *Prior and Sub-Prior of Dunfermline Abbey*.

PROVOST OF DUNFERMLINE.—A Charter in the *Register of Dunfermline* mentions the name of John Wright, *Præpositus*, or Provost of Dunfermline, in 1448. (Print. *Regist. Dunf.* No. 424, p. 305.) This appears to be the earliest notice of a Provost of Dunfermline on record. In the same Charter Thomas Bra and Thomas Chepman are mentioned as being the *Bailies*; and John Bothwell and John Cupir as *Burgesses*.

THE ABBEY OF DUNFERMLINE *empowered to Repledge Lands, Inhabitants, &c.*—In a Writ of this date, in the *Register of Dunfermline*, the Abbot Richard "empowers the Abbey to repledge any of the inhabitants on the lands of Luscreviot and Dollar which belonged to it, detained by his courts, to the courts of regality." (*Vide* Print. *Regist. Dunf.* Nos. 427, 428, pp. 312, 313.)

DUNFERMLINE ABBEY TO BE HELD IN VENERATION.—James II. declares in a Charter, "the Abbey of Dunfermline was a place to be held in the highest veneration, in consequence of many of the bodies of his progenitors, Kings of Scotland, being interred in it." (*Dal. Mon. Antiq.* p. 51.)

1449.—SITE OF ST. MARGARET'S ALTAR IN DUNFERMLINE ABBEY.—In a Writ of date 1449, there is the following entry:—

"Istud est Rentale ad altare beate Margarete Regine situatum in Ecclesia parochiali de Dunfermlyn ex parte australi ejusdem ecclesie factum xx·vii^o die mensis Junii anno domini 1449 et habitum ex vero conquestu domini Johannis Willelmi tunc temporis capellani domini nostri Regis ex parte bone memorie Cristiane de Broyis." (*Vide General Hutton's Collection MS. Charters, Advo. Library, Edin.* p. 121.)

That is—

"The rental made at the altar of the blessed Margaret, the Queen, situated in the parochial church of Dunfermline, *on the south side of the same church* (27th June, 1449), and derived from the real property of Mr. John Williams,

at that time chaplain to our lord the King, on the part of Christian de Brosis of blessed memory."

From this entry, it is evident that St. Margaret's Altar was situated in the Parochial Church (the Abbey) and in the south side of it; but whether in the original building (the "Auld Kirk") or in the Choir, is not known.

REPLEDGING OF MEN BELONGING TO THE ABBEY.—Any of the men on the territories of the Abbey committing a crime could be repledged from the supreme criminal judges of the kingdom, and be brought to trial at the Abbot's courts, by virtue of a Charter granted about this period. (*Dal. Mon. Antiq.* p. 19.)

THE MONASTERY AND COURTS OF LAW.—It is mentioned in a Charter in the *Register of Dunfermline*, of date 1449, that "the Monastery was exempted from attendance at courts of law, which was a common burden on other subjects. (Print. *Regist. Dunf.* No. 427, p. 312; *Dal. Mon. Ant.* p. 22.)

1450.—KIRKCALDY.—The privileges and immunities of Kirkcaldy were, on the 20th January, 1450, disposed by Richard, Abbot of Dunfermline, and the Convent, to the Bailies and the Council of the Burgh of Kirkcaldy, by an indenture made betwixt them. (Print. *Regist. Dunf.* No. 432, pp. 318, 319; *vide* also pp. 269, 270.) Under date 1363 of *Annals*, it is shown that the Burgh of Kirkcaldy was then given to the Abbey of Dunfermline by King David II. Kirkcaldy had therefore been under the Abbey rule about 87 years.

CONFIRMATION CHARTER BY KING JAMES II. TO DUNFERMLINE ABBEY.—The following is the last of the great Regal Confirmation Charters made in favour of the Abbey, in the *Register of Dunfermline*, by James II., dated 22nd March, 1450; and as it contains the *last* account of the Abbey possessions and privileges to date 1450, a free translation may prove acceptable to the reader:—

"James, by the grace of God, King of Scots, to all honest men of the whole kingdom, clergy and laity, greeting,—Though, indeed, we are bound to give the utmost heed to the quiet and tranquillity of all in our kingdom, who belong to the order of regulars, when the pious majesty of royal excellence requires it, or a feeling of glowing charity demands it, *we ought more especially and watchfully to provide, with our usual foresight, for the stability and peace of our Monastery of Dunfermline, when we reflect how much and with what special veneration that place deserves to be regarded by us, in which not only the most sacred pledges of our most renowned and most glorious progenitor, the blessed*

Margaret queen, rests in venerable repose; but where also so many of the bodies of our ancestors, Kings of Scotland, lie most honourably entombed. We are therefore moved, and not without just cause, with a solicitude so to act, that the tranquillity, peace, and freedom of the said Monastery may be secured, and that it may not be hereafter harassed by the disturbing influence of any fluctuating affairs, but enjoy its possessions, as we earnestly desire, in quiet and perpetual prosperity: And that this our desire may become public, know ye that we have approved, ratified, and, by this our present Charter, confirmed, all and every the grants, donations, incorporations, annexations, exonerations, declarations, renovations, contracts, and all and every the things underwritten, made and granted to the said Monastery of Dunfermline, to the Abbot and Convent of the same, and to their successors, viz.: The gifts of *King MALCOLM the First* [III. ?] and his Queen, the blessed Margaret, which, being enumerated, are these—Parcy, Blacklaw, Pitbauchly, Pitcorthy, Pitliver, Bolgy, the Shire of Kirkaldy, Inveresk the Lesser: The gifts of *King DUNCAN*, the two villas called Luscar: The gifts of *King EDGAR*, the Shire of Gellald: The gifts of *King RTHELREDE*, Hailes: The gifts of *King ALEXANDER the First*, Primrose; the Shire of Gaitmilk, with the pertinents: The gifts of *Queen SIBILLA*, Beath: The gifts of the most excellent *King DAVID the First*, Dunfermline on this side the water on which the Monastery is situated; Kinghorn, lying nearest to Dunfermline (Burntisland), with its appendages; Fod, the greater Inveresk, with its mill and fishing; Carbarrin, and the Church of Inveresk; Wemoth, with its right divisions; also, Fothris, near St. Andrews, with its divisions; Pityhochir (Pettycur?) and the Shire of Newburn, with its appendages; Balvaird and Balchristie, with their divisions; a mansion in Berwick; another in Roxburgh; a third in Haddington; a fourth in Edinburgh; a fifth in Linlithgow; a sixth in Stirling; and, in the same town, two churches, and a carucate of land adjacent to the Church of Stirling (now called Southfield); and all the tithes of our lordships in fruits and animals, and in fishes and also in money; and the mansions of Roger the presbyter; a net and a-half; and a mansion in the burgh of Perth, and the church of the same place, and also the chapel of the Castle, and a mansion belonging to the said church; the eighth part of all the fines and profits of Fife and Fothrik; and that the Abbots and monks of the said Monastery have a right, in the Forest of Clackmannan, to all things necessary for their own, and their men's fire and buildings; also of the seals which shall be taken at Kinghorn after being tithed, let them have every seventh; and in Berwick the tract of Ardstell, and all that justly pertains to it; and no poind must be taken of the land or men of the same Monastery, save for their own proper obligations; and that there be justly restored to the said Abbey all their Cumirlauch, with all their money, wheresoever they may be found; and that they may have all their own men, with all their money, in whosesoever land they may be on when these were granted; and that the said Abbot and Convent have, through the whole Kingdom of Scotland, exemption from toll on everything which they may have sold for their use; and that they have the Passage and Ship of Inverkeithing, and a certain fishing at Perth, freely and quietly: The gifts of *King MALCOLM the Second* [IV. ?]—Masterton, with its right divisions; and twenty-three acres of land, and a certain meadow near Dunfermline; and whatever whale which shall happen to be stranded or taken in Scotland, let there remain with the said Monastery the whole head, save the tongue, and the half of the blood of all the whales which are taken between the Forth and Tay, for light before the altars of the Church of Dun-

fermline ; and that all the men of the said Abbey be free from working at bridges and castles, and other works ; and the Church of the Holy Trinity of Dunkeld, with the whole lands belonging to it, and with its proper pertinents ; and one toft in Edinburgh, which Robert de Lundoniis had ; and an entire toft, with a croft, in the town of Clackmannan : The donation of *King* WILLIAM, the rent of 100 Shillings out of the revenue of the burgh of Edinburgh, which he gave on the day of his brother King Malcolm's burial, and twenty acres of land : The gifts of *King* ALEXANDER *the Second*—the Shire of Dollar, by its right divisions, in free forest ; and the lands of Gask, and the lands of Smeton, near Musselburgh ; and the lands of Beath-Waldefe, and of West Beath : From the donation of *King* ROBERT *the First*—the Ferry-field near Inverkeithing, with its pertinent ; Coketam, with the new great custom, as well of the burghs of Dunfermline, Kirkcaldy, Musselburgh, and the Queensferry, as of all their other lands within the Kingdom of Scotland, besides five merks sterling, to be received yearly out of the revenues of the burgh of Inverkeithing, by the hands of the bailies of the said burgh. And all the things above mentioned, which, by our good ancestors, King Malcolm and blessed Queen Margaret, by King Duncan, by King Edgar, by Ethelred his brother, by King Alexander, by Queen Sibilla, by King David, by King Malcolm, by King William, and by King Robert, have been given, granted, and confirmed, as in their authentic documents are contained, to the Church and Monastery of the Holy Trinity, and of the most blessed Queen Margaret, of Dunfermline, we, with the like fulness and entireness, concede to the foresaid Church and Monastery, Abbot and brethren, there serving and hereafter to serve God, and confirm to them, to be held for ever entire and undiminished : And that they may rejoice in having found the fruit of new favour in the eyes of our majesty, we grant the lands of Ardlovy, with the pertinents lying within the town of Kinross, which, when we were in our minority, we freely conceded and granted to the venerable father in Christ, Richard, Abbot of the foresaid Monastery, for founding a chaplainry in the said Church : And by these presents, we concede and grant them anew to the same ; and we have incorporated and annexed them, as by the tenor of these presents we do annex them, to the regality of the foresaid Monastery for ever, with exception from compearing or making suit in service in our Sheriff Courts of Fife and Clackmannan, on account of their lands of Luscrevyoth and Dollar : Also the declaration, which we have prudently made, in favour of the said Abbot and Monastery, concerning the receipt of the eighth penny of our gains of Fife and Fothrik : Also, the renovation regarding the repledging of the men of their regality, and of those inhabiting the said lands of Luscrevyoth and Dollar, from the courts of all justiciars, chamberlains, sheriffs, provosts, bailies, and officers whatsoever, which concession, donation, incorporation, annexation, exoneration, declaration, and revocation, as in their authentic letters, sealed with our seal, in each and every point and article of them, we do indeed, by the special munificence of our serene highness, and with our certain knowledge, for ourselves and our successors for ever, renew, approve, ratify, and freely confirm : And also to the said Monastery, in the form and effect in which we on another occasion conceded and gave them, we do likewise anew, by these presents, concede and grant them : And, besides, we do providently wish them, and the letters made to the said Monastery upon the donation of the same, to continue in full force, as if they had been granted or made by us upon the day of the date of these presents, notwithstanding whatsoever revocation may have been made

by us in time past : And we desire, and by these presents command, that our foresaid donations and grants be preserved unimpaired in all time to come, in the form and effect in which we gave them to the said Abbey : Likewise, the contract entered into between the said Abbot and Convent, and the Provost, bailies, and community of our burgh of Perth, regarding the perpetual rebuilding, upholding, repairing, and furnishing of the ornaments and vestments of the choir of the church of the foresaid burgh ; also the obligation of the said Provost and their successors for ever, made and sealed with the common seal of the said burgh (of Perth), and the resignation or renunciation made by George, Lord of Lesly, of the lands of Balvaire, in the hands of the said Abbot, as lord superior of the same, as is more fully contained in the letters of resignation or renunciation executed thereupon, we do for ourselves, our heirs and successors, approve, ratify, and for ever confirm : The said Monastery, and Abbot, and Convent of the same, and their successors, to hold and have all the aforesaid for ever, as freely, quietly, fully, entirely, honourably, well, and peaceably, with all and every their liberties, commodities, privileges, and pertinents whatsoever, as the charters, letters, muniments, and evidence executed, as the aforesaid more fully bear and testify.—In testimony whereof, we have commanded our great seal to be appended to the present Charter—*Witnesses* : The Reverend Father in Christ, WILLIAM, *Bishop of Glasgow* ; WILLIAM, *Lord Creichtounne*, our *Chancellor*, and beloved kinsman ; the Venerable Father in Christ, ANDREW, *Abbot of Melros*, our *Confessor and Treasurer* ; our beloved kinsmen, WILLIAM, *Lord Somerville* ; PATRICK, *Lord Glamis* ; Masters JOHN AROUS, *Archdeacon of Glasgow*, and GEORGE OF SCHORISWODE, *Rector of Culter*.—At Edinburgh, the twenty-second day of the month of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand four hundred and fifty, and of our reign the fifteenth.” (*Vide Printed Regist. Dunf.* No. 434, pp. 320-326 ; *Chal. Hist. Dunf. Sup.* vol. i. pp. 577-580, &c.)

1451.—BUTTER, MILK, &c., *may be Used in the Abbey “without Scruple of Conscience” during Lent*.—“In the year 1451, in the *fourth year* of his Pontificate, Pope Nicholas V., at the request of James, Bishop of St. Andrews, who was personally present at the Holy See, issued a Bull, granting to the inhabitants of the *diocese* of St. Andrews (which included Dunfermline Abbey), permission to make use of butter, and other products of milk, without any scruple of conscience, during Lent when animal food is forbidden, oil of olives not being produced in the country.” (*Print. Regist. Dunf.* No. 433, p. 319, 320 ; *Chal. Hist. Dunf.* vol. i. p. 208 ; *Tytler’s Hist. Scot.* vol. ii. p. 45 ; *Lard. Cab. Lib.* p. 193, for date of Pontificate of Nicholas V.)

1453.—THE ABBOT OF DUNFERMLINE SENT ON A MISSION TO THE ENGLISH KING.—Richard, Abbot of Dunfermline, was sent, along with the Earl of Crawford and Robert Liddale, on a pacific mission to the King of England, when a pacific treaty for four years was effected. (*Maitland’s Hist. Scot.* vol. p. 637.)

1455.—CROFT AND ALTAR OF ST. LAURENCE—*Aqua de Ferm, &c., Dunfermline.*—The Croft and Altar of St. Laurence, and the Ferm Water, are now for the first time mentioned in the *Register of Dunfermline*, viz.:—“Richard, Abbot of Dunfermline, and the Convent thereof, grant in feu-ferm to their servitor, Thomas, the Chamberlain *the Croft of St. Laurence*, near the lower gate of the Abbey, in the lower or nethertown of the burgh of Dunfermline, in the road or street which runs from the said gate to the *Water of Ferm*, commonly called the Tourburn, on the west side of the said road, lying between the garden of *Saint Laurence* on the north, and the said water on the south, together with that rood of land which lies on the west side of the said garden, between the said garden and the said water, in which rood the Butts for archery are situated, to be held of our Monastery and of the *Altar of St. Laurence*, in our Monastery Church, in fee, payable to the said Altar and its procurator, *eight shillings yearly* in name of feu-ferm and the burgh-ferm, use and wont. Sealed with the common seal of the Monastery, 1st May, 1455.” (*Regist. de Dunf.* No. 443, p. 335; also A, B, C, in the *Appendix.*)

DUNFERMLINE ABBEY LANDS ANNEXED TO THE CROWN.—James II., in a Parliament held at Edinburgh, annexed to the Crown several lands, &c., belonging to the Abbey of Dunfermline. (*Murray's Acts of Par.* vol. i.)

1456.—WILLIAM DE BOYIS, *the Sacrist of Dunfermline, Elected Prior of Pluscardyn.*—In consequence of what was ascertained by a Commission of Inquiry regarding the irregularities prevailing in the Priory of Pluscardyn, John de Benaly, the Prior, was dismissed, and William de Boyis, “ane venerable and religious man,” a monk of Dunfermline, was elected in his place. (*Print. Regist. Dunf.* No. 445, pp. 337, 338.)

RICHARD, *Abbot of Dunfermline, the Abbot of Lindores, &c.*, represent (by appointment) the Barons on the Administration of Justice, in the Sessions, held at Edinburgh, 8th November. (*Maitland's Hist. Scot.* vol. ii. p. 644.)

1457.—ST. RYNAN'S TEIND SHEAVES.—There is a short Charter regarding these Teind Sheaves (in the Scottish language) in the *Register of Dunfermline*. The following are extracts:—

“This appoyntment, made at Dunfermelyn ye xxv day of Julii, Anno MCCCCLVII, betwix a venerabill fader in crist, Rechart, be godds *tholyng*

Abbotte of Dunfermelyn and ye convente of yt ilke on ye ta pairt, And a vorshipfull clerk, master patrik sandiland parsoun of Caldore comits on ye to pairt yt is to say yt ye said venerabill fadir and convent hafe set to ye said Mastr patrik thyare tends chafe of ye croft of Sanct ryanis [*St. Ninian's*] chapell lyand vithin ye parsonage of thare kyrk of ye croft of Strueling for all ye dais of his lyfe, ye said Mastr patrik payand yarefore zierly one boll of bere and a boll aits at ye fest Sanct martyn, &c. . . . And be his present vryt ye said venerabill fader and convent discharges him thareof for his lyffetyme. All things occurynge ye said mathow o tyme bygane strekly by and fullely remyttit forevermare langand ye said Mastr patrik," &c. (Print. *Regist. Dunf.* No. 451, p. 344; *Dal. Mon. Antiq.* p. 32.)

1460.—RICHARD, ABBOT OF DUNFERMLINE, *Chosen Ambassador to England, along with Others*—"With order to confirm and amend the breaches of the truce." (*Maitland's Hist. Scot.* vol. i. p. 650.)

1462.—THE PATRONAGE OF ST. GILES'S CHURCH, EDINBURGH, which had been held by the Abbey of Dunfermline since the year 1366, was this year (1462) alienated from the jurisdiction of the Abbey.

WEAPON-SHAWING.—"Agreeably to the Act then recently passed in parliament, Dunfermline (like other burghs) provided its valiant men with guid axes and large ledders to resist the schot of England." (*Acts Scot. Parl.*)

1463.—HOUSE AND PRIVILEGES IN THE BURGH OF STIRLING.—"Thomas de Bully, Canon of the Cathedrals of Glasgow and Dunkeld, granted to Richard, Abbot of Dunfermline and the Convent thereof, on account of favours received—ut accipiantur et hospitentur in toto et integro hospicio meo intra burgem de Strivelin pro perpetuo—as often and whenever the Abbot or his successors choose to go thither, and to remain there as long as they please, holding the said tenement," &c. Also, the grant adds: "When they do go to Strivelin, the Abbot shall be absolved and free from all claim, demand, or payment," &c. (*Dal. Mon. Antiq.* p. 58; and *Regist. de Dunfermelyn.*)

1464.—DIED, RICHARD DE BOTHUEL, *Lord Abbot of Dunfermline.* (*Gen. Allan's MSS.*)

1466.—WALWOOD.—There was "a learned monk of the name of Walwood in the Abbey at this period." (*Shaw's Morayshire.*) Before this year Walwoode or Wallwood was a common name in

Dunfermline, and several of the name attained high positions in the Council of the burgh. (*Burgh Records.*)

THE COMMUNITY OF MUSSELBURGH *have bequeathed to them, by the Abbot of Dunfermline, Right to Customs, Stallages, &c.*—An indenture was made this year between “Richard, the Abbot of Dunfermline, on the one side, and the baillies and community of the burgh of Muskilburgh, on the other side, by which indenture the customs, stallages, and revenues of the courts and the whole burgh, are given up to the baillies and community of Muskilburgh in fee-firm for ever, excepting the lands purchased or to be purchased by the Abbot and Convent; and, for the correction of the baillies, as often as they should fail in the execution of justice, the baillies and community were to pay annually four merks of the usual money of the King of Scotland, at the two usual terms of the year, Pentecost and Martinmas, in equal portions; and if they should fail to pay, in part or in full, then the goods of the community, which not sufficing, all their special goods and possessions were to be taken, seized, and distrained, until the religious be compensated for the loss and expense, if any, which they may have sustained. (*Regist. Dunf.* No. 460, p. 357.)

1472.—STIRLING: *Land, Fruit, Teinds, and Parsonage Right to the Kirk of Stirling, let by the Abbot of Dunfermline to Matthew Forster.*—“Henry, Abbot, settis to ferm and latis til Mathou Forster burgess of Stirling all and hale ye parsonage of ye Kirk of Stirling with all and sundry tendis &c. belang and in ye forsaide parsonage for termis of xix years and fourti acres of land callit ye Southfelde lyand within ye parochen of ye forsaide Kirk for al ye term of zers before [noticed] to ye forsaide Mathow giffand zerli fyuetu lib for ye teinds and freuits of ye said parsonage. And viii lib of ye mail of the foresaid xl acres of land of ye Southfeld,” &c. (*Print. Regist. Dunf.*, No. 476, p. 369.)

LORD ABBOTS OF DUNFERMLINE (*Double Election*).—Alexander Thomson, a monk of the Convent, elected by the Abbey Chapter; Henry Creighton, Abbot of Paisley, promoted to the Abbotship by King James III. An old account of this illegal act of the King says:

“The abbacye of Dunfermeling vacand, the convent chesit ane of their awn monkis, callit Alexandyr Thomsoun; and the King promovit Henry Creychtoun, abbot of Paislay, thairto, quha was preferrit be the Paip, through the Kingis supplications, to the said abbacye. And siclik, Mr. Robert Schaw, persoun of Mynto, was promovit be the King to the abbacye of Paislay.—

And sua than first began sic maner of promotione of secularis to abbacies by the Kingis supplicationis; and the godlie erectionis war frustrate and de kayde, becaus that the Court of Rome admittit the princis supplicationis, the rather that thai gat greyt proffeit and sowmes of money thairby; quhairfore the bishoppis durst not conferme them that wes chosen be the convent; nor thay quha wer electet durst not persew their awn ryght. And sua the abbays cam to secular abussis, the abbots and pryouris being promovit furth of the court, quha levit court lyk, secularlye, and voluptuouslye. And than ceissit all religious and godlye myndis and deidis; quhairwith the secularis and temporall men beand sklanderit with thair evill example, fell frae all devoisioun and godlyness to the warkis of wikednes, quhairof daylie mekil evill did increase." (*Leslie's Hist. Scot.* 1830, p. 39.)

This "outrage on the Convent of Dunfermline" is supposed to have been the first committed on the Church, and which culminated at the Reformation in 1560. Morton, in his *Annals*, in referring to this matter, says :

"The privilege of electing their own superiors, originally enjoyed by all the monastic communities, had now fallen generally or rather universally into disuse, and was become a mere form—the power itself being virtually exercised by the King, who, when an abbey or priory became vacant, found little difficulty in obtaining a mandate from the Pope directing the monks to choose the individual whom he nominated or recommended. This began to grow into use about the year 1472, when the King presented to the vacant abbeyes of Dunfermline and Paisley. It soon led to the more corrupt practice of granting the superiority and revenues of religious houses to bishops and secular priests, who, not having taken the monastic vows, were not duly qualified to preside in a monastery. Out of this grew the still greater abuse of committing charges of this nature to laymen and even to infants. All these things were done with the sanction of Papal authority, and the monasteries thus disposed of were said to be held *in commendam* or *in trust* until it should be found convenient to appoint a regular Superior," &c.

HENRY CREICHTOUN was elected and consecrated *Lord Abbot of Dunfermline* by a Pope's Bull, through the intercession of King James III. Alexander Thomsoun, a monk of the Abbey, and elected Lord Abbot, was thus illegally extruded from office. This King-and-Pope-Abbot was the 26th Abbot of Dunfermline.

PITCONNOCHY.—The family of Halket of Pitfirrane become, by charter, proprietors of the lands of Pitconnochie, two miles west of Dunfermline. (*Chal. Hist. Dunf.* vol. i. p. 294.)

1473.—BURGH RECORDS OF DUNFERMLINE.—Dr. Chalmers, in his elaborate *History of Dunfermline*, vol. i. p. 398, says that "The most ancient burgh records extant commence as early as 28th July, 1473. It is a large, broad folio volume, on strong paper, in a leathern

envelope, to which the leaves are attached. One of the outer boards has various designs embossed on it relating to the Virgin Mary, one of which is a representation of the visit to her of the three kings from the east, one of them being in the attitude of kneeling, and presenting an offering, with the star above which guided them. The deeds consist chiefly of instruments of possession in burgh tenements or other adjoining property of the abbacy. They usually begin with the word *Memorandum*, written in full or contracted. The Court House or Tolbooth of the burgh is mentioned as the place of meeting, along with the name of the provost or bailie presiding. *Walwood* is one of the prevailing names in them, being several times mentioned in one deed of 1488. At the end of this volume there is a *Burgh Roll de terra*, or of annual rents payable for land, somewhat similar to a *cess roll*." (*Chal. Hist. Dunf.* vol. i. p. 398, &c.) Between the oldest of these *Records* (1473 and 1687) there are five volumes, which will be noticed under their several dates. From the *Burgh Record* of date 1473 the Rev. Dr. Ross, of Bridge of Allan, composed a very excellent lecture in 1864, which he delivered in the Music Hall, Dunfermline, titled "Burgh Life in Dunfermline in the Olden Time." The lecture was published the same year. We shall be indebted to it for several interesting notes. The writer had these old volumes placed before him in the Town-house of Dunfermline forty years or so ago, and then made a variety of extracts from them. From this rich mine of local history numerous selections will be found under their proper dates, throwing light on "the age and body of these times."

1475.—THE "NEW RAW" AND THE "NETHERTOWNE" are frequently mentioned in the *Burgh Records* between this date and 1480.

1477.—PATRICK GRAHAM, *First Archbishop of St. Andrews, a Prisoner in Dunfermline*.—This the first Archbishop of St. Andrews had been accused of heresy, &c., through malice, by Scheve's, who succeeded to the See. He was long confined in prison at Inchcolm; afterwards, for greater safety, he was taken to Dunfermline, and for some time confined in the prison of the monastery there; from thence he was taken to Lochleven Castle, where he died of a broken heart in 1478. (*Spottiswode Hist. Church Scot.* p. 59; *Keith's Scottish Bishops*, pp. 30, 31; *Chal. Hist. Dunf.* vol. ii. pp. 263, 264.)

JOHN OROK, *Town Clerk of Dunfermline*; David Weir, Assistant. (*Dunf. Burgh Records*.)

COLZAR RAW, or Collier Row, is mentioned in the *Burgh Records* at this period in connection with property belonging to a Henry Kyncaid.

1478.—ROBERT HENRYSON, *Notary and "Schoolmaster of Dunfermling."*—This eminent man is, for the *first time*, mentioned this year in connection with the Abbey. He appears as one of the attesting witnesses on a charter relating to the lands of Spittlefield, near Inverkeithing, dated 19th March, 1477-78. He is styled "Robertus Henrison, Notarie." (Vide *MS. Chartul. Ad. Lib. Edin.* fol. 63, 64; *An. Dunf.* date 1449.)

THE NETHER-YET AND COMMON VENNEL.—The Nether-yet, or Port, is mentioned in a minute in the *Burgh Records*, of date 22nd November, 1478, viz. :—"David Litster, ane of the balzies of the brugh of Dunfermlin receivit resignatioun fra Gilbert Robertson of the north end of a land liand at the *nether yet* of Dunfermling, betwixt the causay gāngand doun to ye nethertoun on the west sid, and the common vennel gāngand evin est to the new raw, or north part, yan incontinent the said balzie deliverit heritabil statand possession to Willie Gilbert ye sone of ye said Gilbert of ye said northt halfe yeard," &c.

COLLIER-ROW PORT.—In the *Burgh Records*, of date July 28th, 1478, there is a minute which refers to the resignation of a house lying "fra the yet South, and a part of the yard extending downe as far as John Pinnock's zard, quhilk landis lies in the *Colzar-raw*," &c. The *zet*, or *yett*, here referred to is the Collier-row Port, sometimes called the Mill Port, and was situated across the contracted part of the street, top of Bruce Street. This is the second-named Port on record in the burgh. (See *Annals*, dates 1327 and 1488.)

TOWN CLERK OF DUNFERMLINE.—*David Bra* was *Common Clerk* of the burgh this year. He is one of the witnesses whose name is affixed to the foregoing. (Vide *Burgh Records*, 28th July, 1478.)

1479.—NEW CHAPLAINRY IN ST. JAMES'S CHAPEL, NORTH QUEENSFERRY.—Henry, Lord Abbot of Dunfermline, this year, granted the office of a chaplainry, newly founded by him, in St. James's Chapel, North Queensferry, to David Story, with a stipend of *10 merks yearly*, to be paid from the coffers of Dunfermline Abbey, together with a garden, and two acres of ground and pasturage for

one horse ; also all offerings at the altar of the chapel, except the oblations of the pix and those of lights, which are to be reserved for lighting the chapel ; likewise 20 *shillings* for supporting the ornaments and vestments of said altar ; but an account is to be rendered to the Abbot how the sum is applied. The chaplain, in consideration of these things must perform a daily mass for the souls named in the Charter of Infeudation ; also, he shall continually reside at, and dwell in the manse of the chapel ; and, if he undertakes any other cure, or resides elsewhere, by which the service may be neglected, the chaplainry shall be declared vacant, and fall into the Abbot's hands. (Print. *Regist. Dunf.* No. 462, pp. 359, 360 ; *Dal. Mon. Antiq.* pp. 36, 37, &c.)

BARK PIT, "*in the almosynary yaird,*" *Tower-burn*, &c., noticed in the *Burgh Records*. This note shows that there was at this period, near the north side of the Tower-hill, works for the tanning of leather.

1480.—THE MONKS OF DUNFERMLINE.—Their *right to Two Cobils and Two Nets*, at the Fishery of Aldstelle, near Berwick-on-Tweed, was tried by a jury at Edinburgh, when a verdict was found in favour of the monks. (*Finden's "Views of the Ports, Harbours, Coast Scenery, and Watering Places of Great Britain,"* by Rev. W. H. Bartlett, Edited by W. Beattie, M.D.)

SILVER BASIN AND EWER, *purchased from the Abbot of Kinloss by the Conventual Brethren at Dunfermline*.—"James Guthry, 19th Abbot of Kinloss, in his expenditure on the Abbey of Kinloss, had fallen short of money about this period. To raise money, he sold the organs, which were afterwards found at Forres, and also a *Basin and Ewer* of silver, afterwards found at Dunfermline." (*Preface to "Records of the Monastery of Kinloss,"* Edited by John Stuart, LL.D. p. xii.)

LORD ABBOT.—*Henry de Crichtoun*, Lord Abbot of Dunfermline, appears to have died in June, 1482. (*General Allan's MSS.*)

1483.—ADAM, *Lord Abbot of Dunfermline*.—It is not known exactly when *Adam* was elected and consecrated Lord Abbot of Dunfermline (probably in January, 1483). His name occurs for the *first time* in a writ in the *Register of Dunfermline*, regarding some parcel of land near Musselburgh, which he conceded to Thomas Tod, burghess of Edinburgh. (See *Annals Dunf.* date 1490 ; Print. *Regist. Dunf.* No. 486, p. 372. The 27th Abbot of Dunfermline.

THE CROSS WYND mentioned in a minute of Council this year.
(*Burgh Records.*)

1484.—THE LANDS OF HAILES.—The Abbot and Monks of Dunfermline were the superiors of the lands of *East Hailes* till 1560. The family of Crichton held these lands of their superiors on payment of a feu-duty. On the forfeiture of William, Lord Crichton, in 1484, these lands reverted to the Abbot and conventual brethren. (*Chal. Hist. Dunf.* vol. i. pp. 224, 225.)

1485.—"ORLEGE BELL."—Henryson, schoolmaister, poet, &c., Dunfermline, in his "Schir Chantecler and the Foxe," written about this period, alludes to the "*Orlege Bell.*" Probably this may refer to a clock that struck the hours on a bell, either in the Abbey or the Monastery of Dunfermline. It is well known that Henryson drew much of his illustrations, figures, &c., from what he saw in his immediate vicinity. If he does, it shows that the conventual brethren had the benefit of a clock at so early a period, at least, as this.

"Our nichtingall, and als our *orlege bell*,
Our walkryfe watche us for to warne and tell," &c.

(*Laing's "Henryson's Poems,"* p. 121.)

1486.—WILLIAM BROWN, the eminent theologian and poet, of Dunfermline, appears to have died about this period, aged about 90. There are several versions of Dunbar's poem on "*The Death of the Makirs*" (Poets). Instead of the couplet referring to Henryson's death (*Annals*, date 1499) it has been rendered perhaps more correctly as follows :—

"In Dunfermling he [Death] has taen Broun,
And gude Maister Robert Henrysoun."

1487.—COLDINGHAM PRIORY withdrawn from Dunfermline Abbey, and bestowed by James III. and his Parliament on the Chapel-Royal, Stirling, 1487. (*Carr's Hist. Coldingham*, pp. 307, 308; *Chal. Hist. Dunf.* vol. i. p. 241; *Annals Dunf.* date 1378-1487.) It had been 109 years under the protection of Dunfermline Abbey.

THE CASISAGAIT (*He-Gate, or High Street*), named in the *Burgh Records* this year as "*Casisagait*" and "*Causagate*," being then the only street in the burgh laid with "causey-stanes."

"RATTON ROW."—In the *Burgh Records* of this date, the *Ratton*

Row is mentioned in connection with a *barn* in the *Raw*. *Ratton* (not *Rotten*) is the proper orthography of the name, meaning a row of houses, built of *rattons*, or undressed timber. A tradition, referring to the year 1624, when three-fourths of the town was burnt, avers that "a week before the *great fire* at Dunfermline, on 25th May, 1624, the '*rattins*' [rats] left this *Row in a body*." This was afterwards taken as a sign of the *sagacity of the rottens*, and hence the Row was called "Rotten Row." Tradition is here at fault; for it is here shown that the said Row was called the *Rottan Row* in 1487, or 137 years before the great fire. (See also *Annals of Dunf.* dates 1624, 1809, 1845.)

1488.—EAST PORT, AND ALMSHOUSE.—In the first, or oldest, volume of the *Burgh Records*, mention is made of an *Almshouse*, under date 4th August, 1488, which stood "*without ye est yet* [or Port] *on the north sid of ye Causay*." This is the *third notice* of a Port of the burgh on record. (See *Annals*, date 1326, 1477.) Tradition points to the site of this old Almshouse, as standing on ground at the foot of Shadows Wynd (now Bonnar Street). (*Vide* also *Chal. Hist. Dunf.* vol. i. p. 449.)

ALDERMAN.—Sir John Cockburn was the *Alderman* or *Provost* of Dunfermline this year. (*Burgh Records*.)

PRÆPOSITUS, or *Provost*.—David Coupir, elected 1st Oct. (*Burgh Records*.)

BURGESSES.—Several persons, mentioned in the *Burgh Records*, 14th October, receive burgh privileges at $\frac{1}{2}$ merk each.

BURGESS.—Andrew Loton made a burghess "*by reason of his wyff*." (*Burgh Records*.)

MAY-GAIT.—The *Maygate* is noticed in a minute of Council, held in August 1, this year. (*Burgh Records*.)

FIRST ELECTION OF THE TOWN COUNCIL OF DUNFERMLINE.—The first election of Magistrates and Council entered in the *Town Council Records* occurs in 1488. The old Council had met in the *Prætoria* (it is here called the "Tolbucht"), and the honours of office had fallen on the following persons (the heading of the notice of this Court is "*Assisa in principa*^s *Sancta Maria*, holdyn in the *tolbutch*"):—"David Couper is elected *Præpositus*, or *Provost*; David Litser and William of Balloune are elected *Bailies*; Wat Caldwell and Jamy

Gerviss are appointed sergeants;" and the names of 14 Councillors are given—nine of the fourteen, viz., "Jamy Spens, Jamy Malcom, Adam Alan, John Brysson, Paul Wallas, Morris Stevyn, Sandie Clerk, Andrew Craufurd, and Morris Thomson, are appointed *Flesh Pricers*" (or, to give the Latin title, "*Appreciatores Carnium*"). Three of these officials, viz., Jamy Spens, John Brysson, and Paul Wallas, are pluralists, for they are to act as *Ale-Tasters* (or in Latin, say *Gustatores Cervisiæ*); while Andrew Butler, R. Law, R. Gibson, John Peirson, and John Huym are elected *Liniatores*,* and John Wallas, Andrew Craufurd, and T Angus, as *Birlawmen*.† Such is a complete list, the *first list*, of Dunfermline Town Council in 1488. (*Dunf. Town Coun. Records*; Dr. Ross's "*Burgh Life in Olden Time*," p. 7.)

CULPRITS AND BURGH FINES.—In the *Burgh Records*, under date September 25th, 1488, the following fines are imposed on delinquents for misdemeanours—viz., "*Imprimis*, Jock Saunders, viiid; Thome Murra, iis; Marione Logan, viiid; Jamy Paterson, viiid; Rob. Hutone, viiid; Jok Myllar's wyff, vid; John Thomsonsone, viiid; John Wrycht, viiid; Davy Sege, xiid; John Strang, xiid; John Fithison, xiid; Andro Dewar, xiid." It would appear that early punishments were by *fining*. The old *Burgh Records* abound in such entries. This one, among the earliest, will suffice as a specimen.

PROVOST, OR PRÆPOSITUS OF DUNFERMLINE.—William Stewart, elected on October 6. On November 3rd, same year, he is styled *Alderman*. Would this be *the transition period*, when the designation of *Alderman* and *Provost* were acknowledged as *equivalent* terms, just before the now common title *Provost* was finally adopted? Provost William Stewart's *Bailies* were David Litster and William Spittall.

FOIRSPEAKER, OR FORSPEAKER.—Henry Spittall was one of the Fore-speakers or Advocates who pled in the "Assize Courts," Dunfermline.

1489.—SECRET YETT—*The Nethertown and Hospital*.—Henry-soun, in his "Testimony of Cressaid," referring to the conveying of a female leper privately from the Abbey, says—

"He opnit ane *secreit yett*, and out thairat
Convoyit hir, that na man suld espy,
Unto ane *village*, half ane *myle* thairby,
Deliverit hir in at *the Spittall hous*,
And daylie sent hir part of his almous," &c.

* Inspectors of Weights and Measures.

† Assessors of Fines.

The *Secret Yett*, or postern gate, refers to a gate in the south wall of the Monastery, Priory Lane, long since removed. "*Ane village, half ane mile thairby,*" undoubtedly refers to the *Nethertown*, and "the *Spittail house*" to St. Leonard's Hospital. (See *Laing's "Henryson's Poems,"* p. 89.)

MAY GAIT is referred to in the *Burgh Records*, under date 12th May, 1489. The origin of the name is not clearly known.

1490.—THE LIGHTS OF "OUR LADY'S ALTAR."—In the *Burgh Records* of this date there is a "Rentall of Our Lady's Licht Silver," noting that "*the landis of David Couper, beneith the Tolbuith, paid the annual sum of 7 shillings, or else he must uphald ye litill herss of wax.*"

ADAM, *Lord Abbot of Dunfermline*, ceases to be Abbot on June 20th, 1490; but as to whether he died, resigned, or was deposed, history is silent. He was 27th Abbot of Dunfermline. (Print. *Regist. Dunf.* pp. 372, 373.)

GEORGE, *Lord Abbot of Dunfermline*, succeeded Adam as Lord Abbot. His name, for the *first time*, occurs in a Charter of date 20th June, 1494. (*Kennedy's History of Aberdeen*, vol. i. p. 61.) He was 28th Abbot of Dunfermline. (Vide *An. Dunf.* 1494.)

THE FOUL VENNEL.—This vennel, or dirty lane, is mentioned in the *Burgh Records*. It was about eight feet broad. Afterwards it was called "*In-below-th' wa's,*" because it proceeded along the north side of the northern boundary wall of the Abbey, from east end of the Maygate to the Newraw. It is now known as *Canmore Street*—(see *An. Dunf.* date 1500)—"a wide street, and one of the best in town."

SKLAT HOUSE, "on the Kirk-Yearde dyke," is noticed in the *Burgh Records* under date 12th May of this year—perhaps then the only slated house in Dunfermline.

ALTARS IN THE ABBEY.—In the *Burgh Records*, of date 23rd June of this year, the following Altars in the Abbey are noticed—viz., "Our Lady's Altar; Sanct Thomas's Altar; and Haly-bluid Altar." These Altars were served by the monks.

DAVID COUPER, *Alderman*, or *Provost*, elected in October, 1490. (*Burgh Records.*)

ST. PETER'S ALTAR in the Abbey noticed, of which Dean Thomas Coupar was *tutor* or priest. (*Burgh Records.*)

ST. JOHN'S ALTAR in the Abbey, and "Dene Davy Sim," its tutor or priest, are mentioned in the *Burgh Records* of this date. The Town Council of Dunfermline held the patronage of this Altar.

BURGESS.—David Bennit was made a burgess of Dunfermline this year, "*be reasoun of his modir.*" (*Burgh Records.*)

OUR LADY'S AISLE IN THE ABBEY.—In a Court, holden on September 24th, 1490, it is noted—"Yat ilk day ye alderman and pairt of ye communitie has consentit yat Schir James Alanson haf the ii dais service yat Schir John Orok had of umquhil mariane Thomsone gaff umquhil Schir John has ye service of our Lady ile or other service," &c. (*Burgh Records.*)

1491.—WEAVERS.—It is not known when the now staple trade of weaving originated in Dunfermline, but six *wabsters*, "strubblers," of John Schortrig, were tried on 10th January, 1491, by the magistrates of Dunfermline. This is the *first notice* on record of Dunfermline weavers. (*Dunf. Burgh Records.*)

STRUBLANCES, OR NEIGHBOURS' QUARRELS—*Between William Hart and Agnes Bower.*—The affair comes before the bailies, and it is decided that "Gyf Agnes Bower falt to Will Hart in tym to cum, or any other nychbor, to be put on the *gowe*; and gyf Will Hart falt to her, to pay xis to *Sanct Salvatoris Altar* onforyffen." (*Dr. Ross's Burgh Life Dunf.* p. 15; *Burgh Records*, vol. i.)

JOHN OF MONTEITH elected *Alderman*, or *Provost*, 19th October. (*Burgh Records.*)

THE MORNING SERVICE.—Schir John Robertson receives a gift of the morning service in the Abbey, with its emoluments. (*Burgh Records.*)

"OUR LADY'S ISLE" AND "ST. JAMES' ALTAR" (Schir Henry Barbour, chaplain) in the Abbey, are noticed in the *Burgh Records*.

SANCT SALVADOR'S ALTAR.—In the *Burgh Records*, of date 19th October of this year, it is stated that the service at St. Salvador's Altar in the Abbey was given to Schir James Gudswain.

PARISH ALTAR OF DUNFERMLINE is mentioned in October of this year, in connection with a marriage celebrated at it by Schir Alex. Logan. (*Burgh Records.*)

MORNING SERVICE OF THE ABBEY.—The following are the names

of those elected to "uphold the morning service in the Abbey:—Schir Robert Normans, Sir Richard Hartsed, Schir Richard Myche, Schir John Alenson, Schir Davy Roger; the fe to be gyffen to Schir Robert Norman for his tyme." (*Burgh Records.*)

ABBOT OF DUNFERMLINE.—Raffaelle Sansoni de Riari, Cardinal Deacon, was elected Abbot of Dunfermline on August 12th, 1491. Raffaelle Sansoni, Deacon of the Roman Church, by the title of "S. Georgio in Velabro, Vice-Chancellor and Camerlengo," was appointed Commendator of the Abbey of Dunfermline by Bull of Pope Innocent IV. This Italian Abbot was non-resident, but still he must be enrolled in the succession of Abbots of Dunfermline. This Abbot has hitherto escaped the notice of all historians and ecclesiastical writers. (*General Allan's MS.*) He appears to have held the Commendator Abbotship for two years only.

1492.—JOHN OF MONTEITH re-elected *Alderman*, or *Provost*, October 2. *Bailies*: David Litster and William Spittall. (*Burgh Records.*)

BURGH SEAL.—Sir John Cokburn is mentioned in the *Burgh Records* as being the "Keeper of the Burgh Seal." (See Seal, under date 1395.)

SANCT MARGARET'S ALTAR.—Schir Andrew Peirson, Chaplain of the Service; Schir Thomas Moffat, Chaplain of the Morning Service. (*Burgh Records.*)

1493.—GEORGE, *Lord Abbot of Dunfermline, and also Treasurer of Scotland*, appears to have been elected and consecrated this year. (*Sib. Hist. Fife et Kin.* p. 260, &c.)

ST. MARGARET'S ALTAR LIGHTS.—In the *Burgh Records* of this date a minute entry notifies that "*John Kellock has a cow quilk giffs to St. Margaret's Altar half ane pund of vax yeirly*" (*i.e.* the tax on the cow).

NICHOL FLECHOUR AND HIS "MARYNALLS."—In the *Burgh Records*, of date 1st October of this year, Nichol Flechour and his mariners appear before the Head Court at Dunfermline regarding a dispute about a *barrel of soap*. It has been supposed that Nichol and his "mariners," or sailors, were probably the captain and crew of the Abbot's boat or ship.

1494.—GEORGE, *Lord Abbot of Dunfermline*, was elected one of the "Lords of Council." (*Kennedy's Hist. Aberdeen*, vol. i. p. 61, &c.; See *An. Dunf.* date 1499.)

ST. MARGARET'S ALTAR.—Schir Andrew Peirson, Chaplain; Schir Steven Stirling, Chaplain of the Morning Service. 20/ out of the common purse promised. (*Burgh Records.*)

ALDERMAN.—DAVID COUPER, elected *Alderman*, or *Provost*, of Dunfermline in October; Dean Thomas Couper, monk in the Abbey, "Master of the Petty Common," near the burn. (*Burgh Records.*)

CADGERS AND FISH.—In the *Burgh Records* there is a minute ordering the cadgers to provide six loads of fish weekly for the community—two loads on Wednesday, two on Friday, and two on Saturday. To this the cadgers agreed.

1495.—"STRUBLANCE."—The *Burgh Records*, in February this year, have the following entry:—Gilbert Hardy, accused of "the Strublance of Andro Morrison and the *gude toune*." Gilbert denied the charge; and, in the usual phrase of the time, not entirely free of the charge of levity, "*takes him to ye knowledge yrof of God and a gude assize*." The assize having "*rypely advised*," find Gilbert innocent, and Andrew Morrison and his wife guilty. (*Dr. Ross's Burgh Life in Dunf.* p. 14.)

1496.—OLD SANITARY NOTICE.—There is a minute in the *Burgh Records* (October) "anent the furth castin' of water, and ither abominables."

THE BURN.—In the *Burgh Records*, of this date, is the following entry:—"The Burn: The quhilk day the communitie of Dunfermlyn has consentit til open *the burn* at the *west gavil* of the *tolbuith*." This "burn" was [afterwards known as the "*back burn*," and is the same rivulet that runs from north to south under Bridge Street.

THE STOCKS.—The *Stocks* are referred to in the *Burgh Records*, of date October 6th. They were generally placed near the Pillory in burghs. These Stocks of Dunfermline have not been used for the last hundred years; but they are "*still to the fore*." They were discovered in the garret of the Town-house in 1841, and evil-doers may yet get a practical knowledge of their use.

OUR LADY'S "LICHT" is again noticed in the *Burgh Records* in

connection with "the *littil herss*." This "littil herss" was a little canopy suspended over the Altar of St. Margaret, in the Lady Aisle, or Chapel. (See *An. Dunf.* woodcut, date 1250.)

1497.—BAKERS OF DUNFERMLINE, WEIGHT OF BREAD, &c.—This year the Town Council enacts that "*ye pace of bred be 15 unsis the wastell.*" (*Burgh Records*, date 1497.)

"PRÆTORIUM" OF THE BURGH.—As early as this date, Town Council meetings are entered in the *Burgh Records* as being held in the *Prætorium* (Tolbooth of the burgh). This designation continued down so late as the beginning of the 18th century.

BURGESS.—A person was "made a burges of Dunfermline, at the command of my Lord of Mar." (*Burgh Records*.)

1498.—THE ABBOT ORDERS THE RELEASE OF ALEXANDER AITTON.—At a meeting of the Chapter of the Abbey, the Abbot, through his Treasurer, and Tom Buquhanan, took Alexander Aiton "*furth of the tolbut.*" This was a most unwarrantable act of the Abbot—an usurpation of the prerogative of the Provost of the burgh. (*Burgh Records*, date 1498.)

"PRÆPOSITUS."—*William Symson* was elected *Provost* of Dunfermline in October of this year. (*Burgh Records*.)

SLAYING OF CATTLE IN THE NIGHT-TIME!—There is a minute in the *Burgh Records* regarding "*the alleged wrangis slaying of cattal all of unfreemen under silence of nicht.*"

THE "RIVULET OF GARVOCK" AND LYNN BURN.—The name "Rivulet de Garvock" occurs in the *Register of Dunfermline* shortly after the middle of the 13th century. About the middle of the 15th century, the name became "a compound one," viz., "*Rivulet de Garvock*," or "*Lyn Burn*" probably from the small *Lyn*, or *Lin*, at Woodmills, about a mile and a-half east of Dunfermline. In 1498, the Rivulet de Garvock disappears, and henceforward in writs, &c., the rivulet is designated the *Lyn Rivulet*, or *Lyn* or *Lyne Burn*, which name it still retains—and, no doubt, with this name

"Twill murmur on a thousand years,
And flow as now it flows."

From this it is obvious, that this second name "Lyn," or "Lyne," originating about the end of the 15th century, has no connection

whatever with the affix *lyn* of Dunfermline, of date *circa* 1100, so often used as such by writers when treating of its etymology. (See also *Annals Dunf.* date 1270, and *Appendix A* and *B*.)

1499.—THE PEST, or *Plague*, “rages in Dunfermline” this year. (Vide *Burgh Records* of 1499.) This *pest* was also known as the “*Grandgore*.” It reached Edinburgh in 1497, where it carried off hundreds of “victams.” About a year and a-half after the scourge reached the metropolis, it is found cutting down victims in Dunfermline and vicinity. It is probable that “gude Maister Robert Henrysone,” then “schoolmaster in Dunfermling,” hearing of the approach of this plague in Edinburgh, composed his serious poetical effusion, entitled “*Ane Prayer for the Pest*,” of which the following are the opening lines :—

“ O ETERNE GOD! of power infinyt,
 To quhois hie knowlege na thing is obscure
 That is, or was, or evir salbe, perfynt,
 In to thy sicht, quhill that this warld indure;
 Haif mercy of us, indigent and pure,
 Thou dois na wrang to puneiss our offens;
 O Lord! that is to mankynd haill secure
 Preserve us fra this perrelus pestilence,” &c.

Many of the stanzas of the poem of 88 lines ends with “*Preserve us fra this perrelus pestilence*,” which shows that this pest had not as yet reached Dunfermline, and therefore it may have been composed in 1497-1498. If this pest can be connected with the poem, then it would settle a point in dispute, viz., “In what year did Henrysoun die?” Dunbar, in his “*Lament for the Death of the Makaris*,” which appears to have been written about 1506, and published in 1508, notices the death of Henrysoun thus—

“ In Dunfermline he (Death) hes done roun
 Gude Maister Robert Henrysoun.”

(See *Annals of Dunf.* date 1486.)

If these lines were penned in 1506, it is evident that Henrysoun was dead before that year; and, if he was alive just before the pestilence reached Dunfermline—say, in 1497—then we have two *certain* dates, showing that he must have died between the years 1497 and 1506. Perhaps 1497-1504 may be the near dates, because he may have been dead for some time before Dunbar wrote the “*Lament*.” We think it not improbable that Henrysoun, an old and infirm man (then about 75 years old), would be carried off by the plague in Dunfermline in

1499; *plague* and *dysentery* together were likely the complaints of which he died. If he did not die during the time the plague raged in Dunfermline in 1499, then the middle date between 1499 and 1504—viz., 1502, may be taken as the date of Henrysoun's death. As we think 1499 is the probable year of his death, a few remarks will be necessary.

ROBERT HENRYSOUN probably died this year (1499), aged about 76 years. Little is known of his history. It is not known where he was born, most probably in Dunfermline or its neighbourhood; at all events, he died in Dunfermline in the winter of say 1499—(see the couplet by Dunbar)—and most likely was interred in the Abbey grounds. It would appear from two Charters in the *Register of Dunfermline*, that he was a notary in Dunfermline Abbey in the years 1477, 1478. These Charters refer to the lands of Spittalfields, near Inverkeithing, granted by the Abbot of Dunfermline to George de Lothreisk, and to Patrick Barone, burgess of Edinburgh, and to Margaret, his spouse. In each of these charters, or deeds, appears his name as "*Maister Robertus Henrison, notarius publicus.*" He was probably—from at least 1478 to his death, *circa* 1499—the Abbot's notary, and also the schoolmaster of the Abbey. In the year 1462 he was a Licentiate in Arts and Bachelor in degrees of Glasgow College, and hence his right to the prefix of *Master*. In those days no one could legally use the designation *Master* without graduating as M.A. at a College. Henrysoun's latter years, at least, appear to have been spent in Dunfermline. He is usually known as "Robert Henrysoun, scholemaistr of Dunfermling," and he is so distinguished by the Earl of Kellie about the year 1619. He appears to have been a good and learned old man, an excellent poet, and witty. The following anecdote is usually quoted as connected with his last moments:—"Being very old, he died of a diarrhea, or fluxe, of whom there goes this merry, though somewhat unsavoury tale,—that all phisitions having given him over, and he lying drawing his last breath, there came an old woman unto him who was held a witch, and asked him whether he would be cured? To which he said, 'Very willingly.' 'Then,' quod she, 'there is a whikey-tree in the lower end of your orchard, and if you will goe and walke but thrice round it, and thrice repeat these wordes, "*Whikey-tree, whikey-tree, take away this fluxe from me,*" you shall be presently cured.' He told her, that beside he was extreme faint and weake, it was extreme frost and snow, and that it was impossible for him to goe. She told him that unless he did so, it was

impossible he should recover. Mr. Henryson then lifting upp himselfe, and pointing to an oaken table that was in the roome, asked her, and seid—'Gude dame, I pray ye, tell me if it would not do as well to repeat thrice these words, *Oaken buird, oaken-buird, garre me s— a hard t—*.' The woman seeing herself derided and scorned, ran out of the house in a great passion, and Henrysoun within halfe a quarter of ane houre, departed this life." (*Dr. Laing's Memoir of Henrysoun, prefixed to his edition of the "Poems and Fables" of Robert Henrysoun, 1865, p. 20.*) This anecdote may well be doubted; he was too pious a man to trifle in jokes, especially within "*halfe a quarter of ane houre*" of his death.

The "Poems and Fables" of Henrysoun have been often published piecemeal. In 1865 the *whole of his works* were collected and published in one volume. This was done by that literary veteran David Laing, LL.D., Signet Library, Edinburgh, from which work we extract the "Table of Contents," in order that the reader may see the titles of the various productions of the poet.

TABLE OF CONTENTS OF THE POEMS OF ROBERT HENRYSOUN (1450-1499).

1. Robine and Makyne.
2. The Garmond of Gude Ladeis.
3. The Bludy Serk.
4. The Abbey Walk.
5. Agaoris Haisty Creddance of Titlaris.
6. The Prais of Aige.
7. The Ressoning betwixt Aige and Yowth.
8. The Reasoning betwixt Deth and Man.
9. The Three Deid Powis.
10. The Salutation of the Virgin.
11. The Want of Wyse Men.
12. Ane Prayer for the Pest.
13. Sum Practysis of Medecyne.
14. Orpheus and Eurydice.
15. The Testament of Cresseid.
16. The Complaint of Cresseid.

The Moral Tables of Æsop (in Scottish Metre).

17. The Prologue.
18. The Tail of the Cock and the Jasp.
19. The Tail of the upolandis Mous and the Burges Mous.
20. The Tail of Schir Chanteclair and the Foxe.
21. The Tail how this foirsaid Tod made his Confessioun to Freir Wolf Wait-skaith.
22. The Taile of the Sone and Air of the foirsaid Foxe, called Father Ware; Als wa the Parliament of Fourfuttit Beastis haldin be the Lyoun.
23. The Tail of the Dog, the Scheip, and the Wolf.
24. The Prologue.

25. The Tail of the Lyoun and the Mous.
26. The Preaching of the Swallow.
27. The Tail of the Wolf that gat the Nek-herring throw the Wrinkis of the Foxe that begylit the Badgear.
28. The Tail of the Foxe that begylit the Wolf in the Schadow of the Mone.
29. The Tail of the Wolf and the Wedder.
30. The Tail of the Wolf and the Lamb.
31. The Tail of the Paddock and the Mous."

(For specimens of Henrysoun's poetry, see *Appendix I.*) It has already been mentioned that it is not known with certainty when, or where Henrysoun was born. Be that as it may, his name has always been inseparably connected with Dunfermline. *It is certain* that within the walls of Dunfermline he spent the greater part of his life, and probably *here* he was buried—

“ Here he dwelt,
How many a cheerful day these ancient walls
Have often heard him, while his legend blithe
He sang of love—of knighthood, or the wiles
Of homely life ; through each estate and age.
The fashion and follies of the world
With cunning hand pourtraying.”

THE PLAGUE, OR PEST.—The *Burgh Records*, of date July 9th, 1499, notify that it was thought expedient by the whole community that no victual should be sold out of the town “*indurying the tym of this plague,*” and that whoever was found doing so should be apprehended, and the victual confiscated, “*bot allanerly bred and aill in small quantitie.*” (*Dr. Ross's Burgh Life in Dunf.* p. 27.)

SMITHS, MASONS, WRIGHTS, &c.—*The Burgh Yett.*—A wright gets fourpence for “*ye fellyn of ane tre to ye zet*” (of the burgh); rafters are bought at a shilling each, and fourpence is paid for “*ye upbringin of ye buirds yat are zet at Innerkethyn.*” A key for the kirk-door costs fourpence; and two shillings are paid for “*ye lousing of Jany Malcome's pot fra David Philp.*” (*Dr. Ross's Burgh Life in Dunf.* p. 26; *Burgh Rec.*)

THE NAME OF GEORGE, *Lord Abbot of Dunfermline*, occurs for the last time in a Charter, dated 24th Feb. 1499. (*Print. Regist. Dunf.* p. 374.)

THE LEAR-STANE.—The “*Strublers,*” or disturbers of the peace of the burgh, and their lying excuses in defending themselves before the Bailies' Court, had so much increased at this period, that the bailies, &c., of the burgh enacted by assize, on 17th March, 1499—“*Yat ye lear-stane suld be set up againe in ye place where it was wont*

to stand, or els ane as gude stane." It thus appears that the *lear-stane* was an old institution in Dunfermline. (*Dr. Ross's Burgh Life in Dunf.* pp. 16, 17; *Burgh Rec.*)

ST. RINGAN'S (*St. Ninian's*) ALTAR, and the ALTAR OF ST. CUTHBERT, in Dunfermline Abbey, are noticed in a minute of the *Burgh Records* of this date.

NAMES OF MONKS AND CHAPLAINS OF THE ABBEY.—Between the years 1480 and 1500 there are to be found incidentally in the *Burgh Records* of Dunfermline the following names of some of the Monks and Chaplains of the Abbey. The Monks have the prefix of *Dene*, the Chaplains that of *Schir* (Sir), to their names, viz. :—

NAMES OF MONKS OF DUNFERMLINE ABBEY *inter* 1480-1500.
(*Vide Burgh Records.*)

Adam Forman.	Patrick Falset.
John Wardlaw.	William Lavrock.
James Kinnimont.	Davy Sim.
Thomas Couper.	Robert Swinton.
John Ra.	John Spenluff.

NAMES OF CHAPLAINS OF DUNFERMLINE ABBEY *inter* 1480-1500.
(*Vide Burgh Records.*)

John Alanson.	William Fleming.
John Tirwet.	Richard Hartsed.
Robert Grant.	Robert Norman.
John Orök.	Thomas Moffat.
Alexander Sword.	John Tarbat.
Richard Wrycht.	Robert Atkyn.
James Alanson.	John Scot.
Andro Pierson.	John Law.
John Robertson.	David Kingorn.
James Gudswain.	Thomas Currie.
Davy Roger.	John Mason.
Thomas Beny.	William Jackson.
Alexander Logan.	

These must be taken as only a few—not the whole—of the Monks and Chaplains of the Abbey during 1480-1500. They occur in the *Burgh Records* in connection with legal proceedings instituted in the Burgh Courts against parties who had not paid up their "annuals" to certain Altarages. (*Vide also Burgh Life in Dunf. in the Olden Time, by Rev. Wm. Ross, LL.D.* p. 30.)

During the period 1480-1500 there were three Abbots of Dunfermline, viz. :—*Henry Creichton*, 1482; *Adam*, 1483-1490; *George*, 1490-1499.

“HEAD COURT OF YULE” AND PRICE OF ALE.—At the Head Court of Yule [in 1499], “*it is statute and ordainit that na man nor woman sel derer ail nor viiid. a gallone, under pane of viiis.*” (*Burgh Rec.* 1499.)

DUNFERMLINE MARKET CROSS, PRICE OF ALE, PENALTY, &c.—In the *Burgh Records* of this date (1499), there is the following minute:—“*Head Court of Yule, 1499.*—The quhilk day it is statute and ordainit in jugement, be ye alderman and balzeis of yis burch, and be ye haill communitie, yat nane brew aill derer nor viiid. ye galoun, under ye pain of takyn furth of yair caldronis and veschalls and dingin out of ye bodumis at ye *mercat cross.*” This is the first notice on record of the Market Cross of Dunfermline; but there can be little doubt that there was a “mercat cross” as early as 1396, immediately after the burgh had received its important Charter from the Abbot. (See *Annals*, date 1395; “Burgh Ports,” 1396; “Extent of Burgh,” &c.)

1500.—ROBERT (N.) BLACADER was *Lord Abbot of Dunfermline* this year. The precise date of his election and consecration to the office is not known. The only note referring to him is to be found in *Drummond's* (of Hawthornden) *Hist. Scot.*, viz.:—“King James IV., intimating that, out of remorse for bearing arms in the field where his father was slain, he had a resolution to leave his kingdom and visit the Holy Sepulchre. To prepare his way, Robert Blackader, Abbot of Dunfermline, is directed to accompany him, but dies on the way, and the King findeth other hindrances,” &c. This Robert is the 29th Abbot of Dunfermline.

NAMES OF ALTARS IN DUNFERMLINE ABBEY IN 1500.—In the *first*, or oldest of the MS. *Burgh Records*, the names of the following Altars occur between 1488 and 1500, viz.:—

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. The High, or Great Altar. | 11. St. Laurence's Altar. |
| 2. Our Lady's Altar. | 12. St. Margaret's Altar. |
| 3. The Haly Bluid Altar. | 13. St. Ninian's Altar. |
| 4. The Rood, or Holy Cross Altar. | 14. St. Mary's Altar. |
| 5. St. John's Altar. | 15. St. Nicholas' Altar. |
| 6. St. Peter's Altar. | 16. St. Cuthbert's Altar. |
| 7. St. James's Altar. | 17. St. Stephen's Altar. |
| 8. St. Thomas's Altar. | 18. St. Trunzean's Altar. |
| 9. St. Michael's Altar. | 19. St. Catherine's Altar. |
| 10. St. Salvator's Altar. | 20. The Parish Altar. |

Probably there were more Altars, although not on record.

NAMES OF STREETS IN DUNFERMLINE IN A.D. 1500.—Strictly speaking, there were no streets in Dunfermline in 1500. The thoroughfares were designated as *Rows, Gates, Wynds, and Vennels*. Of these, the following existed in 1500:—

1. The Casigate—Hie-Gate, and latterly *High Street*.
2. The Colzier Raw; now Bruce Street.
3. Rottan Row; now West Queen Ann Street.
4. The Cross Wynde; still retains the same name.
5. The Kirkgait; " "
6. St. Catherine's *Gait*; now St. Catherine's Wynd.
7. May Gait; still retains the same name.
8. Newraw; " "
8. Nethertown; " "
9. The Foul Vennel; afterwards known by the name of "*In-below-the-wa's*," "being a dirty foot-road, about eight feet broad, which *ran* east from the east end of the Maygate, along the foot of the north wall of the Abbey to the Newraw."
10. The Common Vennel, which was then a narrow footway, "running east from the lower Yett (or Port) to the Newraw."

The only street paved with causeway stones at this period was the principal street, the High Street—then called the Causagait, or Casigate, afterwards Hie Gait and Heigait.

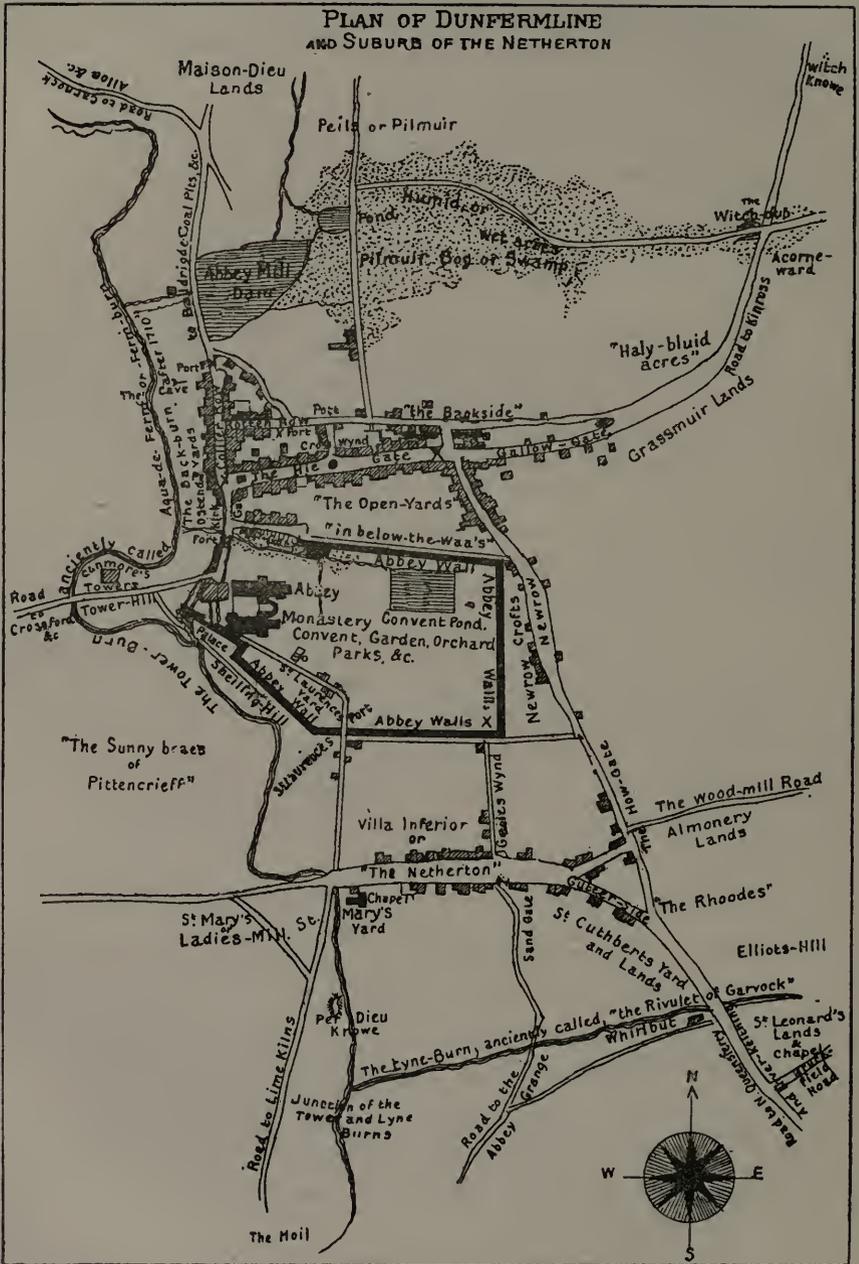
TRADES IN DUNFERMLINE IN A.D. 1500.—In the first or oldest volume of the *Dunf. Burgh Records* (between 1477 and 1500), the following trades are mentioned:—

- | | |
|----------------|--|
| 1. Smiths. | 8. Fleshers. |
| 2. Weavers. | 9. Litsters, or Dyers. |
| 3. Masons. | 10. Brewsters (Brewers, &c.) |
| 4. Wrights. | 11. Walcars (Waulkers). |
| 5. Tailors. | 12. Fullers. |
| 6. Bakers. | 13. Cadgers (fish for Abbey and inhabitants, &c.). |
| 7. Shoemakers. | |

It does not appear that any of these trades were incorporated at this period. (*Vide* notices of "Seals of Cause," in the pages of the *Annals*.)

ALDERMAN.—DAVID COUPAR elected *Alderman*, or *Provost*, of Dunfermline; Robert Swinton, Treasurer. (*Burgh Rec.*)

WEAVING, AND THE WEBB OF "CANNE."—In the *Burgh Records* of this date there is notice taken of a charge by Christian Marshall against Thomas Wilson for the "*wrangous spillyn of ane webb of canne*." (Canvas?)



M D I.

(BEGINNING OF THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY.)

ANNALS OF DUNFERMLINE.—(CONTINUED.)

1501.—BEGINNING OF THE 16TH CENTURY.—JAMES STUART, *Second Son of James III., Commendator of Dunfermline Abbey.*—At this period there were 38 monks and about 12 officials connected with the Abbey. Population within the walls of the Abbey, about 50. The population of the burgh, about 1300. David Coupar, Alderman or Provost. *Trades:* Smiths, weavers, shoemakers, tailors, masons, wrights, bakers, and fleshers. At this period there was much “religious discontent” in Dunfermline, as in other monastic towns. (See *Annals*, “Destruction of the Abbey in 1560.”) Annexed is a Plan of Dunfermline in 1501, compiled by the writer from old sketches of “landes, yairds,” &c., in the burgh, and from title deeds and charters, which the reader may with confidence receive as a correct “Plan of the Burgh and the Abbey Grounds of Dunfermline in 1501.”

1502.—THE ABBACY OF DUNFERMLINE *held in Perpetual Commendam by James Stuart, Second Son of James III.*—In the year 1502 the Abbacy of Dunfermline was bestowed in *commendam* on James Stuart, son of King James III., who, although then very young, was Archbishop of St. Andrews, Abbot of Arbroath, Duke of Ross, Marquis of Ormond, Earl of Ardmearach, Lord of Brechin and Nevar, and Chancellor of the Kingdom of Scotland. This Prince was then only 26 years old! (See *Annals*, date 1478, “Lord Abbots of Dunf.,” *Keith's Scot. Bishops*, p. 33; *Chal. Hist. Dunf.* vol. i. p. 193.) This James is styled James I., and is the 30th, acting as Abbot of Dunfermline.

1504.—JAMES STUART, *Commendator of Dunfermline*, died in the winter of 1503-1504, in the 28th year of his age, and was interred at St. Andrews.

JAMES BETON, *Lord Abbot of Dunfermline*.—In the year 1504, James Beton or Bethune, youngest son of the Laird of Balfour, in Fife, and Provost of Bothwell, succeeded James Stuart, as Lord Abbot of Dunfermline. (*Bannatyne Club Miscel.* p. 162; *Chal. Hist. Dunf.* vol. i. p. 193.) This Abbot, styled James II., is the 31st Abbot of Dunfermline. It may be here noted that this Abbot became a Lord of Session in 1504-1505; Lord High Treasurer of Scotland, in 1505; Bishop-elect of Glasgow, in 1508; Archbishop of Glasgow, in 1509 (when he resigned the office of Treasurer); Chancellor of the Kingdom, in 1514; and in 1524, became Abbot of Arbroath and Kilwinning, and one of the Lords of the Regency; and, lastly, Archbishop of St. Andrews, from 1522 to 1539. Plurality of offices, such as noted here, was very prevalent at this period. Such abuses hastened on the Reformation.

1505.—DUNBAR'S POEM *and the Sojourning of the King at Dunfermline*.—King James IV. resided much in his palace at Dunfermline during this year. On one of his visits, it would appear, that "he had indulged in some libertine pranks," which was made the subject of a poem by the witty Dunbar, entitled "*The Tod and Lamb, or the Wooing of the King when he was at Dumfermling*," for which see *Dunbar's Poems*. (*Mercer's Hist. Dunf.* p. 59.)

1506.—EAST HAILES.—The lands of East Hailes, in Collington parish, near Edinburgh, granted by James, Abbot of Dunfermline, to Thomas Forrester, of Stratheny. (Print. *Regist. Dunf.* No. 506, p. 379; see *Annals*, dates 1128, 1484, &c.)

1507.—"ENDENTOURE OF SYMON KARWOUR, WRYCHT, AND HIS PRENTICE."—The following "*Endentoure*," made this year, is to be found in the *Register of Dunfermline* (No. 463, p. 361). As it is curious, somewhat we give it in full:—

"Thir Endentoures maid at Dunfermlyn ye xiv day of ye moneth of May, the zhere of God I^m v^o vii zeires (1507) proportis and beris witnes in ye self, yt it is appointit and finaly concordat betuix ane venerable fadir in Crist James be ye permissione of God abbot of Dunfermlyn and ye convent of yt ilk on ye ta part and ane discret man, Simon Karuore on ye tothyr part in form, maner, and affek as eftir followis—yt is to say yt ye said Symon is bundyn and oblist to ye said venerable fader and ye said convent, for all and hail ye dais of his lyfe yt he sall remane and wirk in ye said abba in ye craft of ye wryt craft and repare all neidfull werks of ye samyn als far has he hafe knowlege and ye said venerable fader and convente and yair succes-

sores is bund and oblist to pay ye Symon for his labor doing zeirly xxⁱⁱ merks of vsual monet of Scotland, ane chalder of meil, with thre bollis of mault, to be payt at four tymes in ye zher, yt is to say, at Whitsonday, lamess, martynmes, and candilmes; and at ilk ane of ye termes v merkes of siluer wt ye victail afferand yrto and ane quartir terme to begyn wt—and ay sa furth, terme efter followand. the said Symon sall haiff till prentyss four merkes of siluer and ane chalder of meil till his met, and his clathes ilk zere, sa lang as he is prentyss, and ye said venerable fader and convent and yr successores sal wphald ye said Symonis werk lumys, or ellis ane conter yrfor till wphald yaim—and gif ye case be yt ye said WF (venerable fader) lenys ye said Symon till ony outwt ye place ye said Symonis fee sall stand haill till his self, sik like as he had wrocht his werk in ye said place, and till all and syndry yr puntces articles, and condicions be fullillie and hailly completit, observit, and keipit—for ye part of thir endentouris remanand wt ye said Symon Karwour ye commone seil of ye said abbay sall be hungin—and to ye ta part remanand wt ye W.F. and convent, ye said Symon has procurat, wt instans, ye seil of ane honorable man Daid cupir, aldirman of ye said burgh to be hungin.—before ys^l witnesses Maistr Jhone trumbil Vicar of Cleigh (Cleish),—Schir JHONE GUDSWAYNE, chaplanis and ARCHEBALD STEWART, wyt synis devirsis.” (Print. *Regist. Dunf.* No. 463, p. 361; *Fernie's Hist. Dunf.* pp. 197-199.)

THE SWORD OF STATE, CONSECRATED HAT, AND THE ABBOT OF DUNFERMLINE.—This year Pope Julius II. presented a Sword of State and a Consecrated Hat to King James IV. “They were delivered with great solemnity and ceremony in the Abbey Church of Holyrood, by the Papal Legate and the Abbot of Dunfermline. (*Dundee Weekly News, 19th February, 1876.*)

1508.—JOHANNES SCOTT.—On a gravestone, in the pavement of the original Choir, viz., near the middle of the centre flagstones in the Auld Kirk, there will be found the name—

“Johannes Scott.”

M^oV^oVIII.

There have been many surmises as to whose remains are here indicated, but without any result; as this stone is so near the site of the old Rood Altar, it would appear that he must have been a man of position. Dr. Chalmers, in his *History of Dunfermline* (vol. i. p. 123), says, “It is believed to be the now oldest legible inscription on the once lettered pavement of the Abbey Church.” He was probably the John Scott mentioned in the list of Chaplains at p. 179 *An. of Dunf.*

1509.—COLDINGHAM PRIORY again Annexed to Dunfermline Abbey (see “Annals,” date 1487).—This year, by order of Pope Julius II., the Priory of Coldingham was again and finally withdrawn from

Durham, and annexed inalienably to the Abbey of Dunfermline, under the jurisdiction of which it continued till the Reformation in 1560. (*Carr's Hist. of Coldingham*, p. 310; *Chal. Hist. Dunf.* vol. i. p. 241, &c.)

1510.—THE ABBOT RESIGNED HIS OFFICE.—*James Bethune*, or *Beton*, in consequence of the intrigues and disputes with those in power, resigned his position as Abbot of Dunfermline. (*Keith's Scot. Bishops*, p. 35, &c.; vide *Annals*, date 1522.)

ALEXANDER STUART SUCCEEDED JAMES BETHUNE, OR BETON, AS LORD ABBOT OF DUNFERMLINE.—Towards the end of this year, King James IV. prevailed on the Pope to confirm his presentation of the offices of Archbishop of St. Andrews and Abbot of Dunfermline on his natural son, Alexander Stuart, then a boy under 15 years of age! (*Mercer's Hist. Dunf.* p. 58; *Chal. Hist. Dunf.* vol. i. pp. 194, 240.) This is another instance of the Royal interference in the affairs of Dunfermline Abbey, &c—a boy under 15 the Abbot! He was the 32nd Abbot of Dunfermline.

1511.—THE ABBOT OF DUNFERMLINE *elected Lord Chancellor and the Pope's Legate*.—Through the supreme influence of his father, King James IV., Alexander, his natural son, the Abbot of Dunfermline, &c., is made Lord Chancellor of Scotland and the Pope's Legate *alatare* (*i.e.*, at his side). This Abbot, Legate, &c., was then only about 16 years old!

1512.—MARGARET, QUEEN OF SCOTLAND, IN DUNFERMLINE.—Margaret, Queen of Scotland, consort of James IV., appears to have been residing in Dunfermline Palace early in May this year. Leslie, in his *History of Scotland* (published in 1830, p. 32), notifies that “this yeir, in the beginning of May, the Quene tuik voyage furth of Dumfermling to St. Duthois in Ross, and in all her Journey was honourable intertenit, and came to Edinburgh agane about the x day of July.” Margaret was daughter of Henry VII. of England. (“*St. Duthois's Shrine in Ross-shire.*”)

REGARDING A CARRUCATA OF LAND IN COLDINGHAM.—Alexander, Archbishop of St. Andrews, Commendator of Dunfermline, Superior Prior of the Priory of Coldingham, &c., confirms to Christian Lumsden, daughter of John Lumsden, in Coldingham, the spouse of Alexander Ellem, “three parts of one carrucate of land near the village and territory of Coldingham, within the *vice*

comitatus of Berwick, called the 'bichil,' which said John resigned; Reddendo, 2 shillings," &c. ; dated Dunfermline, 10th August, 1512. (Print. *Regist. Dunf.* No. 508, p. 379.)

1513.—ALEXANDER STUART, ABBOT OF DUNFERMLINE, SLAIN.—Alexander Stuart, the youthful Abbot of Dunfermline, accompanied his father, King James IV. to Flodden, and was, along with his ill-fated father and the flower of the Scottish army, *slain* on Flodden Field, on 9th September, 1513, being then in the 21st year of his age. (*Mercer's Hist. Dunf.* p. 59; *Chal. Hist. Dunf.* vol. i. p. 195.) The great Erasmus was this Abbot's tutor, from whom he had a noble character. (*Crawford's Offices of State*, pp. 59, 60; *Keith's Scottish Bishops*, pp. 33, 34.) His skeleton was found in 1820, near the High Altar site of St. Andrews Cathedral. The skull had a deep sword-cut wound, penetrating through the thickness of the bone. (*Newspapers of 1820.*)

1514.—THE PEST, OR PLAGUE, *rages in Dunfermline.*—This plague was general throughout Scotland, for which *vide Hist. of Scot.*

1515.—JAMES HEPBURNE, ABBOT OF DUNFERMLINE.—It would appear that the Abbey had no Abbot for nearly two years (from 1513 to 1515). In 1515, James Hepburne, the third son of Adam, Lord Hailes, and brother of Patrick, first Earl of Bothwell, was elected Abbot of Dunfermline. (*Crawford's Offices of State*, p. 369.) Andrew Forman disputed the election of this Abbot.

THE POSTULATE OF DUNFERMLINE.—In the year 1515, the Postulate of Dunfermline (a legal functionary) attended the Council at Edinburgh, on 15th May, and was witness to the declaration of the Council, to an application of the French Ambassador on the part of Francis I., for being at peace with England. (*Maitland's Hist. Scot.* vol. ii. p. 762.)

THE ABBOT OF KELSO *and Others Imprisoned in Dunfermline.*—In the month of August, 1515, the Abbot of Kelso, and several of the friends of Lord Home, were imprisoned in Dunfermline by the Duke of Albany, Regent of Scotland. (*Morton's Annals*, p. 96.)

1516.—JAMES HEPBURNE, elected *Abbot of Dunfermline* by the Convent, resigned his office of Abbot this year, having come to an understanding with Andrew Forman. (*Chal. Hist. Dunf.* vol. i. p. 197, &c.) He died in 1525, and was interred at Elgin.

1517.—ANDREW FORMAN, elected *Abbot of Dunfermline* early in the year 1517. (*Chalmers's Hist. Dunf.* vol. i. pp. 195, 196; vol. ii. pp. 220, 221.) He was the 34th Abbot of Dunfermline.

INCH GARVIE.—Inch Garvie, on the Firth of Forth, became a State Prison this year. Secretary Panter was imprisoned in “the fort on the ile, because he did not please the rulers of the day.” (*Histories of Scot.*)

1519.—JOHN FERGUSONE was *Provost of Dunfermline* in 1519. *Bailies of Dunfermline* this year: Alexander Henderson and William Moubray. (*Burgh Record.*)

1520.—CRAIGLUSCAR HOUSE BUILT.—The stone which was on the front wall of this mansion-house is still to be seen, built into the lower part of a wall there. It is a triangular stone. “Near the top is the date 1520; below it there is a shield, on the *dexter* side of which is a St. Andrew's cross, and on the *sinister* side a cheveron, enclosing a crescent, with two crescents above. There are on each side, parallel to each other, the capital letters G.D. and M.B.” It is not known with certainty to whom these initial letters refer. (*Chal. Hist. Dunf.* vol. ii. p. 399.)

1522.—ANDREW FORMAN, *Abbot of Dunfermline*, died, and was interred at Dunfermline. (*Keith's Scot. Bishops*, pp. 35, 146; *Morton's Annals*, pp. 298, 299; *Pitcottie's Hist. Scot.* p. 254.) This abbot was a great man. In 1498 he was the Pope's pronotary, and afterwards his legate *a latere*. He was Prior of the Isle of May; was Bishop of Moray in 1501; and held at the same time the Priories of Coldingham and Pittenweem, and was Commendator of Dryburgh in 1512. Through the favour of Louis XII. he was made Archbishop of Bourges, in France, in 1513; Archbishop of St. Andrews in 1514. When the Duke of Albany came back from France, and assumed the regency in 1516, Forman resigned into his hands, as the law of Scotland required, all the benefices which he had hitherto held only by the Pope's nomination, and was reappointed only to the See of St. Andrews and the Abbey of Dunfermline. Forman is the reputed author of “*Contra Lutherum*,” of “*De Stoica Philosophia*,” and of “*Collectanea Decretalium*.” (*Morton's Annals*, pp. 288, 289; *Chal. Hist. Dunf.* vol. i. pp. 195, 196, 197.)

The following short account of a banquet given by Forman to the

Pope and his cardinals while in Rome is from *Pitscottie's (Lindsay's) Chron. Scot.* p. 254:—"Then the Bishop Forman made a banquet to the Pope and all his cardinals, in one of the Pope's own palaces; and when they were all set, according to their custom, that he who aught the house for the time should say the grace, he was not a good scholar, nor had good Latin, but began rudely in the Scottish fashion, saying, *Benedicite*, believing that they should have said *Dominus*. But they answered *Deus*, in the Italian fashion, which put the bishop past his intendiment, that he wist not well how to proceed forward, but happened out in good Scots, in this manner, saying (which they understood not), To the devil I give you all, false cardinals, *in nomine Patris, Filii, et Spiritus Sancti. Amen*. Then all the bishop's men leugh, and all the cardinals themselves. And the Pope enquired whereat they leugh; and the Bishop shewed that he was not a good clerk, and that his cardinals had put him by his text and intendiment. Therefore he gave them all to the devil in good Scots, whereat the Pope himself leugh very earnestly."

JAMES BETON, *Re-elected Abbot of Dunfermline*.—James Beton, who had been Abbot of Dunfermline from 1504 till 1510, was again elected Abbot, which office he held until his death in 1539. (*Keith's Scottish Bishops*, pp. 35, 36, &c.) While holding the office of Abbot of Dunfermline he was also Archbishop of St. Andrews, &c. (See date 1504.)

THE LANDS OF ORROCK-SELLYBALBE, &c.—"James, Commendator of Dunfermline, &c., and Chancellor of the Kingdom, granted to Marjorie Orrok, daughter of Alexander Orrok of Sellybalbe, the third part of the lands of Orrok, Sellybalbe, and Dunearn adjacent, in the regality of Dunfermline and vicecomitatus of Fife, *quam dictus Alexander resignaverat* Reddendo 2 merks six shillings and eightpence, &c. Dated Dunfermline, xx January, 1523."

1524.—THE LANDS OF CLUNYS AND THE CAPTAIN OF EDINBURGH CASTLE.—"James, Archbishop of St. Andrews, *regni Primas Apostolicæ sedis legatus*, and Commendator of Aberborthok and Dunfermline, confirms to James Crechton of Cranstoneriddale, *Captain* of the Castle of Edinburgh, and to Margarite Hume, his spouse, our landis of Clunys adjacent to and within the vicecomitatus of Fife, in Gaitmylk schire, which the same James Crechtoun *resignaverat*. Dated Dunfermline, vi. Jan. 1524." (Print. *Regist. Dunf.* No. 512, pp. 380, 381.)

THE ABBOT OF DUNFERMLINE'S HOUSE IN EDINBURGH.—As early as this period, that house at the junction of High Street with Canongate (north side), in after times known as John Knox's House, belonged to the Abbots of Dunfermline, and here they resided during the meetings of "*The Estates*," &c., and when on official duties.

1526.—The following is a free translation of an interesting Charter in the Printed *Register of Dunfermline*, and is here given because it is one of the few Charters in the *Register* which has the names of many places now obsolete, but nevertheless interesting to the local antiquary:—

"James, Archbishop Primate of the Realm, has granted to James Murray the lands of Pardew, otherwise Broomhill, along with certain acres, viz., the Stane acre, Short acre, and the Boot acre, as pertinents of this same land of Pardew, lying within the Regality of Dunfermline, on the south part of the lower town (Nether-town), on either side of the rivulet commonly called the Lyne, bounded as follows:—Beginning at the Gardens of St. Cuthbert, descending by certain stones fixed for boundary stones, and proceeding by the land of David Bothwell, named the Haugh, to the south, even to the goodly lands belonging to the altar of the blessed Mary, within the Parish Church of Dunfermline, even as far as the water and the King's high way, which leads to the Grange of Dunfermline, and thence proceeding by the said way towards the north as far as the water of Lyne, and descending by the rivulet or burn as far as the Boot acre, lying on the western part of the meadow lands, and then proceeding by the marsh of said meadow as far as the lands of the laird of Pittencrief, called in like manner the Boot (*buyt*), and ascending to the said stream called the Lyne as far as the Short acre, on the northern part of the said water, which acre has the King's high way on the west, and is almost inclosed on the other sides by the said water. Reddendo 8 shillings yearly in name of annual rent. Given at Dunfermline 28th June, 1526." (Print. *Regist. Dunf.* No. 514, p. 381.)

The acre here called the *Buyt aiker* may perhaps mean *Butt* acre, the acre for the practice of archery in the olden time; *Stone* acre may be so called from some now obliterated stone quarry; and *Short* acre from its small dimensions. Whirlbut, or Whirl*butt*, is in the immediate vicinity, on the south side of the Lyne burn, probably also connected with "*the art of archery*." "*Buyt aiker*" has hitherto been translated *Boot* acre; and the writer has followed his predecessors, although he strongly suspects that *But* or *Butt* acre is the proper rendering.

THE ABBOT OF DUNFERMLINE A FUGITIVE.—On September 4th, 1526, "the feud battle of Avonbridge, near Linlithgow, was fought between the Earls of Arran and Lennox," when the Abbot of Dunferm-

line, "being on the losing side, had with others to fly from the field, and took refuge among the mountains, lurking about in the disguise of a shepherd." (*Lindsay's Hist. Scot.* vol. ii. pp. 280, 281; *Chal. Hist. Dunf.* vol. ii. p. 222, &c.)

DUNFERMLINE ABBEY "SPOILZED."—Shortly after "*the affair at Avonbridge*," Angus, advancing to Fife, entered Dunfermline with his soldiers, and spoilzit (pillaged) the Abbey. (*Mercer's Hist. Dunf.* p. 59; *Chal. Hist. Dunf.* vol. 2. p. 222; and *Histories of Scotland.*)

1527.—MARTYRDOM OF PATRICK HAMILTON, *1st March, 1527.*—This is a *black-letter* day in the history of Dunfermline, for "the Abbot of Dunfermline (Archbishop of St. Andrews, &c.) superintended the martyrdom of Patrick Hamilton"—a pious young man, only 23 years of age—almost at the door of his castle at St. Andrews." (*Histories of Scotland*; *Chal. Hist. Dunf.* vol. i. p. 194; *Grierson's Hist. St. Andr.* p. 23, &c.)

1529.—"THE PEST AND 'HET SICKNESS' prevails generally, and particularly in the towns on the north side of the Forth. Dunfermline and vicinity suffered much in July, August, and Sept." (*Histories of Scotland.*)

1530.—WALTER RYNGANE AND WILLIAM DURYE were the *Abbey Janitors* at this period. (*Print. Regist. Dunf.* No. 515, p. 381.)

1531.—USUFRUCTUARIUS OF DUNFERMLINE ABBEY, &c.—In the *Register of Dunfermline*, of date, February 1531, there is a Charter granted to the Lord of Belwerye, by the Archbishop of St. Andrews and the Abbot of Dunfermline, regarding certain lands, &c., which has the singular introduction of—"James, Archbishop of St. Andrews, *Vsufuctuarius* of the Monastery of Dunfermline, and George Dury, Abbot of the Convent of the same place; James, Earl of Morton and Dalkeith and Baron of Aberdour; George de Dundas, knight and tcmplar in the preceptory of St. John of Jerusalem at Torphichen, &c." (*Print. Regist. Dunf.* No. 516, p. 382.)

1532.—PRESENTATION OF THE ALTAR OF THE HOLY CROSS, KIRKCALDY.—"George, Abbot of Dunfermline, presented to Lord William, Chaplain of James, Archbishop of St. Andrews, to the

altarages of our altar of the Holy Cross, within the burgh of Kirkcaldy, and in the Parish Church of the same place. Dated at Dunfermline 18th April, 1532. Witnesses, Walter Ryngane, David Duncan, and Walter Shorthouse." (Print. *Regist. of Dunf.* No. 517, p. 383.)

1533.—THE VICARAGE OF THE CHURCH OF CLEISCHE.—“George, Abbot of Dunfermline, and James, Archbishop of St. Andrews, presented Maister David Young, *Presbiter*, to the perpetual Vicarage of the Parish Church of Cleish. Dated March, 1533. (Print. *Regist. Dunf.* No. 518, p. 383.) Cleish is about 8 miles north of Dunfermline.

1534.—THE MILLS AND LANDS OF EASTER HAILES.—“James, Archbishop of St. Andrews, and George, Abbot of Dunfermline, granted a Charter, conferring to certain parties named, part of the lands and the mills of Easter Hailes, near Edinburgh. Dated at Dunfermline, vi. Nov. 1534.” (Print. *Regist. Dunf.* No. 522, p. 384.)

1535.—THE PRIORY OF PLUSCARDINE AND DUNFERMLINE.—“The Priory of Pluscardine, in Moray, which had been subject to Dunfermline for a long period previous to this date, was this year (1535) erected into a Regality by James, Archbishop of St. Andrews, and George, Abbot of Dunfermline, who appointed four persons (who are named) to hold Justiciary Courts of the Regality in Dunfermline and administer justice.” Dated “Dunfermline . . . die . . . 1535.” (Print. *Regist. Dunf.* No. 526, p. 385.)

1536.—THE CHURCH OF MELVILLE presented to Lord Archibald Hay, *Clericum Parisiss, studentem*, James, Archbishop of St. Andrews, and George, Abbot of Dunfermline. Nov. 7th, 1536. (Print. *Regist. Dunf.* No. 527, p. 586.) Probably Hay studied at Paris.

THE CHURCH OF MOULEN.—James, Archbishop of St. Andrews, and George, Abbot of Dunfermline, presented to Lord David Hervey, *Presbyter*, the Vicarage of the Parish Church of Moulen. (Print. *Regist. Dunf.* No. 528, p. 586.) These two churches were for many centuries subject to Dunfermline.

DUNFERMLINE GUILD COURT.—In a minute of a Guild Court, held this year, the selling of hides and skins, &c., is noticed. (*Burgh Records.*)

1537.—THE LANDS OF CLUNYS, &c.—James, Archbishop of St. Andrews, "*usufructuarius and administrator-generalis fructuum*" of the Monastery, and George, Abbot of Dunfermline, granted a writ in favour of Jacobus Creichtoun, *heres patris*, Jacobi Creichtoun, *in dictis terris*. 8th May, 1537. (Print. *Regist. Dunf.* No. 529, p. 386.)

1538.—MARY (*of Lorraine*), THE QUEEN, IN DUNFERMLINE.—In the month of July, this year, Mary, of Lorraine, Queen of James V., made splendid progresses, by successive stages, through Fifeshire, from St. Andrews to Cupar, from Cupar to Falkland, from Falkland to Ravensheuch, and thence to Dunfermline and the Queensferry. The various items of expenses are stated for the different days and stages, for conveying *furth* the Queen's *geir*, chariot, beds of the dames of honour, &c., in the State papers, which are as follow:—

Ful.—The Kingis tapescherie and vtheris his geir were transported furth of *Sanctandrois* to Edinburgh, Cowper, Falkland, Dysart, Dunfermeling, and Linlithgu, at various times during the present month. (No dates attached to the accounts.)

Item.—For carrying of bedding and coferis, with lynnyng claitis, and ane coffer of the Maister Stabiller to the Quene; *ane chiar* and *ane buird* (a chair of state and table) to the Quene, from Sanctandrois to Couper and Falkland, and fra Falkland to Ravinsheuche and Dunfermling, the space of iiiij dayis, &c. Summa, lij s. (52s.)

Item.—For carying of the said geir furthe of Dunfermling to the Ferry, and horsis; ilk horse, xvij d. (18d.)

Item.—For carying of the Dames of Honouris beddis fra Dunfermeling to Ed^r. iij s. (3s.)

(Vide *State Papers, State Paper Office, London; Account Book of Lord High Treasurer of Scotland; Chal. Hist. Dunf.* vol. ii. pp. 264, 265.)

1539.—JAMES BEATON, *Abbot of Dunfermline*, died this year. He was also Archbishop of St. Andrews. Since his re-election in 1522 he had held the abbacy for seventeen years; but, "from about the year 1535 he appears to have committed the duties of Abbot to George Dury." Lesley, in his *History of Scotland*, says that "James Beatoun, before he deid, had providit successouris to all his benefices, quilkis were Mr. David Betoun, then being Cardinal, to the Archbishopric of St. Andrews and to the Abbey of Arbroath, and Mr. George Durie, quha was Archdene of St. Androis, to the Abbacye of Dumferling, wha enterit with the Kingis benevolens, and without any stoppe to thair benefices efter his deceis." (*Lesley's Hist. Scot. Ban. Club*, edit. 1830, p. 158.)

GEORGE DURIE, *Archdean of St. Andrews*, made *Abbot of Dunfermline*, not by “*divine permission*” or “*God-tholing*,” but by permission and the “*tholing*” of James Beaton, his predecessor. The moral degeneracy of the age “was now hastening on affairs, making them ripe for the *close-at-hand* reformation.”

THE ABBEY SEAL.—It would appear, from wax impressions still attached to Monastic Charters and Deeds, of dates between 1539-1560, that George Dury, the new Abbot and Commendator of Dunfermline Abbey, had a Seal-stamp engraven during the first year of



his office (1539). The above is taken from the engraving in *Fernie's History of Dunfermline*, p. 76. Of this Seal Mr. Henry Laing, at page 181 of his excellent work on *Ancient Scottish Seals*, says—“It is a fine round Seal, of a rich design, consisting of three Gothic niches; in the centre of one is a figure of the Virgin and infant Jesus; in the dexter, a figure of St. Andrew, holding his cross before him; and, in the sinister, a figure of St. Margaret, holding in her left hand a sceptre. In the lower part of the Seal is a shield, bearing a chevron between three crescents, the armorial bearings of Durie; behind the shield, a crozier; and, around the circumference, in old letters, the legend, viz. :—

“S·GEORGII·ABBATIS·DE·DUNFERLING·ARCH·S·ANDR”

that is—“Seal of George, Abbot of Dunfermline, and Archdean of St. Andrews.”

ADAM BLACKWOOD.—Born in Dunfermline in 1539. In after life

he held a Professorship in the College Poitiers, in France, and was the author of several learned works. (See *Annals Dunf.* date 1623.)

A CHARTER OF THE ABBOT OF DUNFERMLINE *relating to Lands in and near Dunfermline.*—"George, Archdean of St. Andrews, and Commendator of Dunfermline, concedes to Helena Stewart, daughter and apparent heiress of Adam Stewart, of Brerhill, and David Lundy, *sponso dictæ Helenæ*, the lands of Breryhill, adjacent to the burgh of Dunfermline on the east part, and the land of *Mylhillis*, on the east part of the 'Newrow' croft, commonly called the 'Newraw-crofts;' the lands of *Penelandes*, near the lands of *Breryhill*, on the north part; and the lands of *Mylhillis* on the east part; the lands of the *Spittel* on the south part; and those of *Elliotshill* on the west part. Also a small parcel of land, commonly called the 'Cluttis' croft, adjacent, within the regality of Dunfermline; and the narrow crofts in the burgh of Dumfermline, on the west part of the lands of *Halbank*; and the north part of the lands of *Brerehill*, on the east and south parts; and the lands of *Halbank* adjacent, in the regality of Dunfermline."

1540.—ROYAL PALACE, DUNFERMLINE, *Enlarging, Altering, and Repairing.*—The Royal Palace of Dunfermline appears to have been much enlarged and thoroughly repaired about this period. "Large mullioned windows were introduced into the original architecture," and in the present upper storey, then added to the building, besides having mullioned windows, had also bay, or projecting windows in west wall fronting the glen, as shown in ruin still standing. The accompanying plate is a north-west view of the Palace, when thus completed, taken partly from Sleizar's view, of date, *circa* 1690, and a more correct print published about the middle of last century.

The following are the measurements of the Royal Palace Kitchen and Cellar, taken by the writer in 1825:—The west wall overlooking the glen is 205 feet in length (including the cellar and kitchen walls), the height, 59 feet, and breadth 28½ feet. The west side of the wall is supported by eight buttresses. (For notices of the "*Annunciation Stone*," see *Annals of Dunf.* dates 1812 and 1859.)

1541.—THE ABBOT OF DUNFERMLINE *elected an Extraordinary Lord of the Articles.*—George Dury, Abbot and Commendator of Dunfermline, was "on July 2d, 1541, chosen an Extraordinary Lord of the Articles," as also often afterwards. (*Acts of Scot. Parl.* ii. pp. 366, 443, 603; *Chal. Hist. Dunf.* vol. i. p. 198.)

1542.—THE ABBOT OF DUNFERMLINE *elected a Member of the Earl of Arran's Council*, which at the meeting confirmed the Earl in his guardianship of the infant Queen Mary during her nonage. (*Mait. Hist. Scot.* vol. ii. p. 839.)

1543.—THE ABBOT OF DUNFERMLINE, *one of the Privy Council*.—On 15th March, 1543, the Abbot of Dunfermline was one of those appointed of Governor the Earl of Arran's "*Secret Counsale*," and was one of the Secret Council frequently afterwards. (*Chal. Hist. Dunf.* vol. i. p. 198; *Acts of Scot. Parl.* ii. pp. 366, 443, 603.)

BURNTISLAND, or *Wester Kinghorn*, from a very early period belonged to Dunfermline Abbey. It was also known as *Cunyngayrland*. This year George Dury, Abbot of Dunfermline, by Charter, conceded to Peter Dury, the Castle, &c., and certain lands known as Grasslandes, and Cunyngayrlands, &c., vulgarly called Burntisland. (*Regist. Dunf.* pp. 393, 399.)

1544.—MR. JOHN DAVIDSON, an eminent divine, was born in the Parish of Dunfermline this year. At a very early age he was sent to school in the Abbey, completing his scholastic education there. He became a monk of the Order of Benedictines. Afterwards he embraced the Protestant faith, and became celebrated as a divine and a poet. (See dates 1573 and 1604.)

1549.—CONFIRMATION CHARTER OF GEORGE DURY *to the Burgesses, &c., of Dunfermline*.—As this Charter confirms the Charters of Abbot Robert (1322) and that of Abbot John (1395), &c., a full and free translation of it is here given, viz. :—"Charter of Confirmation, Innovation, and New Concession, made by Lord George, the Commendator, and the Convent of the Monastery of Dunfermlyn, concerning and regarding all and several the liberties, concessions, donations, and privileges of the Community of their Burgh of Dunfermlyn, made and granted by their predecessors on account of the age of the Charters and letters previously executed and granted :—

"George Dury, Archdeacon of St. Andrews, and Perpetual Commendator of Dunfermline, on account of the distinguished services of the present Provost, Bailies, Council, Burgesses, and community of the Burgh of Dunfermline, for which they are well known, like their progenitors and predecessors, has confirmed the Charter which follows, viz. :—'To all who shall see or hear this Charter, Robert, by Divine permission, Abbot of the Monastery of Dunfermline, and the humble Convent of the same place, eternal safety in the Lord, Know ye that we,' &c. Likewise the Charter in these words :—'To all

who shall hear or see this Charter, John, by the Grace of God, Abbot of Dunfermline and the most humble Convent of the same, eternal safety in the Lord, Know ye that we, with the consent and assent of our Chapter, have given and granted, and by this our present Charter, have confirmed for us and our successors, to our burgesses of Dunfermlyn, those, viz., who are now Guild brethren, and their heirs forever, and to others, our burgesses received, or in future to be received, into the Guild by our burgesses and their heirs, a Merchant Guild, with all the liberties, rights, conveniences, easements pertaining, or that may by any right whatever pertain, to a free Merchant Guild, along with the houses belonging of old to the said Guild (reserving the right of any one), to be held and kept by our foresaid burgesses and their heirs of us and our successors, in sales and purchases, and all other grants as freely, quietly, fully, honorably, well, and in peace, as any burgesses of our Lord the King, in any burghs of our same Lord have, hold, and possess a Guild, reserving to ourselves and our obedientiaries, and their servants, for the use of ourselves and our obedientiaries for purchases and other ancient usages, according to justice.—In testimony whereof, to the present Charter has been attached the common seal of our Chapter.—*Witness*: The CHAPTER; likewise the *indenture witnesses*: Master ABRAHAM CREICHTOUN, *Provost of Dunglas and Official of St. Andrews*, within the Archdeanary of Laudonia; ROBERT DURY of that ilk, *principal baillie of the Regality of Dunfermline*; ROBERT STEWARD, junior, *Lord of Rossyth*; DAVID MARTYNE, of Cardven; JOHN BETOUN, of Capildray: Likewise, Messrs. (Landlords) WILLIAM MURRAY, *Treasurer of Dunblane*; JOHN LAUDER, *Archdeacon of Tweeddale*; ADAM KINGORNE, *Vicar of Lynton*; and JOHN COUPAR and THOMAS MALCOLM, *Chaplains and Notaries Public*.—2d August, 1549." (Print. *Regist. Dunf.* No. 569, pp. 397, 398. See also *Confirmation Charter* of James VI. 1588, which confirms this Charter, and also the Charters of Abbots Robert and John, 1322, 1363, and 1395.)

1550.—CHARTER-KEEPER AND NOTARY OF DUNFERMLINE ABBEY.—It would appear from various Charters of date *circa* 1550, that John Henrison was Keeper of the Abbey Charters and Notary-Public, at least, as early as this period; also, vide *Annals*, date 1573, probably the same person.

THE LANDS OF FYNMONTH.—George, Commendator of Dunfermline, conceded to James Kircaldy of Grange, the King's Treasurer, and Jonete Melville, his spouse, the lands of Fynmonth, lying in the regality of Dunfermline, within the *vice comitatus* of Fyfe, reddendo, 17lb. 8s. 8d.; dated at the Monastery of Dunfermline, 1550. (Print. *Regist. Dunf.*, No. 570, p. 398.)

1551.—KINROSS AND ORWELL.—George, Commendator of Dunfermline, presented, by *Writ*, Sir John Mowss, presbyter, to the Vicarage and pensions of the Churches of Kinross and Orwell. (*Regis. Dunf.* No. 572, p. 398.)

1552.—WESTER KINGHORN.—George, Abbot and Commendator of Dunfermline, by Charter, conceded to Peter Dury and his heirs “our lands of Nethir Grange of Kyngorne, with the Castle,” and Custodier of Cwnyngerlandis commonly called *Burntisland*, dated 22nd October, 1552, and has the following names as witnesses appended to it :—Robert Pitcairn; Alan Cowttis, Chamberlain of Dunfermline, &c. *Regist. Dunf.* No. 574, p. 399.)

1554.—KEEPER OF THE PRIVY SEAL.—George Dury, Abbot of Dunfermline, was this year chosen *Keeper of the Privy Seal of Scotland*. (*Diurnal of Occur. Ban. Club, Edit.* p. 64; *Acts of Parliament*, vol. ii. pp. 443, 603, &c.; *Chal. Hist. Dunf.* vol. i. p. 198.)

1555.—THE ABBEY “BUIK WITHE THE BLAK COVERING, *Callit Novum Rentale, begynnand in 1555 and endand 1583*.—This is the first of five new rental-books of the Abbey (noticed under proper dates). The first one is a *Register* of the Abbey lands, possessions, &c., of Dunfermline. This *Register* is in the possession of the Marquis of Tweeddale, the Heritable Bailie of the Regality of Dunfermline, and is titled “*The buik withe the blak covering, callit Novum Rentale, begynnand in 1555 and endand 1583*.” It contains a register of all the lands belonging to the Regality of Dunfermline, from 5th November, 1555, to 11th September, 1585. With some exceptions it is entire, and still in good condition. (*Chal. Hist. Dunf.* vol. i. p. 76.) The following title is inscribed on its first leaf :—

“*Novum rentale seu registrum terrarum ad Regalitem de Dunfermling spectantium anno milesimo quingentesimo quinquagesimo quinto per dominum Johannem . . . Monachum professum ejusdem de mandato Reverendi viri Georgii Durie, commendatarii dicti monasterii.*—J. HENRISONE, *Chartarum custos et Notarius Publicus.*” (Vide *Appendix III.*; Printed *Regist. de Dunf.* pp. 465, 482.)

1556.—BURGH RECORDS OF DUNFERMLINE.—The *second* oldest volume (a small one) of the *Burgh Records* begins with date 29th January, 1556, and ends with 15th November, 1575. This volume is a folio, stitched in an old parchment covering (see also *Annals Dunf.* date 1473), and from which several extracts have been taken for 1556-1575.

1557.—THE ABBEY REGISTER OF CHARTERS, TACKS, AND TEINDS, *relating to Dunfermline*.—In the General Register House, Edinburgh, there is a *Register* of the Charters, Tacks, and Teinds,

belonging to Dunfermline Abbey, from 1557 to 1585. (See *Print. Regist. Dunf.* pp. 486-492.)

The LANDS OF PRIMROSE AND KNOCKS were purchased this year by the "Laird of Pitfirrane;" and Knockhouse in 1561. (*Chal. Hist. Dunf.* vol. i. p. 294; *Regist. Dunf. &c.*)

THE (ABBAY) REGISTER, *with the "Quhyt Parchment Covering,"* 1557-1585, being vol. ii. of New Rentals of Abbey Possessions, &c. (*Vide Annals 1557-1585, Appendix*; *Print. Regist. Dunf.* pp. . . .)

CHARTER, *relating to the West Mill of Kirkcaldy.*—This is the *last Charter* in the *Register of Dunfermline*. It is in the Scottish language of the day. This being the last Charter of Durie's, and the last in the *Register*, we insert it:—

"George, Commendator of Dunfermline, set in feu farm till George Boswell, helein his spouse and thair airis maile, quhilkis failzand to maister Andro bosuell and margarit bosuell his spouse, the west mylne of Kirkaldy wytht ye mill landis and multoures of ye samyn, Quha is oblissit to pay to the said abbot zeirlye thairfor fourty bollis mele seuin pundes and twelf shillinges monei, Twelf caponis to giddir wutht hariage careage and dew twice and tua zeires mele at ye intre of ylk air. And be ye said abbot one nawayis sall grant nor giff licence to onie inhabitants of ye said broucht of Kirkaldy nor of ye lordship throf to bigg ony millis on the watter or wind milinis or hors mylnis witth-in ye boundes of ye said toun and lordschip, Twa yhat nane of ye multouris nor pfettis of ye west milne be abstract nor drawin thairfra throw occasioun throf.—At Dunfermling the xvij day of aprile the zeir of God ane thowsand fyve hunderit fyfte seuin zeires befor witnesses, &c., &c. ALANE COUTTES, *Chamerlane*, Maister WILLIAM MURRAY, . . . WILLIAM DURYE." (*Print. Regist. Dunf.* p. 400, No. 578; *Dal. Mon. Antiq.* pp. 9, 10.)

1558.—ST. JOHN'S CHAPEL LANDS LET IN TACK.—St. John's Chapel Lands, &c., east of Garvock, near Dunfermline, were this year let in tack, by Schir John Grant, the Chaplin, to David Hutcheson and his spouse. (*M. S. Regist. Charters, Regist. House, Edin.*)

JOHN DURIE, *condemned to be Immured for Heresy.*—John Durie, one of the "conventual brethren" of Dunfermline, was brought to trial for "*heresy*" by the Abbot, was found guilty, and condemned to be immured, *i.e.*, built up between two walls till he died. By friends, who interceded with the Earl of Arran, he was set at liberty. (*Spottiswood's Hist. Church Scot.* p. 457.)

TRIAL OF WALTER MILL, *the Martyr.*—The Abbot of Dunfermline was one of the judges who tried the decrepit old man, Walter Mill, for "*heresay*." He was condemned to be burnt at the stake, the

Abbot heartily acquiescing. John Knox, alluding to this, says, "That blessed martyr of Christ, Walter Mill, a man of decrepit age, was put to death most cruelly the 28th April, 1558." The Papists, seeing they could not make him recant, made many fair promises to him, and offered him a monk's portion "for all ye dayes of his life in ye Abbey of Dunfermling." But to no effect. He adhered to the Protestant faith to the end. (*Histories of Scotland; Chal. Hist. Dunf.* vol. i. p. 266.)

DAVID FERGUSON (*afterwards Minister of Dunfermline*), accused of "Wrongous Using and Wresting of the Scripture." M'Cric, in his *Life of John Knox*, vol. i. p. 446, says, "On the 7th of July, 1558, the Rothsay Herald was sent from Edinburgh with letters summoning 'George Luvell, David Ferguson, and certain utheris persons within the burgh of Dundee,' to appear before the Justice and his deputies on 28th July of this year, to answer the charge of "*wrongous using and wresting of the Scriptures.*" No result.

1559.—PITCORTHIE (EASTER), "Given in Few-tack to Kathrine Sibbald and John Durie, her son." (*MS. Regist. Tacks, &c., Regist. House, Edinr.*)

THE REFORMATION.—The religious feeling in Scotland had, for more than twenty years, been particularly hostile to the Romish faith, and consequently to the Romish mode of conducting worship. The brethren of the Abbeys, and other religious houses, had outlived their usefulness. They, at least the great majority of them, did not believe this; hence they stood still, and so had to be "dragged along with the intelligence of the age." They would not "set their houses in order." Had the ecclesiastics done so, and reformed abuses and their manners, "the pulling down of the Cathedrals and Abbeys might have been avoided." Besides the quarrel with the Romish doctrine and form of worship, the greater part of the ecclesiastics, high and low, were "loose in their morals, and led licentious lives;" and at last it was found necessary to "*pull down the nests*" to compel "*the rooks to fly away.*" The following lines, by a celebrated poet of the time, convey an accurate idea of the state of public feeling at this period. In referring to the Pope, &c., he says—

" His cardinallis hes cause to moarne,
His bishops are borne a backe ;
His abbots gat an uncuth turne,
When shavellings went to sacke.

“The work” of destroying Dunfermline Abbey commenced on 28th March, 1560, on the 4th day of the then New-year’s-day. (See *An. Dunf.* of date March 28th, 1560.)

1560.—THE QUEEN REGENT IN DUNFERMLINE.—“Upon the 3rd day of March, 1560, the Queen passed from Edinburgh to Dunfermling, and from thence to Dysart and Dury.” (*Lindsay’s Hist. Scot.* p. 213.)

RELICS OF ST. MARGARET.—A highly ornamented Coffe, containing the head, hair, &c., of the sainted Queen, which had for upwards of 300 years stood on her Shrine in the Choir, was removed to Edinburgh Castle, “to be out of the way of the anticipated visit” of the “Reformers” to Dunfermline.

The following note regarding this is taken from a Life of St. Margaret, published in 1660:—“The Coffe, or Chest, which contained the Sacred Relics of St. Margaret in Dunfermline Abbey, was of silver, enriched with precious stones, and was placed in the noblest part of the Church. When the hereticks had stoln into the Kingdome, and trampled under foot all Divine and human lawes, seized the sacred moveables of the Abbey, something of greater veneration and value were saved from their sacreligious hands by being transplanted to Edinburgh Castle. Some holy men, fearing that the Castle might be assaulted, transplanted the Coffe wherein was the heade and haire of St. Margaret, and some other moveables of great value, into the Castle of the Barony of Dury” [at Craigluscar, three miles north-west of Dunfermline]. “This Lord (or Laird of Dury) was a reverend father and priest, and ‘monck of Dunfermling,’ who, after his Monastery was pillaged, and the religious forced to fly away, dwelt in this Castle. After this venerable father had very religiously for some years kept this holy pledge, it was, in 1597, delivered into the hands of the fathers of the Society of Jesus, then missionaries in Scotland, who seeing it was in danger of being lost, or prophaned, transported it to Antwerp;” from thence it was taken to Douay, where it remained until the troubles of the French Revolution, when the relics appear to have been destroyed with the other holy relics in the Scotch College of Douay.

Father Hay, referring to this matter, says—“St. Margaret’s relics were, in 1597, delivered into the hands of the Jesuit missionaries in Scotland, who, seeing they were in danger of being lost, or prophaned, transported it to Antwerp, where John Malderus, Bishop of that city,

after diligent examin upon oath, gave an authentic attestation, under the Seal of his office, the 5 of Septembre 1620; and permitted them to be exposed to the veneration of the people. The same relics were acknowledged by Paul Boudet, Bishop of Arras, the 4th of Septembre, 1627, in testimony whereof he offered 40 days' indulgence to all who would pray before the relics. Lastly, on the 4th of March, 1645, Innocent X. gave plenary indulgence to all the faithful who would pray before them, having confessed and communicat in the Chapell of the Scots Colledge of Douay, for the ordinary ends præscribed by the Church, on the 10 of June, the festivall of this Princess. . . . Her relics are kept in the Scots Colledge of Doway in a Bust of Silver. Her skull is enclosed in the head of the Bust, whereupon there is a Crown of Silver gilt, enriched with severall Pearl and Precious Stones. In the Pedestall, which is of Ebony, indented with Silver, her hair is kept and exposed to the view of every one through a Glass of Crystall. The Bust is reputed the third Statue in Doway for its valour [value?]. There are likewise severall Stones, Red and Green, on her Breast, Shoulders, and elsewhere. I cannot tell if they be upright, their bigness makes me fancy that they may be counter-fitted." (*Hay's Scotia Sacra MS.*) For other particulars, *vide Hist. of Dunfermline, &c.*, and under date in *Annals of Dunfermline*.

FRENCH FUGITIVE WARRIORS ARRIVE IN DUNFERMLINE.—Lindsay, in his "*Chronicles*," notices that "on 24th January, 1560, a number of Frenchmen came hurrying to Dunfermline from the East Coast, where English ships had appeared, and whose Admiral landed at Aberdour. Such was their fear, that they left their roasts at the fire and ran to Dunfermline on the same night, without meat or drink. But the Laird of Grange slew many of them before they reached Dunfermline. Two days after (26th Jan.), the Frenchmen remained a whole night in Fotherick moor without the least refreshment," &c. (*Lindsay's Chron.* vol. ii. pp. 550, 551; *Chal. Hist. Dunf.* vol. i. p. 267.)

FLIGHT OF THE ABBOT OF DUNFERMLINE.—"Upoun the xxix. day of Januar, 1560, the Abbot of Dunfermling and the erle of Eglington past to France furth of Dunbar." ("Diurnal of Occurrents," *Pref. Print. Regist. Dunf.* p. 17.) "The line of Abbots of Dunfermline here ceases to exist." A Commendator appointed in his stead.

THE CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY at Dunfermline was raised to the dignity of an Abbey by David I. in A.D. 1124. Between this

date and that of 1560 there are generally recorded 36 Abbots of Dunfermline. The writer has doubts of the existence of two of the Abbots of the name of John, who are said to have been in office between the years 1353 and 1410. Should this be found correct, then there were only 34 Abbots of Dunfermline between the years 1124 and 1560 (or a period of 436 years), giving about 13 years as the average duration of an Abbotship.

COMMENDATOR OF DUNFERMLINE ABBEY.—Robert Pitcairn was appointed to the office of Commendator of Dunfermline Abbey in May 1560. Pitcairn was also received and styled Abbot, by courtesy perhaps. But since Abbeys had ceased to exist in 1560 there could not be a legally recognised Abbot after this date. However, we find him styled “Abbot of Dunfermline” on his monumental tomb in the Abbey.

THE DESTRUCTION OF DUNFERMLINE ABBEY BY “THE REFORMERS.”—Lindsay, in his “*Chronicles of Scotland*,” notices the destruction of Dunfermline Abbey briefly as follows:—“Vpon the 28 march [1560] the wholl lordis and barnis that ware on thys syde of Forth, pased to Stirling, and be the way kest down the abbey of Dunfermling.” (*Lind. Chron. Scot.* vol. ii. p. 555.) Thus fell the great Abbey of Dunfermline, after a chequered ecclesiastical service of about 434 years. In its earlier years the Abbey service did good in the land. Latterly it had, like similar institutions, become in a great measure subject to the civil power. The conventual brethren, as previously noticed, “had become careless, lazy, vicious, and, in too many instances, abandoned characters.” It is on record that George, Archdean of St. Andrews and Commendator of Dunfermline, “led ane vicious life.” He heeded not the “holy law of the celibacy of the clergy,” for he had *two natural children legitimatised* on 30th September, 1543. Yet notwithstanding this, he was, about the year 1566, canonised by the Pope of the day, and enrolled in the list of his saints! (*Chal. Hist. Dunf.* vol. i. p. 199, and other works.) Such had been the state and practice of many of “the holy men” for half a century before the Reformation. They had little or no inclination to reform themselves. Hence in 1559-61 “physical force” was unfortunately resorted to—viz., “pulling down *their nests* to cause the rooks to fly away.” The “reformers,” in their “destructive crusades,” entered abbeys, churches, &c., and at once set to their work by destroying the high and other altars, with their accompaniments, images, painted pictures, inscribed tablets, effigies, shrines, lighted

tombs, crosses, vestments, saints' relics, hand-bells, and the baptised bells in the western towers. The fine organs were "reduced to fragments." This and *other deeds* were often effected by loosening the roof and getting it to fall into the inside of the choirs, in order to complete the work of destruction. The *work* was generally brought to a close with a kind of holocaust—viz., the wooden images they had destroyed or mutilated, the paintings of the saints, high altar furniture, monks' vestments, &c., were brought out of the churches into the churchyards, or into the cloister courts, and there set on fire, no doubt, amidst the yells of the "reformatory rabble." In the destruction of Dunfermline Abbey, the *attention* of "the reformers," who "did their duty," appears to have been chiefly directed to the Choir, or eastern part of the Abbey, erected in 1216-1226. This part of the Abbey was full of altars (twenty are known); many of them were served with "donation" lights. There were also here shrines, paintings on canvas representing saints and scriptural scenes, crosses, and tablets. Here it was where worship had been celebrated "amid the sound of the organ processions and the ringing of bells;" and so it was made to suffer for the sins enacted within its walls.

"When the rude reformers acted here,
Zeal led the van—destruction in the rear;
To deformation all their acts did tend;
Where they began they also made an end."

—*Copeland.*

The Nave, now known as "The Auld Kirk," did not suffer much from "reforming zeal." The North-west Tower, now the site of the Steeple, appears to have been thrown down to a great extent. This was the Bell Tower of the Abbey, and in it were hung a number of "Baptised Bells." This was sufficient warrant for its destruction; so it was in great part pulled down, and the holy bells destroyed. In the destruction of the Bell Tower a great part of the western gable fell along with it. At the same time the monastic buildings on the south side of the Abbey Church, "the nest of the monks," were also overthrown. Thus, on this eventful 28th of March, the beautiful old Abbey, with its pinnacles, spires, and decorated work, was rendered a mass of ruins, much of which still remains to complain of the injustice the fabric suffered from the reformers.

"These walls and spires aloud to heaven complain
Of base injustice from the hands of men—
Whose shatter'd fragments only tend to show
The dreadful havoc of th' relentless foe."

—*Copeland.*

For full particulars of the destruction of the Abbey, see the *Historics of Dunfermline*, &c., and also Notices, after this date in the *Annals*.

DUNFERMLINE ABBEY POSSESSIONS, JURISDICTIONS, &c., *inter* A.D. 1124-1560.—At various periods during the existence of the Abbey (1124-1560) it had land and church property in a great many places throughout Scotland from which it drew revenues. The following may be enumerated. *Near Dunfermline*: Pardusin, Pitcorthie, Pitnaurcha, Lauer, Pitbauchly, Beaths, Craiguscar, Balmulc, Baldridge, Pitfirrane, Pittencrieff, Roscobie, Dunduff, Masterton, Garvock, Drumtuthil, Abercromby, Torryburn, Saline, Bandrum, Braidlees, Clunes, Carnock, Caerniehill, North Queensferry, Limekills, Inverkeithing, Craigduckies, Pitconnoquhy, Primross, Dunfermline Schyre, Fotheros, Kinedder, Luscars, The Gellelds, &c. *Places at a Distance*: Ergaithel (Argyle), Kildun (near Dingwall), Dunkeld, Strathardel, Moulin, Perth, Scone, Urquhart, Pluscardin, Pettycur, Aldestelle, Berwick, Coldingham, Cramond, Haddington, Edmistoune, Newton, Newbottle, South Queensferry, Linlithgow, Stirling, Dunnipas, Liberton, Craigmillar, Edinburgh, The Calders, Hales, Musselburgh, Inveresk, Lammermuir, Kirkcaldy, Abbotshall, Dysart, Bolgin, Gaitmilk, Nethbren, Duniad, Pitcorthartin, Balekerin, Drumbrernen, Keeth, Pethenach, Balchristie, Kinghorn, Burntisland, Fotheros, Kinglassie, Buchaven, Balwearie, Carberry, Cleish, Lochend, Elleville, Muckart, Orwell, Kinross, Stromyss, Dollar, Tillicoutrie, Clackmannan, &c. (*Vide* Charters and Writs in *Registrum de Dunfermelyn*, and also *Chal. Hist. Dunf.*; and regarding their disposal in 1560-1563, see also *Print. Regist. de Dunf. App.*, as also other works on Scottish history.) *Churches and Chapels belonging to or under the Patronage of the Abbey at various Periods*: Abercrombie Chapel (near Torryburn), Abercrombie Church (east of Fife), Bendachy (Perthshire), Calder Church (Edinburghshire), Carnbee (Fifeshire), Cousland Chapel (East Lothian), Cleish Chapel (Kincardineshire), Dollar Church (Clackmannanshire), Dunipace Chapel, Dunkeld Cathedral Church (Perthshire), St. Giles' Church (Edinburgh), Glinen Chapel (Perthshire), Hailes Chapel (Edinburghshire), Inveresk Chapel (Edinburghshire), Inverkeithing (the Church of St. Peter there, the Parish Church), Rossythe Church, Keith Chapel (Haddingtonshire), Kelly Chapel (Fifeshire), Kinross Church, Orwell Chapel (Kincardineshire), Kinghorn (Fifeshire), Burntisland Chapel (Fifeshire), Kirkcaldy Chapel (Fifeshire), Kinglassie Chapel (Fifeshire), Melville Chapel (Midlothian), Moulin Chapel (Perthshire), Muckart Chapel (Perthshire), Newlands Chapel (Perthshire), Newton Chapel (Midlothian), Newburn

There are also such entries among the disbursements in money as follows :—

	Scots.
<i>Item</i> , to the porter of the (abbey) yett of Dunfermling, under ye commoune Seill,	£4 0 0
<i>Item</i> , to the plumar and glaissin wrycht under ye commoune Seill,	13 6 8
<i>Item</i> , to the foster of ye wood under the commoune Seill,	4 0 0
<i>Item</i> , to the bailzie of ye regalitie of Dumfermling,	20 0 0
<i>Item</i> , to the sklaittar and his servandis,	13 13 4
<i>Item</i> , to the procurator of ye actiones of the place (viz., Dunfermline),	20 0 0
<i>Item</i> , to the barbour—in victual,	4 0 0
<i>Item</i> , to the keepar of the tuips under the com. Seill, 1 chal. vict.	
<i>Item</i> , to the millar of ye abbay milne,	1 " "
<i>Item</i> , to the Smyth of ye abbay,	0 " 8 bolls.
<i>Item</i> , to the wryt,	0 " 12 "
<i>Item</i> , to the meassoune,	0 " 12 "
<i>Item</i> , to the keiper of ye veschell,	0 " 4 "
<i>Item</i> , to the beddell,	0 " 8 "
<i>Item</i> , to be assigned to the convent for there servandis,	5 " 12 "

(Vide *Registrum de Dunfermelyn*, printed copy, pp. 425, 462; "Abbey Rentals," &c., 1561.) And for "*Registra Infeodacionum et Alienationum*" (of the Abbey), showing to whom the Abbey lands, were let or disposed of, see *Appendix III.* of *Registrum de Dunfermelyn*, pp. 465, 504.

SOUTH QUEENSFERRY TEIND.—Although it is probable that South Queensferry held of Dunfermline Abbey from a very early period, yet it is not mentioned in the *Registrum de Dunfermelyn* until 1561, when it is noticed that "The penny meall of *Southe* ferrye, with the anwellis, amounted to £23 9s. 8d. Scots." (*Regist. Dunf.* p. 431.)

QUEEN MARY IN DUNFERMLINE.—"Upon the 3rd day of March, 1561, Queen Mary came from Edinburgh to Dunfermline, and thence went to Dysart and St. Andrews." (*Lindsay's Chron. Scot.* vol. ii. p. 561.)

PAROCHIAL REGISTER.—The first volume of the Parish Registers of Dunfermline, embracing *baptisms* and marriages, commences with 16th July, 1561.

ROSYTH CASTLE.—This huge castle stands on a promontory or peninsula on the north shore of the Firth of Forth, about two miles N.W. of North Queensferry, and four miles S.S.E. of Dunfermline. At high water it is entirely surrounded by the tide, when it appears

as if standing on a little island. The main building somewhat resembles "a Norman Keep," is of considerable height, and has walls of great thickness. On the west side are the ruins of its offices, and perhaps also of its chapel, "the chapele of the Castle." It was probably the doorway of this chapel, or of some other contiguous building, that had the stone with the following inscription on it, viz. :—

GOD ' GRANT ' AL ' GLOIR '
 I ' MAY ' ESCHEV '
 BOT ' IN ' THE ' CROS '
 OF ' CHRIST ' IESV '

The main door or entrance is on the north side, above which is an *armorial stone*, much defaced. It has on it the date 1561, and the initials "M·R·" (Maria Regina). The date 1561 is probably that of its erection. On the mullions of a large window on the east side of the castle are the letters "I·S·—M·N·," and date "1655," the date of repairs occasioned by the damage done to it "by Cromwell's men" in 1651. On the south side there is a doorway, on the edge of which there is a stone with the following quaint advice cut on it in old characters, viz. :

IN ' DEV ' TYM ' DRA ' YIS ' CORD ' YE ' BEL ' TO ' CLINK '
 QVHAIS ' MERY ' VOCE ' WARNIS ' TO ' METE ' AND ' DRINK '

That is :—

In due time draw this cord, the bell to clink
 Whose merry voice warns to meat and drink ;

which shows that at this spot there was a bell-cord connected with the castle bell, to pull at the dinner hour with "joyous voice." Regarding the etymology of the name *Rosyth*, see *Annals of Dunfermline*, article "St. Margaret's Hope," under date 1069; also, several Histories of Dunfermline and topographical works. This fine old castle has often been represented in engravings. *Grose* has a fine view of it from the S.W., and *Caley* from the north. (*Grose's Antiq. Scot.* vol. ii. p. 284.)

1563.—QUEEN MARY IN DUNFERMLINE.—According to Barbieri, in his *Descriptive and Historical Gazette of Fife, Kincardine, and Clackmannan*, p. 99, Queen Mary left Edinburgh for Dunfermline, on February 14th, "to avoid a French gentleman, *M. Chatelard*, grand-nephew of the famous Bayard, the Chevalier *sans peur et sans reproche*."

FERGUSON, MINISTER OF DUNFERMLINE, AND RENAT BENE-DICT.—Renat Benedict, a Frenchman, "Professor of God's Word" (in

France), some time before this year sent a long controversial theological epistle to John Knox. The Dunfermline Minister answered it, which answer was this year (1563) published at Edinburgh. Ferguson's answer extends over 53 octavo pages. (See *Laing's "Tracts, by David Ferguson, Minister of Dunfermline," Ban. Club. Edit. 1860.*) Ferguson throws Benedict's epistle into sections and answers them. Benedict's "epistles" are weak in argument, and ambiguous. Ferguson's answers show that he had by far the best of the discussion, and that "he was mighty in the Scriptures." The following is an exact copy of the title-page of "Ferguson's Answer," now a very rare work:—

Ane Answer to

Ane Epistle, written by Renat
Benedict, the French Doctor pro-
fessor of God's Word (as the
translator of this Epistle cal-
leth him) to John Knox and
the rest of his brethren,
ministers of the Word
of God, made by Da-
vid Fergusone,
minister of the
same word at
this present in
Dunferm-
ling.

PSALMS 8.

*Out of the mouth of Babis and Sucklings hast thou
ordeaned strength, because of thine enemies, that thou
mightest still the enemie and the avenger.*

Imprentit at Edin-
burgh by Robert Lekprebek.
cum Privilegio 1563.

“REPARATION OF THE KIRK OF DUNFERMLINE.”—The following minute regarding the repairs of the Kirk of Dunfermline is an extract from the *Privy Council Register* of 13th September, 1563 :—

“*Apud Striviling* xij^o *Septembris, Anno Domini* [15] lxij. *Sederunt* : Jacobus Moravie comes ; Jacobus comes de Morton ; Joannes Dns Erskin ; Secretarius, Rotulator, Clericus Registri.

“The quhilk day, ffor samekle as anent our Souerane Ladeis letteris purchest at the instance of the hale communitie, inhabitaris, and indwellaris of the toun, and parochin of Dunfermling, makand mentioun that quhair in tymes bigane, past memor of man, the Abbottis of the Abbay of Dunfermling were accusmat, and in use vpon their expenssis to uphald and big the wallis of the parochie Kirk of Dunfermling, and als the ruif thairof, in leid, theiking, beting, and mending of the samyne fra weit : And als the Sacristanis beand Vicaris of the said parochie kirk, wer in use in lyke wyiss vpon their expenssis to mak and uphald the glassin windois of the said kirke and siclike ; the said tounsschip of Dunfermling wer in vse of reparaeing of the samyn within as efferit on their expenssis, like as thai ar content to do : And albeit now at this present the said kirk is at sic ane point, that throw decaying thairof, and nocht vphalding of the samyn, in the wallis, ruif, kippillis, and thak thairof, be the Abbot now present of the said Abbey,* and Vicar of the said Kirk, callit William Lummsiden, Sacristine, vpon their expenssis, as vse and wound wes, the wallis in sindrie partis are revin, and the bolt thairthriow partit neirhand the ane side from the vther, and the glassin windois of the samyn decayit, and nane now being thairin : Quhairthrow it is in great danger and perrell to the saidis complanaris of their lyvis to enter, remane, or bide within the said kirk, owther in tyme of prayers, teching, or preching of the word of God, or ony vther besines neidfull to be done thairin, without hastie remeid be prouidit in all thingis necessar baith for the partis of the saidis Abbot and Sacristine, and the said indwellaris of the toun foirsaid : Not the less the saidis Abbot and Sacristine will do nathing thairto, conforme to thair partes as vse and wont to wes, albeit thai be answerit of the teindis and fruitis thairof, as is allegit. The saidis inhabitants and induellaris foirsaidis compeired be Johne Boiswall, baillie, William Wilson, thesaurer, for thame selfis and the remanent of the communitie, inhabitaris and induellaris of the said toun : And anent the charge givin to Maister Robert Pitcarne, commendatar of the said Abbay of Dunfermling, Alane Cowtis, and the said Williame Lummsiden, Sacristane of Dunfermling, to compeir before our Souerane Lady and Lordis of hir Secretit Counsele, the said xiiij day of September instant, to se ordour takin anent the complaint foirsaid as accordis. The saidis communitie, inhabitants and indwellaris foirsaidis, compeired be John Boswal, baillie, and William Wilson, thesaurer, for thame selfis and the remanent of the saidis communitie, inhabitants and indwellaris of the said toun, the said Alane Cowtis, Chamberlane of the said Abbay, and the said William Lummsidene, Sacristane thairof, being persons present, and the said Maister Robert, being of tyme callit and nocht compearand : The Lordis of Secretit

* It is not known who is here meant. George Dury continued by courtesy to be called “the Abbot,” and Robert Pitcairn, the new Commendatar, was also at the same time so designated. Probably it may have been George Dury, for it will be observed, near the close of the Writ, that “the saidis Master Robert” [Pitcairn], on being called, did not appear.

Counsale decernis and ordanis the saidis Maister Robert, and Alane, Chamberlane, foirsaid, in his name to vphald and big the wallis of the said parroche kirk, and als the ruif thairof, in leid and vther theiking, beting and mending of the samyn, and kippill werk above the volt thairof, for saultie of the danger for a writ: And als the said William Lummisden, Sacristane, foirsaid, and the Mr. Robert, to beit and vphald the glassin windois thairof siclike as thai wer wont in all tymes bipast, vpon thair expenssis: And ordanis letters to be direct heirvpon gif neid beis."

JOHN DURY, the eminent *native Monk of Dunfermline*, embraced the Protestant faith this year; was afterwards celebrated as a divine, and became successively minister of Leith, Edinburgh, and Montrose. (*Chal. Hist. Dunf.* vol. i. p. 307, &c.)

A FEU-TACK of the Abbey lands of *Breryhill, Pennyland, Clouds-croft, Hallbank*, and croft of *New Raw*, given to George Lundy. (*Register of Teinds, Register House, Edinburgh.*)

MAISTER ROBERT RICHARDSON AND THE FEU-FARMS OF DUNFERMLINE.—In the month of July this year, Queen Mary, being then in Dumbarton, addressed the following letter from thence to *Robert Pitcairn*, Commendator, and the Conventual Brethren of Dunfermline, in favour of Mr. Robert Richardson:—

" Commendator and Convent of our Abbacy of Dunfermlyn, —For asmikil as we have thocht it expedient for divers ressonabile causis and considerations, moving us agreeable to this present tyme, that all and sundrie the temporall lands pertaining to the said abbacy be set in feu-farm, be zou with ane consent to our weil belovit dalie servitour, Maister Robert Richartson, Prior of Sanct Marie Ile, his airs and assignais, for paiement zearlie of the malis ferme and dewties usit and wont conteint in your rental, with agmentation as efferis, quhilk beand done salle be na hort nor prejudice to your said place, nor zeat to the tenantis of the ground, be ressoun we have takin order with him on their behalfis. Quairfor ye sall not faillzie with diligence to extract the saids infetments off feu-ferme to be maid to the said Maister Robert Richartson, as saidis, as ze will expect our speciall thankis. For we have givin command to the berar to declair to you our mynd in their behalfis at mair lentht quhom to ze sall giff credett as to ourself.—Subscrivit with our hand at Dumbartane, the xviii day of July, the zeir of God Jajv9 and thre scoir thre zeirs"—18th July, 1563. (*Chal. Hist. Dunf.* vol. i. pp. 249, 250.)

DAVID FERGUSON'S STIPEND.—David Ferguson, since his induction to his charge at Dunfermline, had had a very meagre and uncertain allowance. Referring, in one of his pamphlets (printed in 1563), to the state to which he and other ministers had been exposed, he notifies that, "the greatest number of us have lived in penury, without any stipend—some twelve months, some eight, and some half-a-year; having nothing in the meantime to sustain ourselves and our families,

but that which we have borrowed of charitable persons until God send it to us to repay them."

1564.—TENTH PART of the lands of Pittencrieff given in *assedatio* to Joannis Weymis de Pettinreif. (Print. *Regist. Dunf.* p. 487.)

THE ABBEY CHURCH, DUNFERMLINE, partially demolished in 1560, appears, from old references, to have been "patched up and repaired" this year, for the accommodation of the Protestant worshippers. (See *Annals*, date 1563, which shows the state the church was then in.) From 1560 to 1564 the worship appears to have been conducted in the kirk when in a very ruinous state.

BAPTISM RECORDS OF DUNFERMLINE *and the Minister's Son*.—Among the earliest entries in this ancient Record, there is one noting that David Ferguson, minister of the Evangel, had "a *man chyld* born to him off his wife, Isobell Durham, and baptizit *William*." (*Dunf. Bapt. Records*, 1564.)

1565.—PITFIRrane CHARTER—*Smithy Coal*.—In the Charter Chest of Pitfirrane there is a writ of "Licence by Queen Mary, to Patrick Hakket of Pitfyran, to sell the Smydde coal, and transport the same out of the kingdom." (*Chal. Hist. Dunf.* vol. i. p. 527.)

GEORGE DURY, *Ex-Abbot of Dunfermline*, appears to have died early in 1565. (Vide *MSS. of General Hutton. Advo. Lib. Edin.*) Some authors differ in opinion as to the year of Dury's death, as also regarding the place of his decease, and where interred.

1566.—ST. CATHERINE'S CHAPEL-YARD *and Castle Burn, &c.*—In a deed of resignation by Mr. Richardson, before mentioned, in favour of Mr. John Wellwood (who is styled Senior Officer of the Lordship of Dunfermline), dated 1566, the above-named places are noticed thus:—"All and whole our Garden or Orchard, commonly called *St. Catherine's Yard*, with the pigeon-house built thereon, and all its pertinents, *inter* 'torrentem fortalitii,' between the tower or fortalice burn on the west, and the mansion or Chapel of St. Catherine on the east, and the garden of William Durie on the north, and the common road on the south." (*MS. Regist. of Chart. Register House, Edin.*; *Chal. Hist. Dunf.* vol. i. pp. 159, 160.) This refers to the Old Chapel of St. Catherine, of date 1327, and was bounded on the east by a line running along the back of the houses in the lower

part of St. Catherine's Wynd (west of the Church Steeple), on the south by the public road (now the private road to Pittencrieff House), and on the west by the margin of the Tower Burn. (See *Annals* 1327, and *Appendix*.)

ST. CATHERINE'S YARD and DOVECOT let on Feu Charter to Allan Cowts, Chamberlain of the Abbey, by a grant from Sir John Angus, Almoner of the Abbey, with the consent of the Commendator. (*Chal. Hist. Dunf.* vol. i. p. 160.)

RESIGNATION OF ABBEY LANDS, *near Dunfermline*.—John Wellwood, Senior Officer of the Regality of Dunfermline, had resigned to him by Robert Richardson, half of the lands of Touch, Forrester-leys, and the seventh part of Grange or *East Barns*. Laurence Wellwood got "half mill of Touch and hail lands of Wester Baldrige. Thomas Wellwood received the coal and coalheuch of Wester Baldrige. Katharine Halkett and others, the lands of Pitliver, Breadleys, and Mill thereof," &c. (*Vide Print. Regist. Dunf. Appendix*, and *Chal. Hist. Dunf.* vol. i. p. 250.) The Barns here alluded to is probably the same as "*Low's Barns*," half a mile east of Dunfermline. If so, it would appear that its original name was "The Grange," one of the Abbey Granges.

ST. MARGARET'S LANDS.—The lands of St. Margaret Stane were this year given over to Alexander Galrig. Two-sevenths parts of the lands of Grange and Grassmuirlands were given to Allan Cowts, Chamberlain; and one-quarter part of the land of North Tod was given to Robert and William Stanhouse, Thomas Smyth, and Adam Brown. (*Regist. of "Infeod et Alien"*; *Regist. Dunf.* pp. 489, 490.)

1567.—THE *Commendator of Dunfermline Abbey* appointed a "Lord of the Articles" this year. (*Chal. Hist. Dunf.* vol. i. p. 200.)

THE *Commendator of Dunfermline Abbey* was one of those who signed the "Bond of Association," after the resignation of Queen Mary, at Edinburgh, in July of this year. (*Crawfurd's Officers of State*, p. 442.)

THE *Commendator of Dunfermline Abbey* went to Stirling on July, 29th, 1567, to attend the Coronation of King James VI. (who was then about 13 months old). (*Chal. Hist. Dunf.* vol. i. p. 200.)

CORONATION OF KING JAMES VI.—At the end of vol. ii. of the *Burgh Records of Dunfermline* there is the following entry on the

fly-leaf. "*Regis Coronatio*.—The coronation and inauguratioun of our Souirane James, be ye grace of God, King of Scotis, the sext of zat name, was maid and solempnizat the xxix day of July ye yeir of God Javj.v°.lxvij (29th July, 1567), and in the sameyn yeir upoun ye xv day of December. Ratefeit and approvit in Prliament haldyn at Edinburgh." (*Dunf. Burgh Records*, vol. ii.)

1568.—*QUEEN MARY'S FLIGHT from Lochleven Castle*.—On May 2nd, 1568, Queen Mary escaped from Lochleven Castle. She, in her flight (to Niddry Castle, in West Lothian), accompanied by Lord Seaton and others, passed through the eastern part of the parish of Dunfermline, if not through Dunfermline itself. (*Old MS. Note; Histories of Scotland*, &c.)

THE *Commendator of Dunfermline Abbey* appointed an "Ordinary Lord of Session," 2nd June, 1568. (*Chal. Hist. Dunf.* vol. i. p. 200.)

PITFIRrane CHARTER, *regarding Silver Plate*.—In the Charter Chest of Pitfirrane there is a deed "Writ-warrant by Queen Mary, to the treasurer to desist from craving our silver platis, resting in his handes, fra oure servitour Mr. George Hacket. Dated at Bolltoun, 19th Sept., 1568. At the top there is the word *Regina*, and at the left corner *Marie R.*" (*Chal. Hist. Dunf.* vol. i. p. 527.)

1569.—*FEU TACK* of the Abbey lands, which are designated as "haill acres and croft lands" near the burgh of Dunfermline, given to Allan Cowts of Bowhill, the Abbey Chamberlain. (*MS. Regist. of Tacks and Teinds, Register House, Edin.*)

THE *Commendator of Dunfermline* protests against any inquiry being made into the character or conduct of Queen Mary, "because such would necessarily tend to her dishonour, and prove them exceedingly ungrateful. (Signed) *James* (Regent) *Morton; Patrick Lindsay*, Ad. Orchard, Dunfermling. Westminster, Nov. 26, 1569." (*Mait. Hist. Scot.* vol. ii. p. 1053.)

THE *Commendator of Dunfermline Abbey* is sent by Regent Murray with letters to the English Court regarding Queen Mary. (*Maitland's Hist. Scot.* vol. ii. p. 1090.)

1570.—THE *Commendator of Dunfermline Abbey appointed Secretary of State*.—Robert Pitcairn, Commendator of Dunfermline Abbey, succeeded the celebrated Maitland, of Lethington, as Secretary of

State for Scotland. (*Crawford's Officers of State*, pp. 442, 443; *Acts Par. Scot.*, &c.)

PASSPORT, from Queen Elizabeth to the Commendator of Dunfermline to return to Scotland from England, dated 31st May, is still extant and in good condition in the Charter Chest at Pitfirrane, near Dunfermline. (*Chal. Hist. Dunf.* vol. 1, p. 528.)

REPAIRS OF THE NAVE OF THE ABBEY.—It would appear from an old Note, and also from the *Hutton MS.* in the Advocates' Library, Edinburgh, that "a commencement was made about the year 1570 to repair several parts of the nave of the Abbey Church" (which had been destroyed in 1560). Sir Robert Drummond of Carnock, or "Dominus Drummond," as he is called in old writs, being Master of Works (master mason) to the King, was director of the repairs. (See *Annals*, 1563.)

1571.—SECRETARY PITCAIRN, *Commendator of Dunfermline Abbey*, was this year appointed one of the commissioners to treat with Queen Elizabeth regarding Mary Queen of Scots, and to contract a league offensive and defensive. (*Stuart's Hist. Scot.* vol. ii. pp. 77, 78, &c.)

MR. ROBERT RICHARDSON, *Prior of Sanct Marie Ile*, died this year. He had many of the feu-farms of Dunfermline in his charge between 1563 and 1571. (See *Annals*, 1563.)

THE FABLES of "Maister Robert Henryson," of Dunfermline, in the *Harleian MS.*, are dated 1571.

MR. DAVID FERGUSON, *Minister of Dunfermline*, preached his "famous sermon" at Leith, on 13th January, 1571.

ANE SERMON, PREICHT

befoir the Regent and Nobilitie, vpon a part
of the third Chapter of the Prophet Malachi, in
the Kirk of Leith, at the tyme of the Generall
Assemblie, on Sunday the 13. of Januarie.

Anno 1571. be Daid Fergusone,
Minister of the Evangell, at
Dunfermlyne.

Imprentit at Sanctandrois be Robert Lekpreuik,

Anno Do. M.D.LXXII.

This "famous sermon" was printed at St. Andrews in August, 1572, and is dedicated as follows:—

TO THE MAIST NOBILL AND WORTHIE
LORD, JOHN, ERLE OF MARR,
 Lord ERSKIN, and Regent to the King's Majestie, his Realme
 and Liegis, your humbill subject DAVID FERGUSON,
 Wischis the fauour and lufe of God through
 Christ our Sauour, togidder with
 prosperous Gouvernament
 and all felicitie.

"The famous reformer, John Knox, was in ecstasies with this sermon." The following note from the great reformer, written about three months before his death, is subjoined to the sermon:—"John Knox, with my dead hand, but glaid heart, praising God that of his mercy he levis suche light to his Kirk on this desolatioun" (*Fernie's Hist. Dunf.* pp. 30, 152, 167, where the reader will find copious "Excerpts from the Sermon;" also *Laing's "Tracts by David Ferguson, Minister of Dunfermline,"* pp. 55-80.)

1572.—DAVID FERGUSON, *Minister of Dunfermline and the Chapter at St. Andrews.*—The minister of Dunfermline was one of 21 persons nominated to form the Chapter, or Assembly of the Archbishop of St. Andrews' Assessors, to represent the Chapter for election of the Archbishop and for spiritual affairs, without prejudging *the Old Convent* during their lifetime in things temporal. (*Cald. Hist. Ch. Scot.*)

ROSYTHE CASTLE "SPOILZED."—"Upon the xv. day of April, 1572, the suddartis of the Blackness past ovir the wattir in ane bott, and spoulzeit the touns on the coist syid, and als wan the houssis of Rysith (Rosythe Castle), quhairin thai gat greit ritches and came without hurt to (the said) Blackness." (*Diurnal of Occurrences*, p. 292.)

THE ABBEY SLATER'S PENSION.—This year there is an entry of "Alex. Colville's gift of pensioun for ye office of Sklattarie of the Abbey." (*Print. Regist. Dunf.* p. 476.)

MR. DAVID FERGUSON, *Minister of Dunfermline.*—His *stipend* for the charges of Dunfermline and Rosythe amounts to viij. xx [8 score lib or £160] and xl lib mair sen Nov. 1572. (*Mait. Club Regist. of Stipends*, p. 26.) Another account has the following entries:—"Dunfermline, Carnock, Beath.—David Ferguson's stipend to be payable as

follows out of the thrids of Scotland, well xiiij z qt bolls beir at xxv^d viij," &c. "Mr. John Christeson, reider at Dunfermling, his stipend xl lib, to be paid as follows: the thrids of the vicarage thereof xx merkis, and out of the thrids of Dunfermline, be the Abbotes, Chamerlain, takkisman, or parochinar of Dunfermling xx merkis." (*MS. fol. Ad. Lib. Edin.* 1574; *Regist. Stipends*, &c.)

1573.—DAVID FERGUSON, *Minister of Dunfermline*, elected Moderator of the General Assembly, March, 1573. (*Chal. Hist. Dunf.* vol. i. p. 310.)

THE SCHOOLMASTERS OF DUNFERMLINE—*How Appointed, &c.*—John Henryson, Notary and Schoolmaster of Dunfermline, in a legal document dated 13th October, 1573, notifies that he is the "Master of the Grammer Schole within the Abbay of Dunfermling, that quhair he and his predecessours hes continewit maisters and teachearis of youth in letters and doctrine to thair grit commoditie within the said schole past memor of man." No doubt this John would be a descendant of Robert Henryson, schoolmaster and poet (1470-1499). It is therefor given in full in the *Appendix M.*

1574.—THE LANDS OF LOCHEND OR LUSCAR, *evicte*, near Dunfermline, confirmed by Charter, from the Commendator of the Abbey, to James Dury. (*Regist. Infeod. et Ap.* Print. *Regist. Dunf.* p. 477.)

JOHN DURIE *and the Bishops*.—Mr. John Durie, "the learned Monk of Dunfermline," but now an eminent preacher of the Protestant faith, this year began his active crusade against the bishops. (*Chal. Hist. Dunf.* vol. i. p. 307; see *Annals*, 1563.)

1575.—GEORGE YOUNG, *and Proof Sheets of English Translation of the Bible*.—About the end of this year "Mr. George Young, servant to the Lord Abbot of Dunfermline, was, with the consent of the General Assembly, employed by Bassandyne and Arbuthnot, printers, in correcting the proof-sheets of the *first edition* of the Geneva translation of the Bible ever printed in Scotland; folio; price, sheets, £4 13s. 6d." (*Chal. Hist. Dunf.* vol. i. p. 511, &c.)

1576.—THE SUNDAY PLAY *in the Abbey Church, Dunfermline, Prohibited*.—"The Assembly (of the Church) refuses to give libertie to the Bailzie of Dunfermling to play upon the Sunday afternoon ane

certaine play qwhilk is not made upon the canonicall parts of the Scripture." (*Booke of the Universal Kirk of Scot.* p. 159.)

ROBERT PITCAIRN, *Commendator of Dunfermline*, appears to have resided frequently in the Friars' House, May Gate, Dunfermline, about this period. It would probably be about this time that he got the curious, old-lettered "*advice-stane*" placed over the door of this residence, viz.:—



That is—

“ Since word is thrall, and thought is free,
Keep well thy tongue, I counsel thee.”

This lintel stone is 6 feet 4 inches in length by 11 inches in breadth. This house in May Gate has been for about 200 years known as the "*Abbot's-house*," in consequence of Pitcairn having made it his residence during his brief sojournings in Dunfermline on the business of the dissolved Abbey. Anciently, the house appears to have been a *Friary*—probably a convent of Blackfriars—and may date back into the thirteenth century. It has undergone many alterations, but its cruciform plan may still be traced. The door-way in May Gate appears to be struck out in the lower part of the north transept. A plot of ground adjacent, on the east, is noticed in an old Charter as the *Frears' Yard* (the Friars' Yard, or Garden), undoubtedly the garden of this Convent of Friars. There was a Convent of Greyfriars near Brucefield House, St. Leonards; and in an old Charter, the *Franciscan Garden* is noticed. In both instances the names or designations of these Convents have long outlived the names of the Friaries after which they were called.

1577.—BURIAL OF THE YOUNG LAIRD OF ROSYTHE *in the Kirk of Dunfermline, against the Statutes of General Assembly*.—The following extracts regarding this affair are taken from *The Booke of the Universal Kirk of Scotland*, pp. 165, 166, viz.:—

“ Anent the complaint made by David Fergusone vpon Mr. James M'Gill, Clerk of Register, to the zong Laird of Rossyth, that against the actis of the Kirk they causit burie the vmquhill Laird of Rossyth in the Kirk of Dumferm-

ling, albeit the said David made them foirsein of the said act, the Kirk ordainit Johne Durie to warn the Clerk Register to answer heirto, the first of May nixt to come."

"1 May.—The Clerk Register beand present, declared that the Proveist and baillies of Dunfermling agriet to burie the said Laird of Rossyth in the Kirk; that he was not the cause thereof, submittand himselfe allways to the judgement of the Kirk, if any offence be found done by him."

"No farther notice appears to have been minuted regarding this fray, so it is likely that his remains would be allowed to rest in peace—R.I.P." (See also *Annals*, date 1660.)

MARRIAGE OF ROBERT PITCAIRN, *Commendator of Dunfermline*.—This marriage was not conducted according to the Act of the General Assembly of 1565. The *Reader* who conducted the rites of the marriage was censured, with deprivation of his office, by the Assembly. Calderwood, in his *Historical Church of Scotland*, vol. viii. p. 386, regarding this matter, says:—"James Blaikwood, Reader at Sawline, near Dunfermline, for celebrating the marriage betwixt the Commendator of Dunfermling and his wife without testimoniall of the minister of the parish where they made residence, was found guiltie of transgressing the Act made the 27th day of December, 1565: Therefore, the Assemblie decerned that the paines thereof, viz., deprivation from office, and losse of his stipend, be inflicted upon him, and other paines as the Generall Assemblie sall thereafter thinke meete to be enjoyned." Pitcairn was a clever and powerful man, and would get poor Blaikwood reinstated in his office of "Reader" at Saline.

A PENSION CONFERRED ON MR. JOHN DURIE, *once a Monk of Dunfermline*.—Pitcairn, in his "*Criminal Trials*," page 436, has the following note:—"March 16th, 1577.—John Durie, Minister of Christis Evangell, sumtyme ane of y^e conventuall Brethren of the Abbacy of Dumfermling, and Joshua, his son, got a pensioun of £66 13s. 4d. for their lives, in lieu of his *habeit silver*, and other dues, from Robert Pitcairne, Commendator of Dunfermling," which was afterwards confirmed by King James VI.

1578.—BURGH RECORDS.—The third volume of "*Dunfermline Burgh Records*" begins with date 1578, and extends to 1580. As the second volume ends with 1575, and the third volume begins with 1578, there appears to be a lost volume here, viz., 1575-1578, regarding which years there are no existing notes.

DAVID FERGUSON, *Minister of Dunfermline*, was this year (in October) again elected *Moderator of the General Assembly*. (*Fernie's Hist. Dunf.* p. 30. See also *Annals*, date 1573.)

CITY OF DUNFERMLINE.—Bishop Lesslie (or Dr. John Lesslie) published his *History of Scotland* at Rome in 1578. In referring to the Church at Dunfermline, he says—“*Templum CIVITATE Dunfermilingensi Magnifice Suis impensis exstructum, Sanctissimæ Trinitati dicavit.*”

COPY OF LETTER FROM KING JAMES VI. to the “*Laird of Pitfirrane.*”—“Traist freend we greit zou weill. Vpoun knowlege had be ws of the conveying of sum of our nobilitie and vtheris in armes, apperandlie to troubill the present estate, we have takin occasioun to wryte to zow and vtheris our trusty subjectis Desyring zow effectuslie that ze faill not with zour freindis seruantis and dependaris weill bodin in feir of weare to be at ws heir with all possibill diligence prouidit to remane and serue as ze salbe commandit for the space of xv dayis as ze uill report our speciall thankis and do ws pleasure. Thus we commit zou to God frome our castell of Striueling the xxviiij day of July 1578.—(Signed) JAMES R. ; *G. Buchanan.*—*To our traist freind the Laird of Pitferran.*” (*Chal. Hist. Dunf.* vol. i. p. 527.)

1579.—THE REMAINS OF THE EARL OF ATHOL. *arrive in Dunfermline.*—“Upon the sevent of July (1579) the corpse of the Earl of Athol, being convoyit to Dumblane, was carried forth thair of the direct way to *Dunfermline*, where they remained that night. Upon the morn (8 Jul.) they passed for Edinburgh, and entered him in St. Giles' Kirk.” (*Chambers' Dom. An. Scot.* vol. i. p. 124.)

MAYOR, OR SERJEANT OF DUNFERMLINE REGALITY, INSTITUTED.—The heritable office of “Mayor,” or “Serjeant,” afterwards named *Provost*, or head officer of the Regality of Dunfermline, was created this year. (*Chal. Hist. Dunf.* vol. i. pp. 259, 260.)

DECREET, *Assoilzieing the Conventual Brethren of Dunfermline.*—Although Mr. Richardson resigned the greater part of the Abbey lands in , it would appear that he had retained for himself and niece, Alison Richardson certain rights, confirmed by two Charters. After the death of Mr. Richardson, a brother-german of the Commendator, Mr. John Pitcairn, of Forther, and creditor of this lady and her uncle, applied for and obtained, from the Lords of Council,

on the 24th July, 1579, "an decret, assoilzieing the Conventual brethrin, but ordaining letters to be direct simpliciter, charging the keeparis and haiforis of the common seill of the said Abbey, to append the same to the said two Charters," &c. (*Chalmers's History of Dunfermline*, vol. i. p. 252, &c.)

1580.—HERITABLE BAILIE of *Dunfermline Regality Instituted*.—This office was created this year by the Commendator and Convent on 15th November, and bestowed on *David Durie of Dunfermline*, probably a relative of Abbot Dury. (*Chalmers's Hist. Dunf.* vol. i. p. 256, &c.) The Heritable Bailie was infest in office on receipt of a rod in open court. Their fee was a certain quantity of oatmeal from the West Mill of Kirkcaldy, and from the greater number of the vassals yearly, with 40s. Scots, of the feu-duty payable out of the lands of Touch. In the printed *Register of Dunfermline*, page 470, he is styled "*Dominus de Dury*," confirmed in "*officio ballivi*." *Dominus Dury* resigned his office into the hands of Queen Anne in 1596.

THE "SHAKING OF THE MASTER OF GRAY'S HOUSE," and *David Ferguson, Minister of Dunfermline*.—"It being reported to the King that the Master of Gray, his house did shake and rock in the night as with an earthquake, and the King [then 14 years old] interrogated *David Ferguson, Minister of Dunfermline*, what he thought it could mean, that that house alone should shake and totter, he answered, 'Sir, why should not the Devil rock his awn bairns?' The minister of Dunfermline was a very ready-witted man." (*Row's Hist. Kirk of Scot.*) This refers to the same "*Master of Gray*" who became Commendator of the Abbey in 1584.

THE SHRINES OF ST. MARGARET AND ST. DAVID, as also the *Sepulchres of Bruce and Randolph watched by Monks*.—In 1580 a few Benedictines of Dunfermline, with doors bolted and barred, kept watch in their choir by the Shrines of St. Margaret and St. David, and the Sepulchres of Bruce and Randolph. (*Chal. Hist. Dunf.* vol. ii. p. 271, &c.)

BURGH RECORDS.—The *fourth* volume of *Dunfermline Burgh Records* begins in 1580, and reaches to 1591.

1581.—ROYAL CELLAR AT LIMEKILNS.—An old house at Limekilns, near Dunfermline, has date 1581 on it. Tradition makes it a *Royal Cellar* for receiving the King's "goods, wines," &c., previous to

their being despatched to Dunfermline. If Robert Pitcairn, Comendator of Dunfermline, died in Limekilns in 1584, it is not unlikely that he died in some one of the apartments of this house; besides having a "Royal Cellar," it would have suitable apartments above it. (*Chal. Hist. Dunf.* vol. ii. p. 325.)

OLDEST MINUTE-BOOK OF THE GUILDRY OF DUNFERMLINE.—The oldest extant *Register of the Guildry of Dunfermline* commenced with 1581, and comes down to 1770. (*Guildry Book; Chal. Hist. of Dunf.* vol. i. p. 389.)

THE PRESBYTERY OF DUNFERMLINE INSTITUTED THIS YEAR.—The following is a list of places declared by the General Assembly to be "within its bounds":—"Carnock, Innerkeithing, Rosythe, Auchterderan, Ballingarie, Aberdour, Dalgater, Auchtertuil, Kirkaldie, Kingorne (Easter), Kingorne (Wester), Dysert, Wemyss, Methell, Kinglassie, Culrosse, Crumbie, Torrie, Saline, Cleish, Muckart, Dolor, Glendovan." (*Booke of the Universal Kirk of Scotland*, p. 218.) Extent about 28 miles from east to west, with an average breadth of twelve miles from north to south.

CONFESSION OF FAITH *Subscribed at Dunfermline*.—The second "Confession of Faith," called "Craig's Confession," was subscribed at Dunfermline by King James VI. and all his household, and also by "other nobility and the lieges there," on 28th January, 1581. (*Calderwood's Hist. Ch. Scot.; Chal. Hist. Dunf.* vol. i. p. 268.)

1582.—THE REGALITY COURT OF DUNFERMLINE.—Previous to the Reformation (1560), this Regality Court appears to have been held in the Chapter-house of the Abbey, the records of which are lost. From 1560 to 1582 there are no records whatever of this Court; perhaps it was in abeyance during the first twenty years after the Reformation. The oldest extant volume of the Court begins with 1582.

FEU-TACK of the Teinds of Pittencrieff and Clune given to John Wemyss of Pittencrieff. (*Regist. Tacks and Teinds, MS., Gen. Regist. House, Edin.*)

FERMELINODUNUM.—The celebrated George Buchanan published his *History of Scotland* in 1582. In his *History* he gives "*Fermelinodunum*" as the Latin name of Dunfermline, with slight alterations in the orthography. Such a designation is used by various authors. Buchanan is the *first* author who used it. (See also *Annals*, dates

1584 and 1589. In the same work he designates Dunfermline *Civitas Dunfermilingensis*, "the City of Dunfermline." Alluding to the Church or Abbey, Buchanan says—"Templum in CIVITATE Dunfermilingensi"—that is, "The Church in the City of Dunfermline." (See *Annals*, dates 1578, 1589, 1714, 1734, 1856, and *Addenda*.)

1583.—REGALITY COURT and "*Andro Stewart, Vagabond*."—Andrew Stewart, "*vagabond*," was tried by the Regality Court of Dunfermline, and sentenced to be "*brunt on the richt schoulder with the comon markin yron of Dunfermling*," then "*scourged and banished*." *Dunf. Regality Records for 1583; Dal. Mon. Antiq.* pp. 19, &c.)

ROBERT PITCAIRN, *Commendator of Dunfermline, Imprisoned in Lochleven Castle*.—Robert Pitcairn, Commendator of Dunfermline, was concerned in "the Raid of Ruthven." He was arrested for treason this year, and imprisoned in Lochleven Castle. Calderwood, referring to this, says of Pitcairn, "Coming to Court, and suspecting no harm, he wes carried captive to Lochlevin."

RELEASE OF PITCAIRN.—"The Abbot of Dunfermline (the Commendator) was *sett at libertie* out of Lochleven Castell, upon the 23rd day of September, upon caution to remain in Dunfermline, and five or six myle about it, under the pain of ten thousand pounds." (*Calder. Ch. Scot.* p. 141.)

FLIGHT OF PITCAIRN TO ENGLAND.—Sir James Melvill states that "Pitcairn, in order to secure the favour of Colonel Stuart, then Captain of the Guard, gave him a purse of gold at 4 pounds the piece, which pieces the Colonel distributed to so many of the guard, who bored them, and set them like targets upon their knapsacks, and the purse was borne on a spear-point like an ensign." Shortly after this, according to Spottiswoode, he fled to England, and returned to Dunfermline. (*Ac. Senat. Col. Just.* pp. 139, 140.)

KING JAMES VI. VISITS DUNFERMLINE.—"The King's Majesty took a resolution to pass out of Edinburgh on the 20th day of May, 1583. He passed that night at Linlithgow, where he remained till the 1st June, and then went to *Dunfermling*, accompanied by the Earls of Argyle, Angus, Montrose, Bothwell, Marischal, and Marr." On 2nd June, Colonel Stewart, ambassador, returned from England, and presented himself to his Majesty at *Dunfermling*, where his highness was for the time. (*Moyses's Memoirs*, pp. 78, 79.)

1584.—ROBERT PITCAIRN, *Commendator of Dunfermline Abbey, returns to Scotland*.—It would appear that Pitcairn, shortly after his arrival in England, went to Flanders, and when there, finding himself getting seriously unwell, he, by petition, was allowed to return to Scotland, Limekilns, near Dunfermline, being allotted to him as his place of residence. Calderwood, in his *History of Scotland*, notes, "Upon the 12th day of September (1584) the Abbot (Commendator) of Dunfermling came out of Flanders sick. With the Collonel's wife, he obtained license to remain in Lymekylnes, near Dunfermline." Shortly after his arrival in Limekilns he became worse, and, to be near medical treatment, he was allowed to remove to his official residence in Dunfermline.

PROVOST OF DUNFERMLINE.—*George Halket, Esq.*, of Pitfirrane ("the Laird of Pitfirrane"), Provost of Dunfermline.

THE PEST, OR PLAGUE, IN DUNFERMLINE.—The pest, or plague, was in Dunfermline from September 15th, 1584, to May 20th, 1585; a great many in the town and parish die. This scourge appears to have visited a great many places in Scotland this year. It raged with severity in towns north of the Forth. (*Histories of Scotland; Burgh Records. &c.*)

ROBERT PITCAIRN, *the First Commendator of Dunfermline, Archdeacon of St. Andrews, and Secretary of State for Scotland*, died, aged 64, on the 18th October, 1584, and was interred in the north-east angle of the nave of the Abbey. (*Spottis. Hist. Ch. Scot.*) From preceding notes referring to him, it will be seen that he was a very important personage in his day. His later years, however, were clouded with many trials. On his tomb in the Abbey nave is the following inscription:—

D · ROBERTO · PITCARNO ·

ABBATI · FERMILODUNI · ARCHIDECANO · S · ANDRÆ · LEGATO · REGIO ·
EJUSQ · MAJESTATI · A · SECRETIS.

HIC · SITVS · EST · HEROS · MODICA · ROBERTVS · IN · VRNA · PITCARNVS · PATRIÆ ·
SPES · COLVMENQ · SVÆ · QVEM · VIRTVS · GRAVITAS · GENEROSO · PECTORE · DIGNA ·
ORNANT · ET · VERA · CVM · PIETATE · FIDES · POST · VARIOS · VITÆ · FLVCTVS · JAM ·
MOLE · RELICTA · CORPORIS · ELYSIVM · PERGIT · IN · VMBRA · NAMQVE · OBIIT · ANNO ·
1584 · 18 · OCTOB · ÆTATIS · 64.

TRANSLATION.

To Lord Robert Pitcairn, Abbot of Dunfermline, Archdeacon of St. Andrews, Royal Legate, and his Majesty's Private Secretary. Here is interred,

in a plain urn, the hero Robert Pitcairn, the hope and pillar of his country, whom virtue, gravity worthy of a generous heart, and fidelity with true piety, adorn. After various changes of life, he now, with the mass of his body left behind, proceeds in spirit to Elysium; for he died in the year 1584, on the 18th October, aged 64.

RHYMING TRANSLATION.

“ In this small grave here lies his country’s hope,
Robert Pitcairn, its confidence and prop;
Grave, gen’rous, loyal, virtuous, and true,
With all the gifts, kind stars him did endue;
From various fleetings of this life, his clay
Left here, his soul to heaven made its way.”

Monteith’s Theatre of Mortality, p. 209.

As the pest, or plague, was raging in Dunfermline at this period, it is probable that he, in his frail state of health, was attacked by the scourge, and may thus have hastened his death.

COMMENDATORSHIP OF DUNFERMLINE ABBEY.—Through the influence of the Earl of Arran, Patrick Gray (the Master of Gray) was appointed Commendator of Dunfermline Abbey (Second Commendator.) (*Maitland’s Hist. Scot.* vol. ii. p. 1180; *Chalmers’s Hist. Dunf.* vol. i. p. 202.)

1585.—COMMENDATOR OF DUNFERMLINE ABBEY.—The Master of Gray’s election to the Commendatorship of Dunfermline Abbey was, by a Crown grant, and confirmed and ratified by Parliament in December, 1585. (*Acts of Parliament*, vol. ii. p. 412; *Chal. Hist. Dunf.* vol. i. p. 202.)

THE KING and Two Danish Ambassadors in Dunfermline.—“ Upon the 12th day of June there arrived in the Firth of Forth two ambassadors from the King of Denmark, equal in commission, and a *third*, who was called a doctor of the law, three very proper and well-attired men after their own country fashion. They landed at Leith upon the day thereafter, being Sunday, and were in train *four score persons* or thereby, and about twelve of them adorned with golden chains. Upon the 14th day of the said month, his Majesty, as he had appointed before, passed from Holyrood House to Dunfermling, desiring that the said Danish ambassadors should meet him there, where they should have presence and hearing of their embassy. The English ambassador accompanied his Majesty to Dunfermling. Within four or five days thereafter, the Danish ambassadors had audience of his Majesty in the great hall of Dunfermling, where, in the hearing of

the whole persons there present, they delivered their commission in the Latin tongue, the purpose of which was to desire the redemption of Orkney and Zetland, which they alleged to be their King's, and mortgaged under a reversion containing a certain sum of money, which they offered to lay down presently for loosing of the same. Within a certain space thereafter, at St. Andrews, his Majesty, with the advice of his Council, gave them this answer: That he had no certainty whether their proposition was of truth or not; but that he should search out and enquire the truth of the same, and return his answer by one of his own people, whom he should send to Denmark against the spring of the year," &c. The ambassadors' errand proved null and void.

KING JAMES AGAIN IN DUNFERMLINE.—The King returned from St. Andrews and Falkland some time before the end of June. "About the last of June the King's Majesty past from Dunfermling to Falkland, and from thence to St. Andrews." (*Moyses's "Memoirs of the Affairs of Scotland,"* pp. 96, 97, 98.)

THE PLAGUE, which had been "raging in Dunfermline" for the last eight months, had disappeared, and the town was reported to be "clean of the pest."

A MEETING OF THE CLERGY, *which had been ordained to be held in Dunfermline, Frustrated; Town Ports Shut, &c.*—Calderwood, in his *History of the Church of Scotland*, pp. 186, 187, states that this year, "a Parliament was appointed to be holden (in Dunfermline) in December. Warning was made by the Moderator of the former Assembly to the brethren and the ministrie, to convene in Dunfermline before the time appointed by the Parliament. There was no other town at that time so convenient by reason of the pest in the principal burghs, which began to relent after the return of the banished lords and ministers. The brethren repaired from all parts to Dunfermline upon the 23rd November; but *the Ports of the town were shut* by direction of the Laird of Pitfirrane, *Provost* at the time, alleging that he had the King's express command to do so. The brethren, so many as might conveniently, met in the fields, and appointed to meet again in Linlithgow before the time of the Parliament."

Connected with this "act of the Provost," there is a curious note in Melville's *Diary*, pp. 151, 152, viz. :—"About the end of November (1585) warning was made, according to the order of the Kirk, be the last Moderator athort the country, to the brethren to 'conveen' in

General Assembly (conform to custom before the Parliament at Dunfermline, na vther meit town being free of the pest. The brethren frequentlie furth of all parts resorting thither, the ports of the town was closit vpon them be the Provost for the time, the Laird of Pitfirren, alleging he had the King's command so to do; therefore, the brethren commending that wrang to God, the righteous Judge, conuenit sa mony as might in the fields, and comforting themselves mutually in God, appointed to meet in Linlithgow certain days before the Parliament. But God within few years peyit that laird and provost his hire for that peice of service, when, for the halding out of His servants from keiping His Assemblie in that toun, He made his awin house to spew him out; for on a day, in the morning, he was fallen out of a window of his awin house of Pitfirren, three or four house hight; whether by a melancholy despair, casting himself, or by violence of unkynd guests lodged within, God knaws; for being taken up, his speech was not so sensible as to declare it, but within few hours after deit."

TIME OF OPENING AND SHUTTING THE TOWN PORTS, OR YETTS.—In the foregoing, notice is taken of the shutting of the ports of Dunfermline, to keep out from the town an intended meeting of the clergy. The usual routine of the daily opening and closing of the town ports may here be noted. The town ports were opened in the morning by two sergeants or officers at five o'clock, and shut in the evening by the same officials, on the ringing of the curfew bell at eight o'clock. The ringing of the curfew bell continued to be observed in Dunfermline until 1844, when it was disused, and began to be rung at six o'clock evening, to suit factory hours. The curfew bell was an institution in Dunfermline for some hundreds of years.

1586.—PATRICK GRAY, *Commendator of Dunfermline*, and Sir Robert Melville, were sent as ambassadors to England to "intercede for the life of Queen Mary" (the Queen-Mother). They left on Dec. 18th. (Mary "was tried and convicted of conspiracy against the Queen of England" on October 14th, 1586, at Fotheringay Castle.) These worthies returned on February 7th, declaring that they had no assurance of the Queen's life, &c.

"THE BUIK WITH ANE QUHYT COVERING, BEGYNNAND 1586."—Such is the title of one of the Abbey Books of Charters, in MS. vol. ii. (Print. *Regist. Dunf.* p. 484.)

1587.—BANQUET AT DUNFERMLINE.—King James VI., in April this year, was entertained at a banquet in Dunfermline, given by the Earl of Huntly. Several matters happened uncongenial to the King (at this banquet), which irritated him much. Moyses, in his *Memoirs*, says:—"The King, being mightily irritated, took sudden journey out of Dunfermling to Burleigh. Four or five days afterwards he came back to Dunfermling, and next day passed to Kinneil," &c.

REGALITY COURT and "*Hew Watt, Vagabond*."—Hugh Watt, vagabond, was tried by the Regality Court of Dunfermline for stealing cattle. He was found guilty, and condemned "to be hanget to the deith on Baldrie's gallows, or ellis drownit at wil of the judgis." (*Dunf. Regist. Court Rec.* 1587.) Baldrige Gallows was "a stationary one," and "aye ready." It occupied a spot called "Gallows Bank," near or on the site of the present school, about a mile north of Dunfermline. The lairds of these days had private gallows. Hew must have stolen the cattle from the Laird of Baldrige, and, on being condemned, was hanged on "Baldrie's" private gallows. (*Reg. Rec.*)

PATRICK GRAY *Dismissed from the Commendatorship of Dunfermline Abbey*, in consequence of his alleged treason in the case of Queen Mary, and other malpractices. He was Second Commendator of Dunfermline. (*Moyses's "Memoirs of the Affairs of Scotland, &c."*)

GEORGE GORDON, *Earl of Huntly*, obtained letters patent, under the Great Seal, granting to him the dissolved Abbacy of Dunfermline, 26th May, 1587 (*Wood's Peerage*, p. 650), as successor to the disgraced Master of Gray, &c. Calderwood, in his *Hist. Ch. Scot.* vol. iv. p. 661, says—"The Abbacie of Dunfermline givin to the Erle of Huntlie, to the which he resorting bringeth with him flocks of Papists, Jesuits, and excommunicated Papists, such as Mr. James Gordoun, Mr. William Crichtoun, the Laird of Fentrie," &c.

PATRICK GRAY, *Late Commendator of Dunfermline, Banished*.—The late Commendator was accused of various points of treason—in consenting to the death of Mary, &c.—in consequence of which he was committed on 20th August, 1587, to the Castle of Edinburgh. Afterwards, when tried, *his life and estates* were declared to be forfeited. His life was spared on condition of his banishing himself to "foreign parts." He went to Italy, and resided there for several years. He succeeded his father in the Peerage in 1609, and died in 1612. (*Wood's Peerage*, p. 671; *Moyses's Mem.* p. 123, &c.)

HENRY PITCAIRN elected *Commendator of the Remanent Abbacie, pro temp.*, with the consent of such of the Convent as remained. (*Murray's Laws and Acts of Parliament.*) This is the Fourth and last Commendator of Dunfermline Abbacy. (See *Annals Dunf.* date 1593.)

THE RIGHTS AND TITLES of "*The Master of Gray*" to *Dunfermline Abbacy Annulled.*—An Act "annulling the richts and title of Dunfermline, maid be the Master of Gray," passed in Parliament, held at Edinburgh, 29th July, 1587.

THE TEMPORALITIES OF DUNEERMLINE ABBEY, WITH A FEW EXCEPTIONS, ANNEXED TO THE CROWN.—King James VI., and his Three Estates of Parliament, finding that there was not a sufficient revenue to support the dignity of the Crown, and considering how much lands, &c., the Crown had in former days bestowed on the Church, "resolved to strip the Church in general of most of its lands, and add them to the Crown." An Act to this effect was this year passed by the Estates. That portion which refers to Dunfermline spoliation is as follows:—

"The landes and lordshippes of Mussel-burgh quhilks of before pertained to the Abbacie of Dunfermling; quhilks landes and lordshippes are disposed to diverse persons, as their particular infestment bears: And als excepted the hail remanent landes of the Abbay of Dunfermling, declaired as zit to abide with the said Abbay, in the same estait quharin they then were, and are not comprehended in the annexation foresaid, but to remain with the said Abbay quhil forder order be taken: As alswa excepted fourth of the said annexation of Kirk landes to the Crown." (*Murray's "Laws and Acts of Parliament,"* vol. i. p. 524.)

The exceptions—

"And mair attour, it is speciallie provided, that notwithstanding of the temporalities of benefices to the Crown, zit the Conventual brethren of the Abbay of Dunfermling sall na wayes be prejudged and hurt anent the Livings, Portions, Pensions, Zairds, and dewties of the said Abbay: Bot that they and everie ane of them may peaceablie bruik joyis and uplift their portions, pensions, livings, zairds, and dewties of the same Abbay, during thair lifetime: Conforme to thair giftes, special assignation thereof, and to OUR SOVERAINE LORD's ratification and confirmation thereupon in all poyntes.—Edin. 29 July, 1587." (*Murray's "Laws and Acts of Parliament,"* vol. i. p. 253.)

Note.—The Earl of Lauderdale obtained at this period the superiority of the town of Musselburgh, when dismembered from Dunfermline Abbacy by the General Annexation Act. In this family's possession it remained until 1709, when it was purchased by the Duke of Buccleuch.

1588.—THE CHURCH OF DUNFERMLINE (ABBEY) *in a Ruinous State*.—The Assembly of the Church of Scotland appealed to King James VI., soliciting him to interpose to avert the ruin which threatened Glasgow, Dunfermline, and Dumblane churches. (*Ban. Mem. Trans. Scot.* pp. 70, 80; *Chal. Hist. Dunf.* vol. i. p. 271.) From this notice it would appear that the repairs made on Dunfermline Church between the years 1563-64 were superficial and unsatisfactory. (See Article, "Repar. Kirk," *Annals*, date 1563.)

CONFIRMATION CHARTER OF KING JAMES VI. *in favour of the Burgh of Dunfermline, 1588*.—When James VI. became of age in 1588, he granted a Confirmation Charter to the burgh, confirming the gifts, privileges, &c., bestowed on the burgh by three of the Abbots: by Robert, in 1322; John, in 1395; and George, in 1549. These three Charters are incorporated in *this* Confirmation Charter. (See also *Annals of Dunf.* dates 1322, 1395, and 1549.) Writers hitherto, when referring to Dunfermline as *a burgh*, have asserted that this Charter of Confirmation of James VI. constituted Dunfermline *a royal burgh!* which is evidence sufficient that they had never seen this Charter. If they had, they would have seen that it was simply *a Charter of Confirmation*—not one of *erection*. Dunfermline was probably a royal burgh as early as the reign of Alexander I. (See *Annals of Dunfermline*, dates *inter* 1112-1130, &c.) The original Charter in Latin, along with an indifferent English translation of it, is to be found in the Charter Chest of the burgh. The writer intended at one time to give a more correct translation, but on further consideration, he resolved to give a transcript of the burgh translation, which had been so long acknowledged and in legal use. The Charter is a long one, and, as it has never been printed before the present time, it cannot fail to be interesting to many of our readers:—

*Copy of the Burgh Translation of the Confirmation Charter of King James VI.
1588.*

James, by the Grace of God, King of Scots, to all the honest men of his whole realm, Clergy and Laick, Greeting,—Beit known as now, after our perfect and lawful age of Twenty-one years complete in our Parliament, Declared, and General Revocation made to that effect, To have ratified, approven, and confirmed a certain Donation and Confirmation, made, given, and granted by the deceased George Durie, Commendator of the Monastery of Dunfermline and Convent thereof, to our Lovite, the Provost, Bailies, Council, and Community of the Burgh of Dunfermline, and their Successors, Ratifying and Approving particular Donations, Concessions, Confirmations,

Indentures, and Renovations, made and granted to them by their predecessors, Concerning the Community after specified, and other privileges and liberties after-mentioned: To wit, a Charter, Donation, and Concession, made, given, and granted to them by the deceased Robert, Abbot of Dunfermline and Convent thereof, of the Common Muir, from the divisions of Walterselis as far as the straight marches or meiths (boundaries) of Beedgall in length, and from our highway to Perth and from the marches or boundaries of Creenanch as far as the straight divisions of Tulch in Breadth, with the great moss contained in the said muir, and with a certain piece of ground from our highway to Perth as far as the Bank of Moncur, betwixt two Sycheta, which run in a straight line from Moncur as far as our highway to Perth, as much as the breadth of Moncur is extended along the said land: Item, a Charter, Concession, and Donation, made, given, and granted to them by the deceased John, by the Grace of God, Abbot of Dunfermline and Convent thereof, regarding the Merchant Guildry, with all the liberties rights, commodities, and Easements belonging to a free-merchant Guildry, or that may any way of right pertain to them, together with the houses anciently pertaining to the said Guildry, and an Indenture, made at Dunfermline the tenth day of October, One thousand three hundred and ninety-five years, betwixt the Venerable Father John, Abbot of the Monastery of Dunfermline and Convent thereof, on the one part, and the Elderman and Community of the burgh of Dunfermline on the other part, anent the Letting and Demittingin feu ferm to the said Elderman and Community the Heall Incomes of the said Burgh belonging to their revenue, with the small Customs, Stallages, and profits of Courts and whole burgh, in full freedom, with all their commodities, orders, Rights, Privileges, and Easements whatsoever, belonging to the said Burgh, or that may in any time coming any way happen to belong to them, Being at our command seen, read, inspected, and diligently examined and fully understood by us to be whole, entire, unerazed, uncanceled, and not to be suspected in any part, in manner following: To All and Sundry, the sons of the holy Mother Church, by whom these presents or charter shall be inspected, seen, read, and heard, George Durie, by divine permission, archdeacon of the metropolitan and Principal Church of St. Andrews, principal and perpetual Commendator of the Monastery of Dunfermline and Convent thereof, of the Order of St. Benedict, of the Diocese of St. Andrews,—Greeting, in him who is the true and sure Saviour of All Mankind, on account of the excellent merits of our Lovites in Christ, the Honourable the present Provost, Bailies, Council, Burgesses, and Community of the Burgh of Dunfermline, by which they, after the manner of their progenitors and ancestors, are known to be famous, Truly deserve that, tracing our predecessors' footsteps: We observe with the greatest Attention their petitions, Especially those Relating to the Cultivating of Justice and Benign Government, and quiet state of our Burgh and its Inhabitants, and more especially the preservation and maintaining of the Rights, liberties, and privileges cautiously granted at former times by our predecessors to our said Burgh and Community for that time and all times coming, and as far as by divine assistance we are able, let us favourably assist them, and, regarding our own interest, Let us with steady resolution and good-will confirm these things which were prudently managed and granted by our predecessors, that they may for ever be kept pure: Truly, a petition lately exhibited to us on the part of the present Provost, Bailies, Council, Burgesses, and Community of our said Burgh of Dunfermline, of the said diocese of St.

Andrews, Contained that the several privileges, immunities, Liberties, favours, and concessions, given and confirmed respectively to the said Burgh and their Provost or Elderman, Bailies, Council, Burgesses, and Community foresaid, for the time being, By the Lords Robert and John, of ever *blessed* memory, while they were Abbots of our said Monastery and Convent thereof, and perhaps freely granted by our other predecessors, and Given and Confirmed by their Charters and Indentures, under the great Common Seal of our said Monastery, Are as follows: To All men who shall see or hear this Charter, Robert, by divine permission, Abbot of Dunfermline and Convent of the said place,—Humbly wisheth eternal safety in the Lord: Be it known, we, according to our usual custom, and after diligent reasoning in our Chapter, for the benefit of our house, have given, granted, and by this our present charter confirmed to the community of our said Burgh of Dunfermline and Burgesses thereof, our Common Muir, from the division of Walterselis as far as the straight marches or meiths (boundaries) of Beedgall in length, Reserving to us our great moss (*Petary*) of Beedgall; and from the highway to Perth, and from the marches or meiths (boundaries) of Creenanch even to the straight divisions of Tulch in Breadth, with the great moss (*Petary*) contained in the said muir; and with a certain piece of ground from the highway to Perth as far as the Bank of Moncur, betwixt two Sycheta, which run in a straight line from Moncur as far as the highway to Perth, as much as the breadth of Moncur is extended along the said land,—to be had and holden by the foresaid Community and Burgesses for the time being for ever, as fully, freely, quietly, honourably, well, and in peace, with all the Easements belonging to the said muir of whatever kind, as aforesaid, as well herbage as foggage, to be used and kept for themselves and feeding their Bestial: Paying, therefore, the said Community and Burgesses, to us and our successors yearly, at the feast of the translation of the blessed Queen Margaret, one pair of white Paris gloves, or Six pence Sterling, good and Lawful money, in augmentation of ferm to us and our Monastery, by the said Burgesses of the Burgage of our Burgh, with their Rights yearly, according to use and wont: In testimony whereof, we have appended the seal of our Chapter, the Chapter being Witnesses: To all by whom this present Chapter shall be Seen or Read, John, by the Grace of God, Abbot of Dunfermline and Convent thereof, humbly wisheth eternal safety in the Lord: Be it known that we, with the unanimous consent and assent of our chapter, have given, granted, and, by this our present Charter, Confirmed for us and our Successors to our burgesses of Dunfermline,—Those, to wit, who now are Guild Brethren, and their heirs for ever, and our other Burgesses, received by our said Burgesses and their heirs into the guildry, or in future to be received into the Merchant Guildry, with all other liberties, rights, commodities, and Easements belonging to a free merchant Guildry, or that may in any way of right belong to them: Together with the houses anciently pertaining to the said Guildry, —*Salvo jure cujuslibet*,—to be had and holden by our said Burgesses and their heirs of us and our successors *in venditiones et emptiones* (sales and purchases),—and (the whole) all other premises, as freely, quietly, honourably, well, and in peace as any other Burgesses of our Lord the King has, hold, and possesses the privilege of guildry in any Burghs of our said Sovereign Lord, Reserving to us and our obedientiaries, and their officers, for our use and the use of our obedientiaries, the Emptions and other things formerly in use, Justice Intervening: In testimony whereof, the common seal of our Chapter is appended to this present Charter, the Chapter

being witnesses: This Indenture, made at Dunfermline, the Tenth day of October, one thousand three hundred and ninety-five, Betwixt the Venerable Father John, Abbot of the Monastery of Dunfermline and Convent thereof, on the one part, and the Elderman and Community of the Burgh of Dunfermline on the other part, fully witnesseth, that the said Lord Abbot and Convent have let, and in firm for ever demitted, to the foresaid Elderman and Community the whole incomes of the said Burgh belonging to their revenue, with the small Customs, stallages, and profits of Courts and the whole Burgh, in full liberty, with all their Commodities, orders, rights, and easements whatsoever belonging to the said Burgh, or that may any ways for the future belong to them, as freely in All and by all as any Burgesses holds, has, or possesses in feu-firm, in any burgh in the said kingdom of our said Lord the King, Reserving to the said Lord Abbot and Convent the Lands in the said Burgh, purchased or to be purchased through the Chamberlain-heir and yearly pensions due to the Monastery out of the several lands of the said Burgh, with the Chastisement of the Bailies as often as they, or any of them, shall fail in the doing or exercising justice: For which things above granted, the foresaid Elderman and Community shall pay yearly, in all time coming, to the said religious Lords, Thirteen merks usual money, at the four usual terms in the year, by equal portions, without delay, debate, dole, or bad design; and if it shall happen them to fail in payment of the fore-mentioned sum, either in part or in whole, at the foresaid terms of payment, which God forbid, They bind themselves that all the goods belonging to the Community, which failing in part or in whole, the goods of every individual and their possessions, shall be at the will of the said Religious Lords, to be provided, taken, and distrained until the damage and expense of the said sum be fully satisfied and paid, if the foresaid Religious Lords shall have sustained or suffered, the one or the other, by the fore-mentioned occasion of payment not made at any of the terms of payment above specified: In testimony of all which the common seal of the Burgh of Dunfermline is appended to that part of this indenture in the keeping of the said Religious Lords, the Abbot and Convent; and the Common seal of the Chapter of the said Religious Lords is appended to that part in the keeping of the said Elderman and Community, day, place, and year above written; and as the same petition concludes that if the foresaid Charters and Indentures, and liberties, rights, and privileges expressed in them, and by our predecessors freely given and granted to the said Elderman, Burgesses, and Community as aforesaid, were by us, for us and our successors, Abbots or Commendators and Convent of our said Monastery for the time being, and canonically entering, Approven, Ratified, Confirmed, and Innovate, and of new granted for their continual preservation, The so doing would very much tend to the conservation of the commonwealth of our said Burgh of Dunfermline, and to the profit and advantage of the Provost, Bailies, Council, Burgesses, and Community thereof, for now and all time coming: Wherefore, on the part of the present Provost, Bailies, Council, Burgesses, and Community of our said Burgh of Dunfermline, it was humbly begged of us that we would add the strength of the Confirmation of the privileges, immunities, liberties, favours, donations, and concessions foresaid for their more sure subsistence, lest the Charters, Letters, and Indentures foresaid, some time or other, become unintelligible on account of their oldness, and, beside, that we of our own good will and bounty would honour them so far as seasonably to take care of the premises, We therefore, desiring

that the privileges, immunities, liberties, favours donations, and concessions foresaid may become firmly observed, the rather that they evidently seem to be approven of with the same deliberation with which they were granted, are inclined favourably to listen to their petitions: Therefore we, after mature deliberation and long Reasoning on the premises, in the Chapter of the said monastery, met in Chapter with unanimous consent and assent of our own proper knowledge and deliberate mind, and with every better manner, way, form, Right, and cause by which we may and ought the better and more efficaciously to do the same for us and our Successors, canonically entering for preservation thereof by these presents, Approve, Confirm, and innovate all and sundry privileges, immunities, liberties, favours, donations, and concessions above inserted, granted by Robert and John, Abbots of Dunfermline and Convent thereof, our predecessors, with all and sundry clauses and decreets therein contained, Together with the above narrated Letters, Charters, and Indentures, and whatever is therein contained; and these things which were granted by our predecessors foresaid, We of new allow to obtain perpetual strength, and decern the same to be inviolably observed; and we, by the tenor hereof, supply All and Sundry defects of rights or deeds, if any have crept in, anything to the contrary notwithstanding.—In testimony whereof, the common seal of our chapter is appended, with our handwriting, at our foresaid Monastery of Dunfermyne, the second day of August, One thousand five hundred and forty-nine, before these *witnesses*: The venerable, honourable, and discreet men, viz., Master ABRAHAM CHREICHTOUN, *Provost of Dunglas and Official of St. Andrews*, within the Archdeaconry of Laudonie; ROBERT DURY of that ilk, *principal bailie of the Regality of Dunfermline*; ROBERT STEWART, younger, *Laird of Rossyth*; DAVID MARTINE, of Cardven; JOHN BETOUN, of Capildray; also the Messrs. and Lords WILLIAM MURRAY, *Treasurer of Dunblane*; JOHN LAWDER, *Archdean of Tweeddale*; ADAM KINGORNE, *Vicar of Linton*; and JOHN COUPAR and THOMAS MALCOLM, *Chaplains and Notaries Public*, with several others."

"Which Donation, Confirmation, and Indenture foresaid we approve, Ratify, and for us and our successors confirm in all its points, articles, Conditions, ways, and Circumstances whatsoever, in all and by all forms and to the effects above written: Also, we ratify, approve, and for us and our Successors Confirm All and Sundry the foresaid Infetments, Concessions, Donations, Indentures, and Renovations, made, given, and granted by the foresaid Commendators and Convent of the said Monastery of Dunfermline for the time being, to the foresaid Elderman, Provosts, Bailies, Council, and Community of the said Burgh and their successors, concerning the foresaid Commonty and common muir, with all other privileges and liberties whatsoever therein mentioned and contained, In the which they and their predecessors have been in free possession in all time bygone past the memory of man, In all and sundry points, heads, articles, clauses, and conditions whatsoever therein specified and contained: Moreover, we, for the good, faithful, and gratuitous service performed to us and our predecessors by the foresaid Provost, Bailies, Council, and Community of the said Burgh of Dunfermline and their predecessors, from our certain knowledge and proper motive, of new Give, grant, and dispond, and, by the tenor of this our present charter, Give grant, and dispone to the said Provost, Bailies, Council, and Community of our said Burgh of Dunfermline and their successors the foresaid commonty and common muir, together with all other and sundry privileges, liberties, and

commodities above specified, with all right, title, and interest which we, our predecessors and successors had, have, or any way may have or claim, for the future, to be peaceably and inviolably enjoyed and possessed by them and their Successors in all time coming, and as freely in all respects and conditions as any other their predecessors held or possessed the said town: In testimony whereof we have appended our great seal to be affixed to this our present Charter of Confirmation, Before these *witnesses*: Our well-beloved Cousins and Councillors JOHN, Lord HAMILTON, and *Commendator of the Monastery of Aberbrothick*; ARCHIBALD, Earl of ANGUS, Lord DOUGLAS-DALKEITH, and ABERNETHY; and Sir JOHN MAITLAND, of Thirlstane, Knight, *our Chancellor and Secretary*; the Venerable and Most Reverend Fathers in Christ, PATRICK, *Archbishop of St. Andrews*; and WALTER, *Prior of Blantyre, Keeper of our Privy Seal*; our well-beloved familiar Councillors ALEXANDER HAY, of Easter Kennet, *Clerk of our Registers and Council*; LODVICK BALLENDEN, of Auchnoull, Knight, *our Jusiciary Clerk*; and Mr. ROBERT SCOTT, Feuar, of Knightspotty, *Director of our Chancery at Holyrood House*;—The twenty-fourth day of May, One thousand five hundred and eighty-eight years, and of our reign the twenty-first year.”

ROYAL GRANTS for Holding Public Fairs in Dunfermline.—James VI., by Charter, conferred on the Burgh of Dunfermline “the right and privilege” of holding public fairs—one upon March 1st and the other on September 14th annually. This Deed or Charter is dated 11th Feb., 1588. Signed and sealed by the King. (*Burgh Charter Chest*.) Shortly afterwards another Writ or Charter was issued by the King, signed and sealed, for the holding of annual fairs on July 20th and October 22nd; these to continue for three days, with a weekly market on and to uplift the tolls and customs thereof, and apply the same to their own proper use. (*Burgh Charter Chest*; vide also *Chal. Hist. Dunf.* vol. i. p. 475.)

1589.—MORNING GIFT of the Lordship of Dunfermline, &c., to Queen Anne.—The Abbey and adjacent building at Dunfermline having been exempted from the General Annexation, &c., of 1587, King James VI., on the morning after his marriage with Anne of Denmark, at Upsal, in Norway, made a present to her of one of the royal houses at Dunfermline as a “Morning Gift”—an ancient custom prevailing in the north in these times. (*Fernie’s Hist. Dunf.* p. 80; *Chal. Hist. Dunf.* vol. i. p. 105; see also *Annals*, date 1593.)

BURGH MATRIX, SEAL, &c.—There is no notice of this seal in the *Burgh* or in the *Guildry Records*. Therefore, where made, by whom made, and its date, cannot be ascertained. It has been conjectured that it would likely be made about the year 1589, the year after the date of the Confirmation Charter of King James VI.; and as

there were no artists in this country who could undertake to engrave it properly, it has been thought that it would most likely be made in Holland, where the Manual Seal was made. (See *Annals*, date 1670.) "The Common Seal of the Burgh" in use previous to the Matrix Seal, appears, from the impressions from it in wax attached to some old charters, to have been nearly worn out, and hence the necessity of a new one about 1589. The Burgh Matrix Seal is made of iron, and consists of two thick circular discs, $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter, moveable on two upright rods of the same material. On the face of one of the discs the Burgh Arms is engraved; on the other is represented St. Margaret, the old Patron Saint of the burgh. (See *An. Dunf.* date 1493, &c.) Round the edges are appropriate mottoes, as shown in the following full-size engravings of them:—



Referring to the old worn-out Seal of the burgh (see *Annals*, date 1395), you will observe that the words "COMMUNITATIS DE DUNF...LING" are engraven on it. On this Matrix Seal the words CIVITATIS FERMILODVNI are substituted. This Latin name of Dunfermline, as on the Seal, appears to have been introduced by the celebrated George Buchanan about the year 1583 (see *Buch. Hist. Scot.*); and as Dunfermline is designated a "City" in old deeds, &c. (see *An. Dunf.* date 1578), this new legend signifies *City of Dunfermline*. As *Fermilodvni* does not occur in any deed, charter, or printed book before 1583, we must conclude that the Matrix Seal of the burgh of Dunfermline was made and put to use

after that date; and those who have supposed that it was made in 1589, immediately after King James VI. granted his Confirmation Charter to the burgh, are most probably correct. It may be mentioned that *after* 1583, "*Fermilodvni*" comes frequently into notice: 1st, It is to be found on the tomb of Secretary Robert Pitcairn, in the nave of Dunfermline Abbey; he died 1584. (See *An. Dunf.* date 1584.) 2nd, On a marble monument of the Seton family, in Seton Church, Tranent, are the words, "*Fermelinodvnum Comes et Regni Scotiæ factus est Cancellarius*," in allusion to the first Earl of Dunfermline and his status. 3rd, In 1821, while repairs were being made in Dalgety Church, Fifeshire, a closed vault was discovered, in which were six coffins; one of these, from the inscription on it, contained the remains of the Earl—viz., "Alexander Setonius, Fermelinoduni Comes, Scotiæ Cancellarius," &c. (See *Annals*, date 1622.) 4th, On an old tombstone, erected by Rev. Ralph Erskine in 1728, now removed, were "Mag. Radalphus Erskine, Pastor *Fermilo-dunensis*," &c., which comes from the same root as the above. *Civitatis Fermiloduni* and *Civitatis Dunfermlinensis* are equivalents, differing only in the arrangement of the syllable. (See *An. Dunf.* date 1670.)

DESCRIPTION OF THE MATRIX SEAL OF THE BURGH OF DUNFERMLINE.—About 30 years ago we applied to the late Wm. Anderson, Esq., Marchmont Herald, Register House, Edinburgh, for a heraldic description of this Seal, and he politely sent us the following:—

"The achievement—as represented in the annexed engraving, from a wax impression of Dunfermline Matrix Seal—may be read or blazoned as follows, viz.: *Azure*, a tower set on four steps, with a pyramidal roof, topped with a ball, above an indented battlement; *Argent* masoned *Sable*, having a square window of four compartments over an arched gate, both *Gules*; on each side of the tower a lion rampant affrontée of the second (*Argent*). The achievement is encircled with an edged belt or scroll, inscribed with these words,

FERMILODVNI · SIGILLVM · CIVITATIS ·

which signifies unquestionably '*The Seal of the City of Dunfermline.*' The *upright lines* in the field would likewise indicate *Gules*, but they appear to be broken, to give the effects of a sky with clouds or *Azure*. This side is the same in the double Seal, with the exception in the latter of a small wicket or window of four pieces in the gate and nebule work, instead of indented, around the battlement of the tower, as also an interior circle, with the words,

ESTO · RVPES · INACCESSA ·

which means: *Let this be an inaccessible Rock.*

"The obverse side of the double Seal of Dunfermline represents a female figure standing within an antique niche, or double canopied recess, set upon

four steps, crowned with the ancient crown of Scotland,* which then merely showed points, and supporting over her dexter shoulder a sceptre, tipped at the upper end with a *fleur-de-lis*, the sinister hand resting on her waist. The niche is placed between two antique candlesticks, with candles inflamed, and around the device is an edged belt or scroll, having thereon these words,

S · MARGARETA · REGINA · SCOTORVM ·

which is in reference to *Saint Margaret Queen of Scotland*, and wife of King Malcolm III. (Canmore). We have this Queen's arms—namely, the lion of Scotland—flowered and counter-flowered with *fleur-de-lis*, impaled with those of her paternal family, and placed within a lozenge (Vide *Sir David Lindsay's Heraldic MS.* p. 21), and which has a compartment underneath, with these words: ' *Sanct Margaret Queyne off Scotland.*' ”

St. Margaret was, in “the days of the Abbey,” the Patron Saint of Dunfermline, and the burgh were the proprietors and patrons of St. Margaret's Altar, in the Abbey. (See notes on this Altar, in the *Annals of Dunf.* between dates 1480-1501.) Hence the reason for the town having an image of St. Margaret, and the probable representation of her Canopied Altar, with lights, on the obverse of the Seal.

1590.—THE QUEEN WAS INFEST IN THE LORDSHIP OF DUNFERMLINE.—“Anna, Queen of Scotland, was infest, and gat possession of the Lordshippe of Dunfermling, 17th May, 1590.” (*13th Parliament of James VI., Edinburgh, 21st July, 1593; Murray's Laws and Acts Parl.*, vol. ii. p. 681.) Moyses, in his *Memoirs of Scotland*, notes—“Upon the 12th of the said month of May, *Peter Monk*, admiral of Denmark, *Stephen Bra* (it has been supposed that this Stephen Bra was brother of the celebrated Danish astronomer, Tycho Brahe), *Braid Ransome*, and *Henry Goodlister*, with some other Danes, rode towards Falkland, Dunfermline, and Linlithgow, to take seizin in the Queen's Majesty's name of these three lordshipes as her dowry.” (*Moyses's Mem. Scot.* p. 169.)

WILLIAM SCHAW AND THE QUEEN'S HOUSE, DUNFERMLINE.—“William Schaw, Maister of Wark,” in May, 1590, received £400 “by his Majesty's precept, for reparation of the house at Dunfermling befor the Queenis Majesties passing thereto.” (Vide *History of the*

* It is very probable that the “*canopied recess*” of the Marchmont Herald is simply a rude representation of St. Margaret's Shrine in the Abbey choir. The *hervs*, or canopy, of St. Margaret's Altar, as also the lights (*lichts*), or candles, are frequently mentioned in the *Burgh Records* between the years 1480 and 1501. (See *An. Dunf.* date 1250; also *Chal. Hist. Dunf.* vol. ii. pp. 4, 5, where a similar description of the Matrix Seal will be found in connection with the elucidation of the designation “*City of Dunfermline.*” Also, *An. Dunf.* date 1670, for description of the Manual Seal of the burgh.)

Lodge of Edinburgh, and published 1873, p. 54.) This must be understood to be the Queen's jointure-house, which of old stood on the same spot as the new one built in 1600. (See *Annals of Dunf.* date 1600.)

"THE DANISH AMBASSADOR, named in the foregoing, after the infestment business was completed, dined in the Palace of Dunfermling." (*Moyses's Mem. Scot.* p. 169.)

LADY DUNFERMLINE.—Queen Anne, after her infestment in the lordship of Dunfermline, became "Lady Dunfermline," a title she used in her business matters connected with Dunfermline.

KING JAMES VI. IN DUNFERMLINE.—Moyses, in his *Memoirs of Scotland*, p. 173, says—"Upon the 2nd July [1590], the King's majesty passed out of Edinburgh to Dunfermline, and from thence to Falkland, to visit these places, and see them prepared for his and the Queen's resort there."

ANNA, THE QUEEN, IN DUNFERMLINE.—Moyses, continues—"And about the 12th the Queen's Majesty passed out of Holyrood House to Dunfermling, where she remained a short space." (*Moyses's Mem. Scot.* p. 173.) This was the Queen's *first* visit to Dunfermline. It would appear from the following note, that their Majesties and retinue sojourned in Dunfermline at this time for upwards of two months, viz. :—"From 18th day of July, 1590, inclusive, to 26th September, inclusive in the moneth complit for aucht fedder beddis furneist to the Palace of Dunfermling, to the Strangers in his Majesties company; for ilk bed in the nicht ijs. Inde, during the same space, lv. li. iiiid. Item: for furneising of six chalmeris in the toun, with twa fedder beddis in everie chalmer, coille and candill thairto; takand nichtlie for everie chalmer, vjs. viijd. Inde, jc. xxx. li." (*Papers Relative to the Marriage of King James VI., &c., Ban. Club Edit.* 1828, Appen. ii. p. 20.)

THE KING AND QUEEN *again Visit Dunfermline.*—Their Majesties passed again to Dunfermline about the end of September, and from thence they went to Edinburgh. (*Moyses's Mem. Scot.* p. 173.)

1591.—A "DUNFERMLINE WITCH!" or "*Wise Woman of Dunfermline.*"—An old tradition notifies that this "*wise woman*" had an "*extensive renown*" and helped to "*raise the terrible storm at sea on the return of King James VI. from his matrimonial expedition from Den-*

mark to Leith." By some overlook, "*she escaped being drownit.*" She was alive, and plying "her calling" in Dunfermline in 1591. She is noticed in a remarkable "witch trial" this year, viz., of Euphame Macalyane. Euphame was tried on 19th June this year, and amongst the many accusations brought against her was, *that she had consulted a woman in Dunfermline, how to obtain her husband's love, otherwise to be avenged on him, &c.* (Dal. "*Darker Superstitions of Scotland*," p. 202.)

GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—At this period James Dalgleish was head-master of the Grammar School of Dunfermline, and Robert Durie was his *doctor*, or assistant. (*Kirk Ses. Rec.*; also *An. Dunf.* date 1598.)

MURDER OF THE EARL OF MORAY BY THE COMMENDATOR OF DUNFERMLINE.—The Earl of Huntly, the sworn enemy of the Earl of Moray, had for some time past been watching an opportunity to slay him, to satisfy some private revenge he had against him. Wood, in his *History of the Peerage*, (vol. ii. pp. 258, 259), referring to this murder, says—"Huntly, on the 7th February, 1591-2, on pretence that Moray had been engaged with Bothwell and his associates, the King's enemies, invested the house of Dunibirsel, and set it on fire. Dunbar, Sheriff of Moray, who was in the house at the time, said to the Earl of Moray, '*I will go out at the gate before your lordship, and you shall come after me.*' Dunbar accordingly came forth, and ran desperately on Huntly's men, by whom he was presently slain. During this the Earl of Moray came out, and retreated among the rocks on the sea-side; but unfortunately his knapskull tippet, whereon was a silk string, had taken fire, which betrayed him to his enemies in the darkness of the night, himself not knowing the same; they came down on him on a sudden, and cruelly murdered him." This is recorded in *Histories of Scotland*, and the victim is known as "the bonnie Earl of Moray." (See *Wood's Peerage*; *Chal. Hist. Dunf.* vol. ii. pp. 226, 227, &c.) This deed is a dark spot in the annals of Dunfermline. Dunibirsel is about eight miles south-east of Dunfermline.

1592.—JAMES MURRAY, of *Perdewis*, was a man of considerable note in his day, and held the lands of *Perdewis*, south of the nether-town of Dunfermline. He was indicted along with the Earls of Mar, Angus, and other noblemen, in the affair of the "*Raid of Stirling.*" He had, along with others in this conspiracy, to fly the country. He obtained pardon for "the offence," in 1584; and died on his estate on 28th September, 1592, and was interred in Dunfermline, where his

tombstone is to be seen in a lumber corner, near the south tower of the Church, having inscribed on it—

“MEMENTO MORI ·HONORABILIS·VIRI·JACOBI·MVRRAVII·DE·PERDWS·
MONVMENTVM·QVI·OBIIT. 28 SEPT. 1592.”

(See *Chal. Hist. of Dunf.* vol. ii. p. 150; also *Annals of Dunfermline*, date 1526.)

THE EARL OF HUNTLY, *Late Commendator of Dunfermline*, who had been imprisoned in Blackness Castle for the murder of the Earl of Moray, was discharged from prison *without trial* this year, to the great discontent of the King. Immediately after his release he resumed his former treasonable practices, and was denounced a rebel in 1592, but restored to favour in 1597. (See that date *An. Dunf.*; *Chal. Hist. Dunf.* vol. ii. p. 227.)

THE MORNING GIFT of *Dunfermline Lordship* bestowed on Anna of Denmark, at Upsal, in Norway, by King James VI., on the morning after his marriage to her, was ratified and confirmed by the Parliament holden at Edinburgh, 5th June, 1592. (See *An. Dunf.* dates 1589-90, &c.; also, vide *Murray's Acts of Parl.* 5th June, 1592.)

THE COMMENDATORSHIP OF DUNFERMLINE ABBEY ABOLISHED.—Henry Pitcairn (of that ilk), the *fourth* and *last* Commendator of Dunfermline Abbey, by virtue of the General Act of Annexation, delivered into the hands of the Queen the office of Commendator. Mr. William Shaw (Master of the King's Work) was appointed Chamberlain of the Queen's Rents of the newly created Lordship, &c.

1593.—RATIFICATION of the *Annexation of the Abbey of Dunfermline to the Crown*:—

“*Item*.—Because it is understood that the poverty of the Crown is the special cause of the poverty of the realm and inhabitants thereof, and that the patrimony of the Crown being augmented, it is great weil and profite baith of the King his Grace and his leiges; therefore our Sovereine Lord, with consent of his Estaite, unites, annexes, and incorporates to the Crown of this realme, to remaine therewith as property, annexed patrimony and property thereof, in all times cumming, and with our Sovereine Lord and his successors for ever: All and haill, the landes, parkes, fischinges, tounes, villagings, burrowes, regalities, customes, great and small feu-ferms, places, houses, biggings, castles, toures, manour-places, zairdes, orchardes, kirkes, teinds great and small, fruites, rentes, emoluments, and profites quhatsumever, tennentes, tennencries, and service of free tennentes als weil to burgh as land, quhilk is in ony manner of way pertained or may perteine to the Abbey or Monastery of Dunfermling, lyand upon the north side of the water of Forth allanerly; to be in-

all times hereafter repute and halden the property and patrimony of the Crown; to remain therewith in all times cumming, after the forme, tenour, and ordour of the Acts of Annexation, maid in the tyme of our Sovereine Lordis predecessoures, King James the Second and King James the Fifth, and conforme to all the clauses, conditions, and circumstances thereof, quhilkes in all poynts are halden and understood as expressed and specially contained in this present Act, in all tyme hereafter. It is likewise declaired, that in the said annexation of the temporall landes of the foresaide Abbacy of Dumfermling, lyand upon the north side of the water of Forth, or nawayes comprehended, the Barronies of Brunt-iland, *alias* Wester King-horne, and Newbirne, with annexes and connexes thereof, quhilkes pertained to the said Abbacy of Dumfermling of before, and lyes upon the north side of the water of Forth; and quhairin Sir Robert Malvill, of Murdocarny, Knight; and Sir Robert Malvill, his eldest sonne, and appeired aire; and Andro Wood, of Largo, were infest respective. And, furder, our said Sovereine Lord and his Estaites willis and declairis, that the said barronies, with their annexes and connexes, sall remaine in tyme cumming as seperate barronies, and na-wayses to be comprehended in the said annexation; with speciall provisione that all the teinds of the said landes and Lordship of Dumfermling sall be understood, be virtue of this Act, annexed to the Crown, after forme and tenoure of the said generall Act of Annexation, maid in the zeire of God 1587 zeires, and all the teinds of the remnaint prelacies and kirk-landes of thys realme, or annexed to the Crowne. It is alwaies declaired be our said Sovereine Lord and his Estaites of Parliament that the Lordship and Barronies of Musselburgh Schire, with annexes and connexes, free regalitie, partes and pendicles of the samine, ar nocht comprehended in ony of the said annexation; nor sall not be comprehended in ony annexation to follow thereafter, because the said lordshippe and barronies, with annexes and connexes, free regalitie, partes and pendicles of the samine, being ane pairt of the patromonie of the said Abbacy of Dunfermling, was excepted furth of the first generall annexation of the kirk landes to the Crown; and John, Lord of Thirlestane, Chancellor to our Sovereine Lord, and Dame Jane Fleming, his spouse, for them and all thaire aires, were heritably infest therein: Quhilkis lordshippe and barrenie they have laity resigned in our said Sovereine Lordis hands, for infestment of lyfe-rent thereof, given to the Queenis Majestie for all the dayes of hir Hienes lyfe-tyme: And for ane uther infestment of heritable fee thereof, given to the said John Lord Thirlestane, Chancellor foresaide, his said spouse, and their aires maill and of talzie heritably: Quhilkis infestmentes our said Sovereine Lord, with advice and consent of his foresaide Estaites, ratifyes and confirms be thair presentis; and for his Hienes and his successoures, willis and grantes that the samine stand in full force, steed, and effect, in all tyme hereafter: And ordaines the said new infestment given to the said John Lord Thirlestane, his spouse, and thair aires foresaides, to be infest in the buikes of Parliament gif neede beis." (*13th Parliament of James VI., holden at Edin. 21st July, 1593; Murray's Laws and Acts Parli. vol. i. pp. 677-9.*)

ACT OF THE "NEW GIFTES OF DUMFERMLINE, *with the Monkes Portiones, to the Queenis Majestie*":—

"*Item.*—Our Sovereine Lord, with consent of his saides Estaites, havand consideration that his Hienes beand in Upsto, in Norway, the twenty-foure

day of November, the zeire of God ane thousand five hundreth four score nine zeires, for diverse occassiones moving him, gave and disposed to his dearest spouse, Anna Queen of Scottes, all and hail the Lord-shipe and Barronies of Dumfermline, with all landes, tounes, manour-places, milnes, multures thereof, lyand on the north side of the water of Forth, to be bruiked and possessed be her for all the dayes of hir lyfe-tyme, as at mair length is contained in the saide gift of the dait foresaid; and now willing that his said dearest spouse sall bruik and joyis the said gift for all the dayis of hir lyfe-tyme, according to the teneure thereof, and to the promise maid to him and be his saidis Estaites, to his dearest brother Christianus, the fourth of that name, King of Denmark; therefore, our Sovereine Lord, with consent aforesaid, confirms, ratifies, and appreives the said gift, charter, and leasing following thereupon, and all and sindry heades and articles contained thairin; and promises faithfully to observe, keep, and fullfil, and cause the samine to be keepid, observed, and fulfilled. Mairover, for the causes foresaides, our Sovereine Lord, with consent of the saides Estaites, gives and dispones of new to his said Lordship of Dunfermline, lyand as saide is, with all landes, barronies, places, houses, biggings, castles, toures, fortalices, manour-places, zairdes, orchardis, milnes, woodes, fischinges, kirkes, teindes great and small, fruites, rentes, emoluments pertaining thereto, with power of jurisdictione of regalitie of the same, for all the zeires and termes of her lyfe-tyme. And likewise all monkes portiones pertaining to the said Abbacy, to be bruiked be her induring the said tyme; and to be peaceably intrometted with be her factoures and chalmerlanes in her name, als freely as our Sovereine Lord may bruike and possesse the same, be reason of the annexation foresaid; or as ony Abbot or Commendator hes bruiked or possessed the same in ony tyme by-gane; and to that effect our Sovereine Lord, with consent foresaid, causes, retreatis, rescindes, and annullis all and sindrie giftes and dispositiones of monkes portiones pertaining to the same Abbacy, maid and given be his Hienesse to quhat-sumever person or persones, to quhat-sumever cause or occasion, before the daye and dait of this present Act of Constitution." (*13th Parliament of James VI., holden at Edinburgh 25th July, 1593, cap. 193; Murray's Laws and Acts of Parliament, vol. ii. p. 680.*)

Note.—There is another Act, entitled, "*Act concerning the Queenis Majestie's richt to the Thrid of Dunfermelin, and compensation for sa meikle as presently wants thereof.*" This Act is signed, "Sic subscribitur, JAMES R., ANNA R." It occupies several pages, and is therefore omitted. (See *Murray's Laws and Acts of Parliament, vol. ii. pp. 680-686; 13th Parliament of James VI., holden at Edinburgh, 21st July, 1593.*)

1594.—THE AULD KIRK STEEPLE AND PORCH-DOOR, &c., COMMENCED BUILDING.—The old "bell-tower," which stood on the site of the present steeple, was partially destroyed by "the Reformers," along with other parts of the ancient edifice, on 28th March, 1560. In 1564 a kind of a *patching repair* was made on the old tower, and parts adjacent. In 1587 the Abbey (Auld Kirk) was, with some

exceptions, annexed to the Crown, and, in consequence thereof, it was thought that the Crown should put the whole of the western part of the kirk in thorough repair. In 1588 the ruinous state of Dunfermline Church, along with other churches in the country, was brought under the notice of the General Assembly of the Kirk of Scotland, but, as far as Dunfermline Church was concerned, nothing appears to have come out of the deliberation. In 1593 the annexation of the Kirk was duly confirmed, and thus became legal Crown property forever. The Church, &c., was now ordered to be thoroughly repaired, under the direction of Mr. William Schaw as Master of the Works. Instead of a tower, a steeple of fine proportions was built; a porch was built against the north door. The upper part of the western gable of the nave was taken down and rebuilt; a few of the uncouth buttresses were built as supports of the north and south walls of the nave, the interior at the same time being substantially repaired and fitted up for the burgh and parish as a place of worship. With a few helps at different periods, the Auld Kirk continued in use until September, 1821, when the present new Eastern Church became the place of worship. The renovation of the Church appears to have been commenced some time in 1594, and finished in 1599. The work of repair was carried on very slowly. Many have been led to conclude that—as the stones of the steeple, porch, &c., were apparently as old as those of the old Kirk—the steeple and porch could not have been built in 1594-1599. In answer to this objection, it may be noted that the ruins of the great Eastern Church were at hand, and would become the quarry from which stones would be obtained, either for plain building purposes, or for ornamentation. These remarks are principally based on notes, taken from General Hutton's MSS., Advocates' Library, Edinburgh, and from an old MS. by David Inglis, wright, who was an elder in Dunfermline Church (*circa* 1730-1750), and who noted down a great many curious particulars, which occurred in his time. In 1826 the writer extracted several items out of it for *Mercer's History of Dunfermline*. This old manuscript book has unfortunately been lost; it has not been seen since the death of its possessor, the late Dr. Gibb, Dunfermline, in 1833. (See *Appendix N.*)

REGISTER OF ST. LEONARD'S CHAPEL AND HOSPITAL.—The oldest *Register* extant of St. Leonard's Chapel and Hospital begins with date 1594. It is in possession of the official Almoner, Dunfermline.

WILLIAM SHAW is mentioned in a deed of this period as being the Queen's Chamberlain at Dunfermline. (See *Annals*, date 1602.)

1595.—MR. FERGUSON, *Minister of Dunfermline, and the King, on Bishops*.—Row, the son-in-law of Ferguson, in one of his works, refers to a conversation between the minister and the King on the subject of "Bishops." As the conversation is curious, it is here given:—"David," said James VI. to him one day, "why may not I have bishops in Scotland as well as they have in England?"—"Yea, sir," replied Ferguson, "ye may have bishops here—but, remember, ye must mak' us all bishops, else will ye never content us; for if ye set up ten or twelve loons over honest men's heads (honest men will not have your anti-Christian prelacies), and give them more thousands to debauch and mispend than honest men have hundreds or scores, we will never all be content. We are all Paul's bishops, sir—Christ's bishops; haud us as we are."—"The de'il hait ails you," replied the King, "but that ye would all be alike; ye cannot abide ony to be abune you."—"Sir," said the minister, "do not ban" (swear). (*Row's Coronis to his Hist. Kirk Scot.* p. 314; *M'Crie's "Life of John Knox,"* vol. ii. p. 299, &c.)

1596.—CONSTABLE OF THE PALACE, *and Heritable Bailie of the Lordship of Dunfermline*.—Queen Anne, Lady Dunfermline, with the consent and authority of the King and her Majesty's counsellors, granted a Charter to Lord Seton, Lord President of the Court of Session (afterwards Earl of Dunfermline), appointing him and his heirs-male, "*Heritable Bailies of the Lordship of Dunfermline,*" and "*undoubted and irrevocable Keepers, Guardians, or Constables of the Palace of Dunfermline, and edifices adjacent.*" This Charter is dated "15th February, 1596," and was ratified by Parliament in 1606. (*Thomson's Acts of Parliament*, vol. iv. pp. 348, 352; *Chal. Hist. Dunf.* vol. i. pp. 106, 107, 259; *Mercer's Hist. Dunf.*)

AMENDING AND RENEWING OF THE COVENANT.—The Provincial Synod of Fife was held in Dunfermline, on the 12th of May, principally for the purpose of amending and renewing the National Covenant. The renewed Covenant commences thus:—"I take the amended Covenant, as renewed by the Provincial Synod of Fife, holden at Dunfermline on 12th May (1596) made by Mr. William Scott, minister at Couper, and others," &c. (*Cald. Hist. Ch. Scot.* p. 323.)

WILLIAM SCHAW, *Master of the King's Wark at Dunfermline, wounded by "Buccleugh."*—Buccleuch had made Schaw his second in a combat with Sir Robert Ker of Cessford, and had wounded him, for which he was "put ta the horn," &c. (*Moyses's Mem. Scot.* p. 244.)

ELIZABETH, *Daughter of James VI., Born at Dunfermline.*—The Princess Elizabeth, eldest daughter of King James VI., was born in the Palace of Dunfermline, on the 19th day of August, 1596. Birrell, in his *Diary*, notes the birth thus:—"19th day of August, 1596.—The Queen's M. delivered of ane woman child called Elizabeth." (*Diary of Robert Birrell, Burges of Edinburgh*," p. 38.) Moyses notifies the event thus:—"Upon the 19th day of September, 1596, the Queen's Majesty was delivered at Dunfermline of the Princess Elizabeth." (*Moyses's Mem. Scot.* p. 245; *Cald. Hist. Ch. Scot.* vol. v. p. 438; *Chron. Perth*, p. 6.) It will here be observed that Birrell and Moyses place the birth on the *same day* of the month, but differ as to the month. This lapsus is chargeable to Birrell. The 19th August, 1596, was the Princess's natal day. It may here be observed that some careless writers, have fixed on *Falkland* as the place where Elizabeth was born, which is not correct. (For notes on Dunfermline and Falkland authorities, see *Appendix O*; for line of descent of Her Majesty Queen Victoria from the Princess Elizabeth Stuart, see *Appen. P*; and that of this Princess from Malcolm III., see *Appen. Q*. See *Appen. R* for copy of a letter of this Princess; also see *Annals*, date 1662.)

A CONVENTION was held at Dunfermline by James VI., on September 20, when the resolution was approved of for recalling the Papist lords who had been banished for conspiracy. (*Spottiswoode's Hist. Church Scot.* p. 417; *Mercer's Hist. Dunf.* p. 88, &c.)

BAPTISM OF THE PRINCESS ELIZABETH.—At this Convention (20th Sept., 1596) the baptism of the Princess was taken into consideration, and it was arranged that the baptism should be celebrated at Holyrood House on the 28th day of November. (*Dal. Frag. Scot. Hist.* p. 38.)

THE PRINCESS, "on the 2d November, came out of Dunfermling to the Abbay of Haly-ruid-hous." (*Dal. Frag. Scot. Hist.* vol. i. p. 38.) "On the 28th day of No. the princes bapteisit, called Elizabeth, be the grace of God, first dochter to his Majestie." (*Dal. Frag. Scot. Hist.* p. 38.)

1597.—GEORGE HERIOT was appointed goldsmith to the Queen under a writ of Privy Seal, dated at Dunfermline, 27th July, 1597.

Birrell, in his *Diary*, says: "1597, the 27 of Julie, George Heriot maid the Queen's Goldsmith" at Dunfermline.

THE SCOTTISH PROVERBS were at this period being compiled in alphabetical order by Mr. David Ferguson, minister of Dunfermline. (See *Annals*, date 1644.)

BLACK SATURDAY—*Total Eclipse of the Sun*.—On Saturday 17th February, 1597-98, at about 9.30 in the morning, there occurred a most remarkable total eclipse of the sun. So dark was the morning at 9.30 (the middle of the eclipse) that the stars of the first and second magnitude were visible. Dunfermline lay a little to the west of the eclipse path, and no doubt its inhabitants, as in other places on or near the path, would be "struck with terror and dismay." (See *Melville's Diary*.) In consequence of the intense darkness occasioned by this eclipse, this Saturday is still generally known as *Black Saturday*. The following is an Edinburgh account of it:—

"The 17th Februar, betwixt 9 and 10 in ye morning, ane grate darknes, be reasin of eclipses, sic ane darknes hes not bene sene, for ye hail pipell wt Edn. yat knew not what it was, thot yt it had bene duims dai. Merchants and otheris yt wer ignorint, steiket thair buith-doris, and ran to the Kirk to pray, thinkind it had bene ye last dai." (*Birrell's Diary*.)

That is—On the 17th February, between nine and ten in the morning, there was a great darkness, caused by an eclipse. Such a darkness was never seen, for the whole people within Edinburgh, that knew not what it was, thought it had been dooms-day. Merchants and others that were ignorant of the cause, shut their shop-doors and ran to the Kirk to pray, thinking that it was the last day. (See *Annals*, date 1652.)

1598.—MR. DAVID FERGUSON, *first* Protestant minister of Dunfermline, died there on the 23rd of April, 1598, in the 65th year of his age and the 38th of his ministry. (*Kirk Session Rec.*; *Fernie's Hist. Dunf.* p. 31, &c.) Spottiswoode, in his *Hist. Ch. Scot.* p. 454, says that Ferguson was "a good preacher, wise, and of a jocund and pleasant disposition, which made him well regarded both in court and country." The following are a few interesting notes relative to this eminent man and sincere Christian:—

"DAVID FARGUSOUN, NONO NOUEMBRIS, 1598.

(*Edinburgh Test. Reg.* vol. xxxii.)

"The Testament datue and muentar of the guidis, geir, sowmes of money, and dettis pertaining to vmquhile Dauid Fargusoun, minister of Godis word at Dunfermeling the tyme of his deceiss, quha deceist vpoun the xxiiij. day of Aprile, the zeir of God j^m. v^c. lxxxxviiij. zeiris, ffaythfullie maid and gevin vp

be him self vpon the xxij. day of Aprile, the zeir of God foirsaid, in presens of Mr. Johnne Row, minister of Carnok, Patrik Stewart of Baith, William Pratous [Porteous], ane of the baillies of the burgh of Dunfermeling, Mr. James Dalkleische, scolemaster thair, Mr. Robert Durie, instructor in the said scole, and Dauid Brown, noter. In the first the said vmquhile Dauid Fergusoun had the guidis, geir, sowmes of money, and dettis of the awaill and prices efter following pertaining to him the tyme of his deceis foirsaid—viz., *Item.*—His buikis of theologie and human histories, estimat to the sowme of j^olb. *Item.*—In poiss of reddie gold the sowme of j^oxviiijlb. *Item.*—In vtenceillis and domicieillis, with the abuilzementis of his body by the airschipe, estimat to the sowme of xxlb. money. Summa of the Inuentar ij^olxxxlb. (viz., £280 Scots). *Item.*—Thair was awin to the said vmquhile Dauid Fergusoun be Aitken, relic of vmquhile Johnne Stobie, portioner of Wester Luscar, resten of the crop and zeir of God j^oj.v^o.lxxxvij. zeirs, assignit to him in pairt of his stipend for the price of sex bollis third-pairt furlett beir, the sowme of xlb. xvjs. viijd. *Item.*—Be James Dewar of Nether Lassody, for the teindis of his landis of Baith, vnder the hill, assignit to him in pairt of payment of his stipend of the crope and zeir of God foirsaid, thrie bollis beir; price of the haill, xxjlb. *Item.*—Be Adame Currie, burges in Dunfermeling, aucht bollis ferme beir, restand of the crope and zeir of God foirsaid; price of the boll, viijlb.; summa, lxiiijlb. *Item.*—Be hir Majestie's Chameralanes of the Abbacie of Dunfermeling, for his stipend of the Witsonday terme, in anno lxxxvij. zeirs, the sowme of twa hundreth merkis money.

“Summa of the dettis awin to the deid, ij^olxxxlb. iij. iiijd.
Summa of the inuentar with the dettis, v^olxxxlb. iij. iiijd.

“*Follows the Dettis awin be the Deid:—*

“*Item.*—Thair was awin be the said vmquhile Dauid Fergusoun to for the Witsondayis termes maill of his hous occupyt be him in anno lxxxvij. zeis and sindrie termes preceiding xx.li. *Item.*—To William Angus, seruand, for his half-zeir's fie, in anno foirsaid, iiijlb. *Item.*—To Janet Burne, for hir half-zeiris fie, iiijlb. *Item.*—To Helene Reid, seruand, for hir half-zeiris fie, four poundis.

Summa of the dettis awin be the deid, xxxijlb.
Restis of frie geir the dettis deducet, v^oxvjlb. iij. iiijd.

Quotta componitur,
Pro xiiijlb. vjs. 8d.

Na Diuisioun.

Quhair of the quot is componit for xiiijlb. vjs. viijd.

“*Followis the Deidis, Legacie, and Lettre Will:—*

“At Dunfermeling the xxij. daye of Aprile, 1598 zeirs. The quhilk day the said Dauid Fergusoun maid his testament and lettre will as follows—viz., That is to say, he leuis and disponis to William Fergusoun, his sone, his haill naturall historical buikis, and his Scottis Cronicle, and nominatis for his airschip buikis of theologie, ane Inglis bybill, and ane Latyne bybill allenerlie. *Item.*—The said Dauid leuis and dispones to Mr. Dauid Spens, Mr. Johnne Row, and Dauid Ramsay, his sonnes-in-law, equallie all his buikis of theologie, and ordainis the saidis Masteris Dauid Spens and Johnne Row to satisfie the said Dauid Ramsay for his third-pairt thairof, because the saidis buikis can

nocht be profitabill to him. *Item.*—He leuis and disponis to ilk ane of his saidis thrie sonnes-in-law and thair bairnes his oyis xl*lb.* money. *Item.*—Leuis and disponis to the appotecarie and vtheris quhilks ministrat curis to him the tyme of his sicknes thrie crounes of the sone. *Item.*—To ilk ane of his foirnamit seruandis thair feis addettit to thame at Witsunday nixt, with the doubill thair of; and leuis and disponis the rest and superplus of all his frie guidis, geir, dettis, and plenessing to the saidis Maisteris Daid Spens, Johnne Row, and Daid Ramsay, his sonnes-in-law, and thair bairnes, equallie to be diuidit amangis thame be thrie equal thridis, and nominatis the said Masteris Daid Spens, Mr. Johnne Row, and Daid Ramsay, his sonnes-in-law, coniunctlie his executoris and intromittoris with his saidis guidis, geir, and dettis. Thais thingis war done at xj houris at ewin or thairby, in the said Daid Fargusoun's chalmer, day, zeir, moneth, and in presens of the witnesses aboue-written heirto specialie and togeddir requyret. (Sic subscribitur.) Ita est ut premittitur Daid Brown, notarius publicus in premissis omnibus et singulis cum prenominatis testibus presens et requisitus testante manu propria et signo. We, Mris John Prestoun, &c., and gevis and comittis the intromission with the samyn to the saidis Mris Daid Spens, Johnne Rowe, and Daid Ramsay, executoris testamentaris to the said umquhile Daid Fargussoun. Reseruand compt to be maid be thame thair of, as accordis of the law; and thair being suorne and hes fundin James Dobie, merchand, burges of Edinburgh, caution, &c., as ane Act beiris."

It may also be noticed, that David Ferguson, soon after he became minister of Dunfermline, was married to Isobel Durham, by whom he had nine children, five sons and four daughters. His eldest son, William Ferguson, A.M., survived him. His daughter Margaret, born May 31st, 1562, was married to David Spens, minister at Orwell, on June 18th, 1581. His daughter Grizzel, born February, 1576, was married to John Row, at Carnock, in 1595; and his youngest daughter Isobel was married to David Ramsay (a layman), in April, 1598, a few days before her venerable father's death. (See *An. Dunf.* dates 1571 and 1572.)

Besides his published "Answer to Renat Benedict," in 1562-63, he collected and published the "Scottish Proverbs," which, in his Will, he calls the "*Scottis Cronicle.*" He was interred at Dunfermline in the latter end of April 1598, but in what spot is not known. Tradition points to a high tombstone, with triangular back, in a dilapidated condition, with unreadable inscription, that stands on the edge of the west walk, or road into the Church, about twenty yards to the north of the "auld kirk porch-door," as the tomb under which lie the remains of this venerable and illustrious man.

The following "*Carmen,*" or ode, was composed on Ferguson, shortly after his death, by his "brother-labourer in the word," *Joannis Davidsonii.*

CARMEN.

"Græcia mellifluo quantum det nestoris ori,
 Aut Demosthenio debeat eloquio,
 Ipsi facundo quantum (mihi crede) parenti
 Attribuat linguæ turba togata suæ:
 Nos tibi Fergusi tantum debere fatemur
 Scotanam linguam qui reparare studes.
 Sermonem patrium ditas, inculta vetustas
 Horret qua longe barbariemque fugas.
 Adde etiam neque abest facundis gratia dictis
 Respondet verbis materia apta tuis,
 Quod satis ostendit nobis tua concio præsens,
 Qua nihil in lucem doctius ire potest," &c.

Davidson, author of the foregoing "*Carmen*," a native of the parish, was remarkable for his "wise sayings and predictions." The following is a specimen of one of these predictions: "Being at Dunfermline in the time of Synod, immediately after the death of David Ferguson, minister thereof, giving thanks after dinner, among other things uttered by him, he thus expressed himself:—'Lord! thou has now removed thy worthie and faithfull servant, who laboured heir among thys people in the gospell, . . . ; but, Lord! who shall succed him in his ministrie thou knowes! Many are gaping for it, and using moyen at Court to gain it, but it will be Jok up-a-land; it will die in thy hand (pointing at Mr. Andro Foster, who, at the tyme, with sundrie other ministers, wes sitting at the table with him, having dyned there); therefore, the backe shall beare the saddle-band,'" &c. (*Row's Hist. Kirk Scot.* p. 463.) Mr. John Fairfoul succeeded David Ferguson, but was minister for a short time only. Whether he was pressed to resign by the favourites of Andro Foster or was deposed, is not known. In an after-note it will be shown that Foster, his successor, was minister of Dunfermline for about 17 years; that he fell into gross sins, and was deposed and disgraced, and "his back did bear the saddle-band, and the charge died in his hands." (*Chal. Hist. Dunf.* vol. I, p. 419.)

MR. JOHN FAIRFUL or FAIRFOULD was admitted minister of Dunfermline, in 1598, as successor of Mr. David Ferguson, lately deceased. (*Kirk Ses. Rec.; Fernie's Hist. Dunf.* p. 32.)

MASONIC GUILD.—It would appear from the "Schaw Statutes" that there was a Mason Guild in Dunfermline as early as the year 1598. In connection with said "Statutes" of this date are the names and status of several of its members, viz.: "Thomas Robertsoun,

Warden of the Ludge of Dumfermling and St. Androis, and takand the burding vpoun him for his bretheren of ye masoun craft within they Ludges, and for the Commissionars eftir-mentionat, viz. . . . Andro Alesoun and Archibald Angous, Commissionars for the Ludge of Dumfermling," &c. Dunfermline, *Robert Pest.* (*Lyon's Hist. Lodge Edin.* p. 59; *An. Dunf.* date 1630.)

1599.—THE BAILIE AND SERJEANT'S HOUSES BUILT.—Two lofty houses were built this year close to the west side of the Old Church Steeple, as residences for the High Constable, Mayor, and Serjeant, and for the Heritable Bailie of the Regality of Dunfermline. The "date stone," which was over one of the doors of these buildings, is still to be seen, lying on the top of the gate of the Dunfermline entrance into Pittencrieff policy.

MR. JOHN FAIRFUL, or FAIRFOULD, ceased to be minister of Dunfermline after a short ministry of about eight months; but whether he resigned or was deposed is not known.

MR. ANDREW FOSTER (*Forster*, or *Forrester*), third Protestant minister, inducted minister of Dunfermline Abbey Church this year. (*Fernie's Hist. Dunf.* p. 32; *Kirk Ses. Rec.* &c.)

1600.—"REGISTRUM CARTARUM ANNÆ REGINÆ."—One of the Abbey books, with this title, commences with the year 1600, and ends with 1611. (*Vide Print. Regist. Dunf.* pp. 496-504.) From this MS. book several extracts have been made, and entered in *Annals of Dunfermline*.

CHARLES I. BORN IN DUNFERMLINE.—Charles, the second son of King James VI., was born in the Royal Palace of Dunfermline on the 19th day of November, 1600. (*Calderwood's Hist. Ch. Scot.; Maitland's Hist. Scot.* vol. ii. p. 1308; *Ab. Scot. Chron.* p. 93, and all the Histories of Scotland.) Birrell, in his *Diary*, alluding to the birth, says: "20th day of November, the Queen's M. deliuerit of ane chyld, at the pleasure of Almighty God, at qlk tyme the canons schott for joy." The late Dr. Robert Chambers, in his *Picture of Scotland*, vol. ii. p. 164, second edition, relates an old tradition, which he says he heard in Dunfermline (*circa* 1828), viz.: "Charles was a very peevish child, and used to annoy his parents dreadfully by his cries during the night. He was one night puling in his cradle, which lay

in an apartment opening from the bed-room of the King and Queen, when the nurse employed to tend him suddenly alarmed the royal pair by a loud scream, followed up by the exclamation, 'Eh! my bairn!' The King started out of bed at hearing the noise, and ran into the room where the child lay, crying 'Hout, tout, what's the matter wi' ye, nursie?' 'Oh!' exclaimed the woman, 'there was ane like an auld man came into the room and threw his cloak owre the Prince's cradle; and syne drew it till him again, as if he had ta'en cradle, bairn, and a' awa' wi' him. I'm fear'd it was the thing that's no canny.' 'Fiend, nor he had ta'en the girnin brat clean awa!' said King James, whose demonological learning made him at once see the truth of the nurse's observation; 'gin he ever be King, there'll be nae gude i' his ring; the deil has cussen his cloak owre him already!' This story is generally told (says Chambers), and in the same manner, by the more primitive portion of the inhabitants of Dunfermline, and the latter part of the King's observation is proverbial in the town, it being common to say to a mislear'd or ill-conditioned person, 'I daresay the deil has cussen his cloak owre ye!'" This traditional anecdote is now *worn out*—never *now* heard of. (See also *Annals Dunf.* dates 1649, and *Appen. S.*)

"THE DUNFERMLINE BARNs."—An old building of two storeys, with a broad outside stair in front of it, known as the "Dumfarlin Barns," and which, until 1873, stood on the north side of East Queen Street, near its junction with Inglis Street, had "an initialled date-stane," of which the following is a copy:—

I · K · E · M

1600

It is not known to whom these initials refer. This stone is now fixed into the front wall of the new building on the same side. The two first initials may refer to John Kingorne, who, about this period, was clerk of the Regality of Dunfermline; if they do, then it is probable that *the barns* belonged to the Regality.

THURSDAY CATECHISM TEACHING IN THE AULD KIRK.—An ordinance of Council passed this year, ordaining that, "on the Thursdays of ilk ouk, the masters of households, their wives, bairnes, and servants, should compeir ilk ane within their awn parish kirk, to their

awn minister to be instructed by them in the grounds and heads of catechisms, and to give as they should be demanded a proof and trial of their profiting in the said heads." (*Chamb. Domes. An. Scot.* vol. i. p. 356.) An old MS. notifies, that the *Thursday lessons* were pretty well attended in the Auld Kirk at first, but through time they were given up.

QUEEN ANNA OF DENMARK'S HOUSE.—In the year 1600, a new palace was erected for the Queen on the site of the former one (which stood on the north-east end of the King's Palace), adjacent to the entrance to Pittencrieff. Part of the west end of the wall of its *pend*, or *archway*, which went under it, is still to be seen on the west side of the street adjoining Pittencrieff Lodge. The new erection was built in a modern style, was very high, consisted of three stories, and had, of course, many convenient apartments, but how many is not now known. Having been built by Queen Anna, it was always known by the name of the "Queen's House," or "Queen Anna of Denmark's House." A long, narrow *pend* went under it, leading to the main courtyard of the palatial buildings. Immediately over the south key-stone of this *pend*, there was a large sheet of copper, secured to the wall by copper bolts, having on it the following inscription in Latin:—

PROPYLEUM ET SUPERSTRUCTAS ÆDES, VETUSTATE ET
INJURIIS TEMPORUM COLLAPSAS DIRUTASQUE, A FUN-
DAMENTIS IN HANC AMPLIOREM FORMAM RESTITUIT
ET INSTAURAVIT ANNA REGINA FREDERICI DANORUM
REGIS AUGUSTISSIMI FILIA ANNO SALUTIS 1600.

Translation:—*This porch, and the house built above it, having through age and the injuries of time fallen down and come to ruin, have been restored from the foundation, and built on a larger scale by Queen Anne, daughter of Frederick, the most august King of Denmark, in the year 1600. (Vide Fernie's Hist. of Dunf. p. 70; Mercer's Hist. of Dunf. p. 86. For full particulars, see Chal. Hist. Dunf. vol i. pp. 105-109.)*

Grose, in his "*Antiquities of Scotland*," at pp. 285-288, has two views, which show the upper parts of the Queen's House, drawn in 1790. That fronting p. 288, taken from the New Inn window, Bridge Street, shows the whole of the western gable, and about a half of the

upper part of the north front; the other view shows a small portion of the upper part of the east side. The writer has in his possession several sketches, copied from *Pen-and-Ink* drawings, by John Bain, civil engineer, Edinburgh, done in 1790. These "pen sketches" embrace several views and plans of the *Church*, the ruins of the *Monastery*, the *Palace*, the *Queen's House*, and the *Tower*, done with great accuracy. From some of these drawings, and other engravings, the writer made a composition view of the north front of the Queen's House, the Bailie and Serjeant Houses, the Kirk Steeple, &c., and had the view lithographed. (See *Annals Dunf.* date 1864.) In the year 1855, the writer made a composition view of the same old buildings as they appeared from the south, near "the Pends." (See *Chal. Hist. Dunf.* vol. ii. p. 129.)

END OF THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY.

M D C I.

(BEGINNING OF THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.)

ANNALS OF DUNFERMLINE.—(CONTINUED.)

1601.—THIS Century “opens on a new state of things.” The Abbey, which was destroyed in 1560, is in ruins; “the tops of the walls are covered with grass;” the Abbots, monks, and other functionaries, have long since disappeared; the *nave* of the Abbey is used as a Parish Church; and *John Fairfoul* is minister of the new Protestant congregation. The Burgh is in a very depressed state; its eight trades are “pauperised.” Population of the burgh about 1600; the Laird of Pitfirrane is Provost.

THE PALACE YARD THOROUGHLY REPAIRED.—This yard lay immediately in front of the Palace, and was anciently known as the “*Abbey Close*;” but, after the destruction of the Abbey in 1560, it came to be known as the Palace Yard. It was bounded on the north by the south-east front of the Queen’s House; on the east by the Dormitory walls of the Monastery; on the south-east, by the *Pends*; and on the west, by the east or front wall of the Royal Palace, occupying that large space of ground from a point a little below the entrance to Pittencrieff policy to the arch of the Pends, or about 140 feet from north-west to south-east, with an average breadth of about 90 feet, an area of about 1400 square yards. In this large open triangular space in front of the Palace, “courtiers, warriors, and knights were marshall’d in days of yore;” and, as a matter of course, here, in this wide area,

“The Bruce oft met his ‘*marshall’d knights*,’
And shook the Carrick spear.”

THE LAIRD OF PURY OGILVY *Searched by the Magistrates of Dunfermline.*—The Laird of Pury Ogilvy wrote to King James complaining that, “*on coming from Dunfermling to Edinburgh, to satisfy his Majesty’s pleasure, he found himself pursued and searched by the magis-*

trates." The charges brought against him, he said, were unfounded, and not worthy of his Majesty. (*Calend. of State Papers, Scot.*, State Paper Office, London.)

BIRTH OF A PRINCE AT DUNFERMLINE.—"On the 18th day of February this year (1601), the Queen was brought to bed of her third son at Dunfermline, and he was christened the 2nd day of May, *Robert*. The King, his father, that same day created him Lord of Annandale, Earl of Carrick, Marquis of Wigton, and Duke of Kintyre. (*Balfour's Annals of Scot.* vol. i. pp. 408-410.) Robert Birrell, in his *Diary*, alluding to the event, says—"The 18th of Februar, hes M. had an thrid Sonne born (at Dunfermline) at the pleasure of Almighty God, being Monday." (*Frag. Scot. Hist. &c.*)

1602.—CARNOCK.—Sir George Bruce, who had become proprietor of the lands of Carnock, "repaired the Kirk there, and skleatit it." His initials and date were on the old pulpit, thus, "G.B., 1602."

QUEEN'S CHAMBERLAIN *at Dunfermline*.—In consequence of the death of Mr. William Schaw, the office of Chamberlain of the Queen's Rents, &c., at Dunfermline becomes vacant. Henry Wardlaw, of Balmule, elected to the office, *pro tem.* (See *Annals*, date 1603.)

DEATH OF WILLIAM SCHAW, "*Master of the Works.*"—William Schaw, architect to King James VI., died on the 18th of April, this year. He was an accomplished man, and "held in the highest esteem by his Sovereign, and by all who was honoured with his friendship." About the year 1594, the restoration of the Abbey, &c., was committed to his charge. He built the steeple and the north porch, some of the buttresses, the roofs of the north and south aisles, and that part of the west gable immediately above the great western door. He also planned and built the "Queen's House," the Bailie and Constabulary Houses, &c. He died at Dunfermline, on the 18th April, 1602, after a short illness, and was interred in the north aisle of the nave which he had restored. His monument, a very massive one, was reared about his grave, "*behind the pulpit-pillar.*" In 1794 the monumental tomb was removed, and, in a detached state, placed within "*the bell-ringer's place at the bottom of the steeple*"—where, in the same state, it still remains. The reason given for its removal was, that "the upper part of it interfered with the light of one of the windows, and thereby prevented much of the light falling on the pulpit-bible. (Vide *Annals Dunf.* date 1794.)

The following is a copy of the inscription on his tomb :—

M. S.

INTEGERRIMO · AMICO ·

G U L I E L M O · S C H A W .

VIVE · INTER · SUPEROS · ÆTERNVMQUE · OPTIME · VIVE · HÆC · TIBI ·

VITA · LABOR · MORS · FVIT · ALTA · QVIES ·

ALEXANDER · SETONIVS · D. F.

D. O. M.

—
HVMILIS · HÆC · LAPIDVM · STRUCTURA · TEGIT ·

VIRVM · EXCELLENTI · PERITIA · PROBITATE · EXIMIA · SINGVLARI ·

VITÆ · INTEGRITATE · SVMMIS · VIRTVTIBVS · ORNATVM · GVLIELMVM · SCHAW ·

REGIIS · OPERIBVS · PRÆFECTVM · SACRIS · CÆREMONIIS · PRÆPOSITVM ·

REGINÆ · QVÆSTOREM · EXTREMVM · IS · DIEM · OBIIT ·

18 APRILIS 1602.

MORTALES · INTER · VIXIT · ANNOS · QVINQUAGINTA · DVOS · GALLIAS · MVLTAQVE ·
ALIA · REGNA · EXCOLENDI · ANIMI · STUDIO · PERAGRAVIT · NULLA · LIBERALI ·
DISCIPLINA · NON · IMBVTVS · ARCHITECTVRÆ · PERITISSIMVS · PRINCIPIBVS ·
IMPRIMIS · VIRIS · EGREGIIS · DOTIBVS · COMMENDATVS · LABORIBVS · ET ·
NEGOTIIS · NON · INDEFESSVS · MODO · ET · INSVPERABILIS · SED · ASSIDVE ·
STRENVVS · ET · INTEGER · NVLLI · BONO · NON · CARISSIMVS · CVI · NOTVS ·
AD · OFFICIA · DEMERENDOS · HOMINVM · ANIMOS · NATVS · NUNC · INTER ·
SVPEROS · ÆTERNVM · VIVIT.

ANNA · REGINA · NE · VIRTVS · ÆTERNA · COMMENDATIONE · DIGNA · MEM-
BROKVM · MORTALITATE · TABESCERET · OPTIMI · INTEGERRIMIQVE · VIRI ·
MEMORALE · MONVMENTVM · PONI · MANDAVIT.

Translation :—

To his most upright Friend,

W I L L I A M S C H A W ,

“Live with the Gods, and live for ever, most excellent man ;
This life to thee was labour, death was deep repose.”

ALEXANDER SETON, Erected

DEO OPTIMO MAXIMO.

(To God the Best and Greatest.)

—
This humble structure of stones covers a man of excellent skill, notable probity, singular integrity of life, adorned with the greatest of virtues—William Schaw, Master of the King's Works, President of the Sacred Ceremonies, and the Queen's Chamberlain. He died 18th April, 1602.

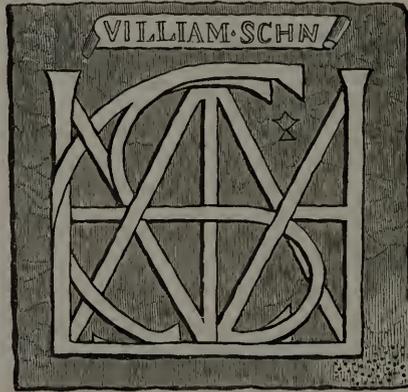
Among the living he dwelt fifty-two years ; he had travelled in France and many other kingdoms, for the improvement of his mind ; he wanted no liberal training ; was most skilful in architecture ; was early recommended to great persons for the singular gifts of his mind ; and was not only unwearied and

indefatigable in labours and business, but constantly active and vigorous, and was most dear to every good man who knew him. He was born to do good offices, and thereby to gain the hearts of men; now he lives eternally with God.

Queen Anne ordered this monument to be erected to the memory of this most excellent and most upright man, lest his virtues, worthy of eternal commendation, should pass away with the death of his body.

(Vide *Monteith's "Theatre of Mortality, 1752,"* pp. 210, 211; also *Chal. Hist. Dunf.* vol. i. p. 488.)

There is a small marble monogram stone inserted in Schaw's monument, the interlaced letters on which in relief make out those on the scroll at the top, viz., "*William Schaw.*" The following is a copy of it:—



This fine old monument ought to be reconstructed in the place where it now stands, in the Belfry, or close to the wall inside the great western entrance.

BAPTISM OF THE INFANT PRINCE at Dunfermline.—"The 2 Maii being the Sabbath day, his M. thrid sone was baptezit 'Robert,' in the toun of Dunfermling. He was stlyit Duke of Kintyre, Marquis of Wigton, Earl of Carrik, and Laird of Annandaill." (*Bir. Diary; Frag. Scot. Hist.* vol. i. p. 55.)

DEATH OF THE INFANT PRINCE at Dunfermline.—"He departed this life at Dunfermline, the 27th day of May, and was interred there." (*Balf. An. Scot.* vol. i. p. 410.) "The 27 day of Maii, Robert, Duck of Kintyre, deceasit at Dumfermling." (*Bir. Diary; Frag. Scot. Hist.* vol. i. p. 55.) This prince was only 14 weeks old at the time of his death. Probably he was interred in the vault outside the south-east

corner of the Old Church. This vault was given to Sir Henry Wardlaw, of Pitreavie, by the King and Queen, in 1616. (*An. Dunf.* date 1616.)

THE GALLOWGAITE.—In the *Regality Court Records*, and also on an old title, mention is made of a toft or croft “lyand without the East Port, in y^e *Gallowgaite* ;” called the Gallowgaite obviously because it led to “the toun’s gallows,” three-quarters of a mile distant, nearly opposite the entrance to Headwell. (See also *An. Dunf.* date 1757, &c.)

1603.—EDWARD BRUCE *Created Lord Kinloss*.—Edward Bruce, second son of Sir George Bruce, of Carnock, was, by James VI., created Baron Bruce of Kinloss. (*Chal. Hist. Dunf.* vol. i. p. 288.)

THE GREAT CUSTOMES of *Dunfermline, Let.*—“A tak of the great customes of Dumfermeling, and of the port and heaven of Lym Killis, were disponet to James Kingorne, Regality Notary, 3 Feb., 1603.” (*Print. Regist. Dunf.* p. 496.)

HENRY WARDLAW AND THE LANDS OF BALMULE.—In the charter chest of Pitfirrane there is a Charter, granted by Anne, Queen of Scotland, *Lady of Dunfermline*, with consent of her husband, King James VI., to Henry Wardlaw, of the lands of Balmule (3 miles north of Dunfermline) and others. Dated at Halirudhous, 3 March, 1603.

HENRY WARDLAW, *Queen’s Chamberlain*.—Henry Wardlaw, of Balmule, who had been appointed *pro tem.* Chamberlain to Queen Anne (after the death of William Schaw, in 1602), was this year confirmed in his appointment of Chamberlain to the Queen. (See other dates in *An. Dunf.* ; *Chal. Hist. Dunf.* vol. i. p. 304.)

REGISTER OF THE LORDSHIP of *Dunfermline*.—In the Advocates’ Library, Edinburgh, there is a folio volume in MS. of the Lordship of Dunfermline, from Feb. 1, 1603, to Feb. 28, 1611, in excellent condition ; 314 leaves.

FAREWELL OF THE ROYAL FAMILY to *Dunfermline*.—In the month of March this year King James VI. succeeded to the throne of England. Shortly afterwards he bade farewell to his Scottish residences, and repaired by slow marches to London. The Palace at Dunfermline was given in charge to Lord Seton, and Henry Wardlaw, her Majesty’s Chamberlain. The Lord Seton, tutor to Charles I., remained for some time in the Palace after the royal departure. (*Vide Histories of Scotland, &c.*)

1604.—REV. JOHN DAVIDSON, *an eminent native of the Parish of Dunfermline, died, aged 60.*—The Rev. John Davidson, who in his youth was one of the Conventual Brethren of Dunfermline, afterwards became a distinguished reformer. He was for some time a Regent or Professor in St. Leonard's College, St. Andrews. In 1595 he became the minister of Prestonpans, and died pastor of that place in 1604. In 1571, "in the month of July, Mr. John Davidson, ane of our Regents (St. Andrews), made a play at the marriage of Mr. John Colvin, whilk I saw playit in Mr. Knox's presence, wherein, according to Mr. Knox's doctrine, the Castle of Edinburgh was besieged, taken, and the Captain, with ane or twa, was hangit in effigey." (*Dom. An. Scot.* vol. i. p. 74.) Mr. Davidson was an excellent poet. The following is a list of his poetical remains, &c. :—I. "Ane Breif Commendation of Vprignes," quhairunto is addit in the end, "Ane Schort Discurs of the Estaitis quha hes caus to deplour the Deith of that excellent Seurand of God" (John Knox). (A curious specimen of the old Scottish language and versification.) II. "Ane Dialog, or Mutuall Talking betwixt a Clerk and ane Courteour, concerning foure Parische Kirks till ane Minister." III. "A Memorial of the Life and Death of two worthye Christians, Robert Campbel of Kinyeancleugh, and his Wife, Elizabeth Campbel; with a Biographical Account of the Author, and various Papers by James Maidment," 8vo, Edinburgh, 1829, to which the reader is referred for further particulars. Mr. Davidson was born in the parish of Dunfermline about the year 1544, but in what part of the parish the writer has been unable to discover. (See also "*Carmen*," *Annals of Dunf.* date 1598.)

1605.—CREATION OF EARLDOM OF DUNFERMLINE.—Alexander Seton (a branch of the Winton family), who was, previous to this date, Baron Urquhart, and also Lord Fyvie, was, on March 4th, created "Earl of Dunfermline." (*Fernie's Hist. Dunf.* p. 81; *Frag. Scot. Hist.* vol. i. p. 63, &c.) Birrell, in his *Diary*, notes: "The 4 of Marche, Lord Fyvie, President [of the Court of Session], an uthers, wer made Earles—viz., Lord Fyvie, Earl of Dumferling; Lord Home, made Earl of Home; and Lord Drummond, made Earl of Perth; and alswa twelve Knyghts."

COLLIER ROW AND EAST PORTS.—It would appear from the following item in the Burgh Accounts, that these Ports were "secured by lock and key" as late as this period—viz., "To John Turnbull, for

mending the lock of the Colzieraw Port, vi^s; and for mending the lock of the East Port, vi^s” (*Burgh Records*, Dec. 1605.)

ALIENATIONS OF ABBEY LANDS, &c.—Confirmation Charter in favour of John Stobie, to the lands of Waster Luscoir; ditto, to “George hutone, the croft commonly called the *acorne ward*” (half a mile east of Dunfermline); Carta to Sir Robert Halket, of Pitfirrane, “a tak of the teind scheaves of Braidleys” (six miles N.W. of Dunfermline. (Print. *Regist. Dunf.* pp. 496-504.)

CLEANING THE PUBLIC CLOCK.—“To John and Harie Burells, for taking Sindrie the Knock, and putting it togidder againe, and dighting the samin vii^s” (*Burgh Records*.)

PROVOST OF DUMFERMLINE.—*Sir Robert Halket* was elected Provost of Dunfermline this year. (*Burgh Records*.)

GUNPOWDER PLOT.—*Public Rejoicings, &c.*—According to an old MS. note, “The 13th November, 1605, was kept in grand style in Dunfermline, in consequence of the Kings Majestes escape from being murthered by gunpowder, by a lot of papists in London.” There was an entertainment given at the Royal Palace; there were “*tar barrels burning* and *bonfyres* in several streets; also, *public singing*, *bells ringing*, and *prayers in the Kirk*.” In the *Burgh Records*, in the accounts given in at the end of 1605, there are two items mentioned in connection with the rejoicings—viz., “To Margaret Murray, for ye furnishing *her to get players on thep lay-day, &c.*; and for *tarr-barrels, ferns, &c.*; and to the *minstrellis* at the touns congratulation for His Majesty being deliverit fra his enemies,” &c. (*Burgh Records*.)

1606.—ALIENATION OF ABBEY LANDS, &c.—Charter granting to James Reid the croft acres of Dunfermline; to Nichol Pollok the third-part of the lands, and the mill of Lassodie; to Alexander, Earl of Dunfermline, the coal in the Lordship of Dunfermline; to the same, the fourth-part of the land of North Fod; to Robert Peirson, the lands of Nether Beith; to Robert Halket, the mill of Pitliver.

CONSTABLESHIP OF DUNFERMLINE PALACE.—The office of Constable or Keeper of Dunfermline Palace, instituted by Queen Anne in 1596, and conferred on Lord Urquhart, was this year (1606) confirmed by Act of Parliament to Alexander Seton, Lord Urquhart and Earl of Dunfermline, and his heirs male for ever. (*Chal. Hist. Dunf.* vol. i. p. 259.)

1607.—ALIENATION OF ABBEY LANDS, &c.—A deed, or charter, granting “ane tak of the teind scheaveis of Pittencreiff at Pitdennus, Sett to Eduard Bruce, M^r. of Kinlos,” and to Henry Wardlaw “the lands of Pitbauchlie.”

THE ROTTEN-RAW PORT, *or Postern*, was probably erected this year. This Port is noticed in the *Burgh Records*, of date 3rd May, 1735, when the Town Council gave leave to Bailie Lindsay to erect the south-east corner of his malt-barn, to be built *nine feet north from the south pillar of the Rotten-Raw Port*. This Port has escaped the researches of the historians of Dunfermline, and appears to have occupied the site at the top of the Rotten-raw, near to the south entrance of North Chapel Street. (See *An. Dunf.* date 1735.)

We cannot tell when this Port was removed, and nothing is known of its history, unless by tradition—viz., that when the port was taken down, it was re-erected at the top of a close known as “*Bardner's Close*.” If this tradition is correct, then we get at the date of its erection. On the keystone of the arch fronting the street, there is a *long shield*, some mutilated *initials*, and the date 1607. The following is a representation of this stone, which was sketched by Mr. William Clark, bookseller, Dunfermline, and kindly sent to the writer in 1852:—



It is not known whose initials these are—probably of some public functionary of the period (1607).

THE REPAIRING of the *Nave of the Abbey* was completed in 1607. After the Royal Family went to reside in London, the Earl of Dunfermline (*Dominus de Dunfermling*) appears to have attended to the completion of the repairs. On the side of the south porch-door there

is a stone, having on it the earl's crest, and date 1607, which date is understood to indicate the completion of the repairs. (*MS. Note.*)

FREE BURGESSES OF THE BURGH CREATED.—The honour of the freedom of the Burgh was conferred on David Peirsoun, July, 1607; and on Andrew Law and John Watsoun, Sept., 1607. (*Burgh Rec.*)

SIR ROBERT HALKET continued *Provost* of the burgh. (*Burgh Rec.*)

MALT KILNS.—The Council “grant a license to David Watsoun and Archibald Dowglas to bigge *malt-kilns* in the *back-syde* befor thair barnis.” (*Burgh Rec.*) “Back-syde,” (Queen Ann Street). (See also *Annals of Dunf.* date 1600.)

HONORARY BURGESS.—*David Peirsoun* was elected a free burgess of the burgh, July, 1607. (*Burgh Rec.*)

HONORARY BURGESSES.—*Andrew Law* and *John Watsoune* were elected free burgesses of the burgh, Sept. 1607. (*Burgh Rec.*)

1608.—ALIENATION OF ABBEY LANDS, &c.—A deed granted to *John Durie* and *Janet Majoribanks*, his spouse, of “*the 8th partes*, with xxxii parte of the ville of Muirhall, *alias* South quenesferrie;” to *Alexander, Earl of Dunfermline*, the lands of “*Lymekillis*,” “a tak’ of the teind scheaves of Pittravie” to *Henry Wardlaw*; to *Robert Ged*, the Mill of Geddismill; to *Marion Crichtoune*, “a tak’ of the teind scheaves of Clunie;” to *John Stevenson*, the lands of “*Stevensones Baith.*” (*Regist. Infeod. et Alien.*; *Print. Regist. Dunf.* pp. 496, 504.)

GREAT EARTHQUAKE IN DUNFERMLINE.—The whole of the western district of Fife was affected by this earthquake. An old MS. referring to it says, “*The hail houses in Dunfermling were shoooken and furniture thrown doon, and it was observit that the surface of the lochs round about were agitait.*” Another account notifies, that “upon Thursday, the 8th day of November, 1608, there was in Fife an earthquake, betwixt nine and ten hours at even, which lasted about a quarter-of-an-hour; that it terrified all the persons within the towns of Coupar-of-Fife, Newburgh, *Dunfermling*, *Burntisland*, and others within Fife.” (*Sibbald's Hist. Fife et Kin. Appendix*, p. 423.)

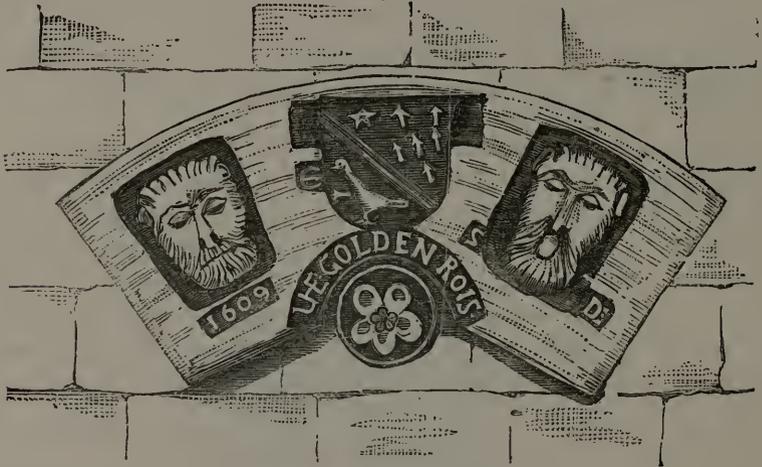
PROVOST OF DUNFERMLINE.—*James Reid* was elected *Provost*.

1609.—THE EARL OF DUNFERMLINE was this year admitted a member of the *English Privy Council*. (*Chal. Hist. Dunf.* vol. i. p. 285.)

Mr. JOHN FAIRFUL, *Minister of Dunfermline*, was this year called before the Privy Council by the King's command, *for praying for the*

distressed ministers (imprisoned or exiled by the King), within and without the country, in December. (*Chal. Hist. Dunf.* vol. ii. p. 366.)

SCULPTURED STONE—"The Golden Rose," *High Street*.—This sculptured stone, seen over the door of a plain house in East High Street, appears from the sweep of the curve at the top of the stone to have been originally placed over a much larger door or gateway than that which it now adorns. Probably the stone belonged to a house which may have been destroyed by the great fire of 25th May, 1624, and on re-erecting a house on the same site, the then proprietor may have placed the stone over his door as a memento of the original house. It is not known to what the sculptures refer. It will be seen



that in the centre of the lower part of the stone there is a circle with the figure of a rose within it, and in a semi-circle over it, in old-fashioned letters, are the words, "*The Golden Rois.*" On the top of the semi-circle of words rests a large shield, in the lower compartment of which there is the representation of "a walking fowl, or bird," with a buckle, or ring, before its bill. It is separated by a diagonal bar from a space in which are *six flying darts* and a five-pointed star; while on each side, as supporters, there is a bearded face with high ears. The bearded face on the right has a tongue hanging out of its mouth, with the initials S. DE. below. That on the left has the date of 1609 below the chin. For darts, &c., see *Annals*, dates, 1624-1626.) The Golden Rose appears to have had a Roman origin. The ceremony of *blessing the golden rose*, since the time of Pope Urban V. in 1366,

has been celebrated annually at Rome on March 13. The rose thus blessed by the Pope is then presented to some highly-favoured person. The house is now a tavern, and bears the name of "The Golden Rose." This stone, it would appear, was long unknown; it was accidentally brought to light in 1859 while the house was undergoing some repairs. It may be noted, that previous to 1828 there stood adjacent to "The Golden Rose," on the east, a very antique house, traditionally known as the "French Ambassador's House."

REPAIRS OF THE EAST PORT AND EAST PORT-HOUSE.—On the east gable, near the top, there is a "date-stane," having cut on it the initials "W. G.," a rose, and date "1609." (*Burgh Rec.*; see also *An. Dunf.* dates 1753 and 1835.)

ELECTION OF HONORARY BURGESSES.—"Joⁿ. Gib and Patrick Murray of Pardews" were elected honorary freemen of the burgh in June, 1609.

PROVOST OF DUNFERMLINE.—James Reid was elected *Provost of Dunfermline*, in October, this year. (*Burgh Rec.*)

1610.—THE ROYAL GALLERY erected in *Dunfermline Church*.—This year, a gallery was erected between the two pillars opposite the pulpit, for the accommodation of the Royal Family when they visited Dunfermline. The front of this gallery is still in a state of good preservation. (See *Annals*, date 1855). In the centre there is a round shield, containing the details of the royal insignia. It is surmounted by a crown, and has the royal initials "I.R.," "A.R.," and date "1610." There are some devices below the shield, which appear to have been intended for "The Thistle, the Rose, and the Shamrock," emblematical of Scotland, England, and Ireland. (See also *Chal. Hist. Dunf.* vol. i. p. 121.)

MORTIFICATION OF £2000 SCOTS BY QUEEN ANNE in favour of the *Grammar and Music Schools of Dunfermline*.—The following is a copy of the Deed of Conveyance, viz.:—

"Copy Extract Bond by the Town of Dunfermline, anent Queen Anne of Dunfermline, her Mortification of £2000 Scots, whereof the Annual Rent of 10 per Cent. be a Fund for a Salary to the Master of the Grammar and Song Schools of Dunfermline, dated 24th August, and Registrat 5th September, 1610.

"At Edinburgh, the fifth day of September, in the year of God 1610 years, In presence of the Lords of Council, compeared Mr. Thomas Rollock, Pro^r specially constituted for James Reid, Provost of the Burgh of Dunfermline; John Anderson and James Mochrie, Bailies; John Walker, Dean of Guild;

Patrick Turnbull, Treasurer ; David Stewart, John Anderson (younger), Lister ; William Brown, and Andrew Bennet, four of the Council of said Burgh, and gave in the Bond and Obligation under-written, subscribed with their hands, desiring the same to be Registrate in the Books of Council, to have the strength of a Decreet of the Lords thereof, with exécutions to pass thereupon in manner therein contained ; the which desire the said Lords thought reasonable, and therefore has ordained and ordains the said Bond and Obligation to be insert and Registrate in the said Books of Council ; Discerns the same to have the strength of their Decreet, and ordains Letters of Execution to be decreet thereupon in manner specified thereintill, whereof the tenor follows:—

“ ‘ Be it kend to all men by ther present Letters, we, James Reid, Provost; John Walker, Dean of Guild ; Patrick Turnbull, Treasurer of the Burgh of Dunfermline ; David Stewart, John Anderson (younger), Lister ; Andrew Bennet, William Brown, Burgesses and neighbours of the said Burgh, presently upon the Council thereof, for ourselves, and taking the burden upon us for the heall Remanent Council and Community of the said Burgh, For as much as the Right High, Right Excellent, and Mighty Princess Anna, be the Grace of God, Queen of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, Lady Dunfermline, and her highnesses successors in the Lordship of Dunfermline, having the free nomination and presentation of the masters of the Schools to our said Burgh, of her natural love and affection to virtue, promotion of liberal sciences, Education of the Youth—Intertainment of the Masters and Instructors thereof, of the readiest of her rent and patrimony of the Lordship of Dunfermline, for the special cause under-written, has instantly caused Henry Wardlaw of Balmule, Her Highness’s Chamberlain, advanced pay and deliver to us, for ourselves and in name of the heall community of the said Burgh, All and Heall the sum of Two Thousand pounds usual Scots money, to be employed by us for performing of certain of our affairs tending to the well profite and commodity of the Burgh and heall inhabitants thereof, for the relief of diverse debts, sums of money, and burdens presently lying upon our common good, and for the which we and the heall *Inhabitants of our said Burgh*, stand obliged and astricted, Destinate, affected, and mortified be Her Most Excellent Majesty, to remain with us and our posterity, in all time coming, for payment to be made be us and them of the current annual rent after-mentioned, to the Masters and Instructors of our Youth, as is under exprest, as a common benefit to us all : Of the which sum of Two Thousand pounds money above written, we for ourselves, and in name and behalf of the said community, hold us well content, presantly satisfied and paid, and for us and heall community of our said Town, our and their successors, Provosts, Bailies, Council, and Community thereof, exoner, quit claim, and Discharge the said Right High, Right Excellent, and Mighty Princess, her heirs and successors, her said Chamberlain, and all others whom it effeirs thereof, for now and for ever : Therefore we be bound and obliged like as by the tenor thereof, We, the said Provost, Bailies, Dean of Guild, Treasurer, and Council for the said Burgh, for ourselves, and taking the burden upon us for the said Community, as representing the heall Body of our said Burgh, Bind and oblige us and our successors, Provost, Bailies, Council, and Community of Dunfermline, to make good and thankfull payment of the sum of Two hundred pounds money foresaid yearly, and termly, in all time coming : To witt, to the present Master of the Grammar School of Dunfermline, and his successors, the sum of one hundred pounds money foresaid, and to the present Master of

the Song School, and his successors, the sum of one other hundred pounds money foresaid, to be paid yearly and termly in all time coming, at two terms in the year, Whitsunday and Martinmas in winter, by equal portions, beginning the first term's payment thereof at the first term of Martinmas next to come, and so forth, yearly and termly, to endure and be paid to the present Masters of the foresaid schools, and their successors, Masters thereof, for ever, for a perpetual annual and yearly duty, founded and mortified be her most excellent Majesty for entertainment and maintenance of the foresaid Schools and upbringing of the Youth thereintill, in all time coming. Providing always that it shall not be Leisome to the Provost, Bailies, nor Community of the said Burgh, nor our successors, to admit or place nor to depose the present Masters of the said Schools, nor them that shall be admitted and placed thereafter, without the special advice, concurrence, and consent of the Queen's most excellent Majesty and her Highness's successors, our Superior, or else of the present heritable Bailie of the Lordship of Dunfermline, and his successors, heritable Bailie thereof, so that the full right of nomination and presentation of the said Masters, present and to come, shall remain with her Majesty's successors' heritable Bailies, and their successors; and we, Provost, Bailies, Council, and Community of the said Burgh, oblige us, and our foresaid successors, to give her Highness, and the said Bailies and their successors, our faithful advice anent the qualifications, life, conversation, admission, and deposition of the said Masters in all times coming; which advice her Highness and the said Bailies, for them and their successors, promise to accept, in so far as the same makes, for the weil of the said Burgh, virtuous and good upbringing of the Youth; and for the more security, we are content and consent that the presents be acted and Registered in the Books of Council *ad perpetuam remanentiam*, and to have the strength of an Act and Decreet of the Lords thereof, and their authority to be interponed thereto with executions of horning upon a simple charge of ten days to pass thereupon; and for registrating hereof, constitute Mr. Thomas Rollock, conjunctly and severally, our procurators, *in forma promittend rata*, &c. In witness whereof, written by Wm. Brown, Notary in Dunfermline, we have subscribed the same with our hands at Dunfermline, the 28th day of August, in the year of God 1610 years, before these witnesses: John Bruce, apparent of Baldrige; Robert Mercer of Saling; Patrick Stewart of Beath, Bailie-Depute of the Regality of Dunfermline; Mr. James Aiton, Portioner of Over Grange; James Kinghorn, Clerk of the said Regality. (Sic. sub.) James Reid, Provost; John Walker, Dean of Guild; Patrick Turnbull, Treasurer; John Anderson, Bailie; James Mochrie, Bailie; be David Brown, Clerk, because he cannot subscribe; David Stewart, as one of the Council; John Anderson, one of the Council; William Brown, one of the Council; Andrew Bennet, one of the Council; Robert Mercer, of Saline, Witness; Patrick Stewart, Witness; Mr. James Aiton, Witness; Patrick Kinghorn, Notary, Witness.'

"Extractum de libro actorum per me Dominum Joannem Skeen de Curyhill, Militem, Clericum Rotulorum Regist. et Concilii S.D.N.—Regist. sub meo Signo et subscriptione manualibus. (Sic. subsc^r.) Jo. Skeene." (*Burgh Records, and the Charter in the Burgh Charter Chest.*)

Note.—As some misapprehension exists regarding the office of Master of the Song School, it may here be observed that there is

no such institution in Dunfermline as "*Master of the Song*;" that "Master of the Song School" is the legal definition; that it is not necessary that the Master of the Song School should be precentor or leader of the choir in the Abbey Church; and that if the person who is at any time elected to the office of Master of the Song School does not perform the duties of the office by teaching a "Song School" in Dunfermline, he can lay no claim to the £100 Scots named in this bond as his yearly fee or salary. Such is the opinion of an eminent solicitor.

PITTENCRIEFF HOUSE, near Dunfermline, is supposed to have been built about this period by Sir Alexander Clerk, of Pennicuik, the then proprietor. His armorial bearings and his initials are over the door, with the motto, "*Praised be God for all his giftes.*" There is still to be seen over one of the windows the crest of the Earl of Dunfermline, to whom the estate of Pittencrieff once belonged. (See *Annals*, date 1740; *Chal. Hist. Dunf.* vol. i.)

THE MINISTER OF DUNFERMLINE BRIBED.—The "unworthy and unfaithful minister of Dunfermline, Mr. Andro Foster, in June, 1610, took the King's money of 50 merks (from the Earl of Dunbar), to vote for the King's scheme for the establishment of Prelacy." (See "Dr. M'Crie's Character of Andro Foster," in *Annals*, date 1612, &c.)

PROVOST OF DUNFERMLINE.—James Reid re-elected *Provost of Dunfermline.* (*Burgh Records.*)

1611.—THE HERITABLE OFFICES of Bailie and Justiciary of the Regality of Dunfermline conferred on the Earl of Dunfermline by Charter from Queen Anne, with the consent of the King, her husband, proceeding on his own resignation. This Charter, among other subjects in the Earl's favour, confers on him "the heritable offices of baliary and justiciary of our Lordship and Regality of Dunfermline, *on both sides* of the river and water of Forth." (*Chal. Hist. Dunf.* vol. i. p. 257.)

THE TOWER BRIDGE.—In the hollow, over the Ferme water or Tower Burn (west foot of Tower Hill), a bridge was built by Queen Anne in 1611, as the previous one had gone to decay and become dangerous for passengers. On the south face of the bridge, above the arch, were the letters A. R. (Anna Regina), and the date 1611. This bridge appears to have been indifferently built, for a new bridge

had to be erected on the site in 1788. (See *Chal. Hist. Dunf.* vol. i. p. 89; also *Annals*, dates 1788, &c.) There appears to have been a bridge here at a very early period, under the name of the "Gyrth-bow." (See Charter in *Annals Dunf.* of date 1327, and *Print. Regist. Dunf.* p. 253.)

LORD COMMISSIONER'S CONSTABLES.—"17th August, 1611, the qlk day qm perit thomas blackwood and Jon Curie at y^e crose, burges's of y^e s^d burgh, Constables nominat and appoytit within y^e saim be vertue of our Soverin Lords commissioners, and acceptit the said office of Constabularie w^t in y^e saim, during the space of six moneths nixt to cum, conform to his ma^{tes} ordinance y^r anent, and proceid to convene at Cuper on Weddinsday nixt xxi of this instant w^t y^e remain^{dr} commissioners of his hienes peice, thair to give their aiths as effeirs." (*Burgh Records.*)

PROVOST OF DUNFERMLINE.—James Reid was elected *Provost of Dunfermline*, in September, this year. (*Burgh Records.*)

1612.—JOHN WEMYSS, of *Pittencrieff*, *Excommunicated for the Slaughter of his Brother*.—"1612, Apr. 22.—Jhone Wemyss, of Potincrieff, excommunicated for the Slauchter of his natural brother. God touched his heart with repentance. It was therefore statuted and ordained that the said Jhone sall present himself fyve several Sabbothes successive in the places of publict repentans within the Kirkes of Dunfermling, Kirkaldie, Dysert, Coupar, and St. Androis, his compeirans to be in linenis" (sackcloth). Pittencrieff is adjacent to Dunfermline. (*Chal. Hist. Dunf.* vol. ii. p. 278.)

QUEEN ANNE'S INFETMENT, &c.—The Scottish Parliament ratified "*the morning gift*" of James VI. to his Queen in 1593. This year (1612) there was confirmed an infetment by James VI. conveying the Lordship not only to the Queen, but also to "the heirs of his body by him." (See *Fernie's*, *Mercer's*, and *Chal. Hist. Dunf.*)

CHARACTER OF MR. ANDREW FOSTER, AND HIS MISDEEDS.—The Rev. Dr. M'Crie says that Andro Foster was "a person destitute both of gifts and grace. Having been visited by Providence with sickness, he was, after his recovery, seized with great distress of mind. He confessed that at the Assembly of Glasgow, in 1610, he had sold Christ for a paltry sum of money [viz., fifty merks Scots], received from the Earl of Dunbar, the King's Commissioner, as did some other

ministers in that Assembly, to induce them to vote in favour of the King's project for the establishment of prelacy." He also confessed that, having a numerous family, and being very poor, he had, by means of a false key, at different times abstracted money from the Kirk box. One Sabbath, the subject in his ordinary course of lecture being John xii. 6, he was seized with such horror when about to begin, that he ran out of the pulpit, expressing, among other things, an apprehension that the magistrates were coming to take him out to execution. Being in this situation, he silenced himself, and requested Mr. Murray, for Christ's sake, to take the charge of the congregation. And yet, some time after this, having been reduced to beggary, Archbishop Spottiswood intruded him, in spite of the people, into the parish church of Collace, near Perth, where he died covered with debt and infamy." (*Row's Hist. Kirk Scot.* For other particulars, vide *Chal. Hist. Dunf.* vol. i. pp. 417-419.)

A CROSS, OR CRUCIFIX, *Painted on the Minister's Seat in the Church of Dunfermline.*—Mr. Andrew Forster, minister of Dunfermline, "a weak-minded man," and of strong "Popish tendencies," appears to have employed a painter to paint on his seat in Dunfermline Church a cross, or crucifix, to the "great scandale of the communitie." As this is a curious affair, we give the copy of a legal document referring to it:—

"Diocesan Synod, at St. Andrews, April, 1612.

"Mr. Andro Froster (cancellarius). Thair was presented anc letter from Mr. Andro Forrester, minister of Dunfermling, offering excuis for his absence, in respect of sickness; as also ane apologie of his dealing in the Scandall of the Crucifix, payntit vpon my Lord chancellor his dask in the said Kirk. Quhairanent the scandall foirsaid being wakened, it was thoct meitt that advys be taken thairin befor any further be done in the Synode. The mater, thairfoir, being ryplie in all the circumstances considered and pondered, was found to have giffen gryt offenss to the haill country, and that the causer, as also the paynter of that idolatrous monument, and the minister foirsaid, have highlie offendet. To remedie quhairof, power and commissioun was granted and committed, and be thir presentis ar granted and committed, to the brethren of the privie conferens of this Synode, and such of the exerceis of Dumfermling as ar of this Diocese, together with Mr. Jhone Hall, Mr. Patrick Galloway, Mr. Robert Cornewall, Mr. Adam Bannatyne, Mr. Jhone Carmichael, Mr. William Scott, and Mr. David Meirnis, to convein with my lord archbishop, in the citie of St. Andrews, vpon the twelst day of Maij nix to cum, with full and plane powar to tham to try and examine my lord chancellor in dealing and interest in the said matter, and to do quhat thei may for removing that offens, according to the word of God and lawes of this Kirk and Kingdom, *premittendo de rato*, &c. To the quilk day and place my lord chancellor sal be requirit to be present; and for that effect, anc letter was

ordained to be directed from this Synode. Siclyk, it was statute that the craftsman foirsaid quho payntit the crucifix sal be charged to compeir, day and place above expremit, for ordour taking with him for his offens, as said is. Also, the said Mr. Andro Froster, in respect that after the erection of the foirsaid monument of idolatrie, did nether mak advertisement to my lord archbishop, neither to the brethren of the exerceis, he being moderatour thairof, nor has done anything in publick quhilk might declaim his dislyking of the foirsaid fact; as also, being required peremtoerie to be present at the Synode, for purging himself befoir thame, *y^t nochtwithstanding hes nocht compeired. Thairfoir, is decernit to be suspended from his ministrie, untill he be reponed be my lord archbishop and commisouneris above named.* And in the meantime it is appointed that the brethren of the exerceis of Dumfermling sall *per vices*, according to the catalogue, supplie his place vpon the Sabbath, and the failzier herein according to his cours to be siclyk suspendet. Finallie, Mr. Robert Roch, moderatour of the exerceis, is ordained to intimate this present decreitt to the said Mr. Andro."

The Lord Archbishop corresponded with the King on the subject. The King, who was not altogether free of "Popish tendencies," requests that no further notice should be taken of the affair, as will be seen by the next entry:—

"Synode, Septr. 1612.

"Chancellor,—My lord archbishop reported that, having acquainted the King's majestie with the offens upon the paintrie of my lord chancellor his desk, in the Kirk of Dunfermling, had reported his hieness' will that the Kirk insist no further in process against his lordship, seeing his majestie thocht the offens sufficientlie removed." (*Vide Minutes of the Synod of Fife; Chal. Hist. Dunf. vol. i. p. 417, &c.*)

QUEEN ANN'S LETTER TO HENRY WARDLAW, OF BALMULE, near Dunfermline.—This letter, which has been often printed, is still extant, and in possession of the Wardlaw family. As it illustrates old usages, it is here reproduced:—

"To our Right Trustie Servant,
Henry Wardlaw, of Balmule,
Chamberlain of our rents of Dunfermline.

"ANNA REGINA.

"Henry Wardlaw, of Balmule,

"Having appointed the Lady Wintown younger to assist for us at the Christning of the Earl of Hume's child, these are to require you to wait upon her at that time, and, according to our custom, to distribute in our name amongst the servants the sum of five hundred Merks Scots, and the same shall be thankfully allowed to you again in your accounts. Given under our hand at Whitehall, the 28th of October, 1612."

(*Fernie's History of Dunfermline*, p. 105.)

THE EARL OF DUNFERMLINE *Represents the King in the Scottish Parliament.*—In the Parliament held at Edinburgh on 24th October,

1612, the King appointed Alexander Seton, Earl of Dunfermline, to represent him, when "*the obnoxious prelatie Acts of a former General Assembly* were ratified by Act of Parliament." (*Chal. Hist. Dunf.* vol. i. p. 285.)

PROVOST OF DUNFERMLINE.—Thomas Wardlaw was elected *Provost of Dunfermline.* (*Burgh Records.*)

1613.—THE "PAN-HOUSE," at *Limekilns*, was built this year. (*Vide Hist. Dunf.*; see also *Annals Dunf.* date 1581.) This appears to be one of the earliest built Pan-houses on the shores of the Forth "*for the making of salte.*"

THE EARL OF DUNFERMLINE and *Pinkie House*.—This ancient house belonged to the Abbots of Dunfermline. In the year 1613 it was enlarged, decorated, and repaired by the Earl of Dunfermline for his residence. He appears to have been proud of his worldly position; for, on the front of the house, now hidden by a portico, there is a Latin inscription which states that Lord Alexander Seton built this house—"Non ad animi, sed ad fortunaram et agelli modum 1613"—that is, "Not after the fashion of his mind, but after that of his fortune and estates, 1613." (*Cham. Pict. Scot.* vol. ii. p. 74, &c.)

THE WHIRLBUT WARLOCK.—An old MS. of events, &c., in our possession, notes that Tam Simpson, the warlock, was "*carrying on his prankis and deevilrie,*" in his house at Whirlbut, at this period. Whirlbut is at Spittle Brig.

THOMAS WARDLAW, of Logie, *Provost of Dunfermline.*

1614.—LORD WALDEN ENTERTAINED AT DUNFERMLINE.—"Theophilus Howard, Lord Walden (afterwards Earl of Suffolk), in his pleasure-journey through Scotland, arrived in Edinburgh, from thence he proceeded to Dunfermline, accompanied by the Lord Chancellor, where he was entertained, with all kindness and respect, for some days, when he took his departure for Culross." (*Domest. An. Scot.*, vol. i. p. 454.)

ELYMOSYNER OF ST. LEONARD'S HOSPITAL.—According to a writ, or deed, Thomas Walker, "laird of Rhodes," near Dunfermline, was Almoner of St. Leonard's Hospital and Chapel in 1614.

THOMAS WARDLAW, of Logie, *Provost of Dunfermline.*

1615.—PITREAVIE.—It would appear, from an old manuscript in our possession, that Mr. Henry Wardlaw, of Balmule, the Queen's Chamberlain, about this period, acquired the property of Pitreavie, three miles south-east from Dunfermline.

DUNFERMLINE CHURCH *with more than 2000 Communicants Enrolled.—A Colleague is Recommended.*—The following is from a Synod minute:—"Synode at St. Androis, October, 1615—Dunfermling.—*Item*, the Synode, considering deeplie the largeness of the congregatioune of Dunfermling, *having more than two thousand communicantis*, and weeknes and infirmitie of Mr. Andro Forster, minister, unable to bear the gryt ane burthane alane, thinkis it altogether neidful that *ane other be joyned with the said Mr. Andro*, in this ministrie at the said kirk. For procuring whairof, it is ordainit that my lord archbishop and Mr. Rob^t. Roch sall deall with my lord chancelleour, for his lordship's furtherance heirto. Lykas, the brethren of the exerceis thair sall deall with the parichinairs for thair concurrans. Finallie, willed my lord archbishop to provyde ane qualesied man, and to plant him befoir the next Synode." (Vide "*Minutes of the Synode of Fife*," date 1615.)

MR. JOHN MORAY, or *Murray*, was admitted as one of the ministers of Dunfermline. (See also *An. Dunf.* date 1622.)

1616.—DUNFERMLINE CHURCH VISITED BY THE LORD ARCHBISHOP—*Strife, Discontent, &c.*—The following note is taken from "*The Minutes of the Synod of Fife*," date 1616:—"It is reported that the Kirk of Dumferling has been visited by my lord archbishop, at the whilk the parishoiners keepled by their strifes and discontent with their minister, whilk sinsque have burst forth. In regard whairof the visitors have dealt earnestly for ane new visitation. The Synod advised the brethren of that exerceise, to do in the visitation of that kirk, as may be maist for the glory of God and weill of that congregation. And to report to the archbishop what they shall find, that he may do therein as he shall find meet."

MR. ANDRO FOSTER, or *Forster*, demitted his office as *Minister of Dunfermline*. (*Fernie's Hist. Dunf.* p. 34, &c.)

MR. JOHN MORAY, or *Murray*, who had for a short time been colleague with Mr. Foster, but who had been *silenced* through contentions with him, &c., and had left the charge, *now returned to it*, Mr.

Foster having demitted his office. (*Fernie's Hist. Dunf.* p. 34; *Chal. Hist. Dunf.* vol. i. pp. 419, 420.)

ROYAL BURYING VAULT, DUNFERMLINE.—This Royal Burying-house, situated between the three south-east buttresses of the “auld kirk,” was probably erected when the repairs on the Church were in progress, and intended for the Royal place of sepulture for the Royal Family—probably, when the infant Prince Robert was interred in 1602. King James ascended the English throne the year after the death of the young Prince, and this burying-place thus became useless to them. In the year 1616, Queen Anne gave a gift of the Vault to Henry Wardlaw, her Chamberlain, who inserted an oblong stone above its door, with the following inscription, in *alto*, cut on it:—

ANNA · REGINA · MAGNÆ · BRITANNIÆ
AC · DOMINA · DOMINII · DE · DVNFERM
MLINE · DOMINO · HENRICO · WARDLA
W · DE · PITRAVIÆ · MILITI · ET · SVIS · POSTERI
S · HVNC · LOCVM · IN · SEPVLTVRAM · DEDIT · 1616.

That is:—Anna, Queen of Great Britain, and Lady of the Lordship of Dunfermline, gave to Henry Wardlaw, of Pitreavie, Esquire, and to his posterity, this place of sepulture, 1616. Above this inscription, in a triangular space cut on the stone, are the Wardlaw “arms” on a shield, together with the initial letters, “H. W.” On the top of the stone, in an angular direction, are “MEMENTO MORI” (*remember death*); on the lower corners of the stone are the words, “ULTIMA DOMVS” (*the last house*); and, in the space immediately above, on each side, are *skulls and cross-bones*. (*Fernie's Hist. Dunf.* p. 105; *Chal. Hist. Dunf.* vol. i. p. 120.)

Note.—There is a translation of the inscription on this stone given at p. 120 of *Chalmers's History of Dunfermline*, vol. i. In it the writer has slightly altered it for the following reasons, viz., Henry Wardlaw, Queen's Chamberlain, was not a knight; *his son Henry* was the first knight of the family. This son was created a knight of Nova Scotia in 1631; therefore “*Militi*,” in such a case, may be rendered “Esquire.” It will be observed that the Queen, in her letter of date 1612, has addressed it—“To our Right Trustie *Servant, Henry Wardlaw*.” If this stone was erected by his son, *Sir Henry Wardlaw*, it must have been *after* 1631. In that case the date 1616, *the date of the gift*, has been given instead of that of its erection.

1617.—THE OBIT REGISTER of *Dunfermline*, a small quarto, commences in 1617, and ends with the date 1657. "It is distinctly and beautifully written." (*Chal. Hist. Dunf.* vol. i. p. 83.)

KING JAMES VI. in *Dunfermline*.—The King visited Scotland this year, for the *first time* since his accession to the English crown in 1603. "He was received with tumultuous joy" wherever he went. In the progress of his journey, he visited Dunfermline in May, and again in June, where he remained for some days each time. (*Abridged Scot. Chron.* p. 107, &c.)

PROVOST OF DUNFERMLINE.—Thomas Wardlaw, of Logie, was elected *Provost of Dunfermline* in October. (*Burgh Records.*)

1618.—THE "ELIMOSYNER" OF ST. LEONARDS HOSPITAL, &c., granted a Writ of Infestment for four acres of land, of which he was "the laird," to William Mudy and his spouse Margaret Eddison, April, 1618.

"O RARE BEN JONSON" in *Dunfermline*.—According to tradition, Ben Jonson visited Dunfermline in August, 1618. The "Water Poet" and he were in Scotland at the same time, having both walked, within a month of each other, from London to Edinburgh on foot, both occupying about a month on the journey.

TAYLOR, "THE WATER POET," in *Dunfermline*.—On July 14, 1618, John Taylor, "The Water Poet," left London on his "penniles pedestrian journey to Scotland." He arrived in Edinburgh on 13th August, where, and in Leith, he appears to have resided for about three weeks, indulging in eating, drinking, and table-talk. Early in September he crossed from Leith to Burntisland, and from thence went on foot to Dunfermline. "He dwells with special delight on a dinner at which he *assisted* here, given in his honour by Master John Gibb, groom of his Majesty's Chamber. Several gentlemen, both Scotch and English, *assisted* also at the banquet; and the Water Poet had to stand on the occasion "to his colours." (Vide *The Water Poet's "Penniless Pedestrian Journey," North Brit. Adver. and Ladies' Jour.* Sept. 29, 1877.)

PROVOST OF DUNFERMLINE.—Thomas Wardlaw, of Logie, was re-elected *Provost* in October. (*Burgh Records.*)

1619.—PRINCE CHARLES (afterwards Charles I.), shortly after his mother's death (Queen Anne), was infest on the 19th of June in those parts of his mother's Lordship of Dunfermline which had not been alienated. (See also *Chal. Hist. Dunf.* vol. i. p. 254.)

BURGH RECORDS.—The sixth of the MS. volumes of the *Burgh Records* of Dunfermline begins in May, 1619. (*Burgh Records.*)

PROVOST OF DUNFERMLINE.—Thomas Wardlaw, of Logie, was re-elected *Provost.* (*Burgh Records.*)

1620.—RUINOUS STATE of some parts of the *Abbey Nave.*—“Although the *great repairs* on the *Abbey Nave* appear to have been completed by *Dominus Dunfermling* in 1607, yet in 1620 the South or Royal Aisle showed symptoms of decay. During this year an additional buttress on the south side of the Church (the middle one) was erected to further strengthen the south wall (the date 1620 is on this buttress, near the top). The west part, inside of the South Aisle, was also repaired in 1621, as shown by date 1621 on the roof at this part.” (*MS. Note.*)

PROVOST OF DUNFERMLINE.—Thomas Wardlaw, of Logie, was re-elected *Provost.* (*Burgh Records.*)

1621.—REGALITY HOUSE, NETHERTOWN.—An old house, which, until 1861, stood on the north side of East Nether-ton Street, was known as the Regality House. It was a house of two storeys. The ground apartment was vaulted. It appears to have been built in 1621, as this date was on a stone over the door. In the year 1833 the writer visited this house. In the vaulted apartment, ground floor, there was an immense fire-place, into which was built a very large iron grate of fine make. There was a “swing-piece” at one of its ends for holding a sand-glass for the use of the cook, and other appliances. This fine old grate probably came from the Abbey or Palace. The writer told the late Mr. Joseph Paton of it, who at once inspected it and purchased it for a trifle, and it was to be seen in his museum, Wooers’ Alley, Dunfermline, until his death in 1874. Probably the name “Regality House” was given to it after 1790. In this year, amongst rubbish in the garret of this house, there were found a great many MS. volumes of the Regality Court of Dunfermline, as also several old Charters and Abbey documents. (See *Annals*, date 1792.)

AULD KIRK.—The south wall and inside pillars were this year repaired. The date 1621 is on the centre stone of the arched roof of the aisle, behind the second pillar, south side.

THE LANDS OF HILL.—These lands, a mile south of Dunfermline, became the property of William Menteith, of Randieford, in 1621. (*Chal. Hist. Dunf.* vol. i. p. 326.)

HENRYSON'S FABLES.—The *Fables of Henryson*, "guid Scholemaister of Dunfermline," circa 1490, &c., were this year published by Andro Hart, Edinburgh.

PROVOST OF DUNFERMLINE—Thomas Wardlaw, of Logie.

1622.—THE LANDS OF ABERCROMBIE, four miles S.W. of Dunfermline, were united to the parish of Torryburn. They were at a very early period an appanage of Dunfermline Abbey.

ALEXANDER SETON, *Earl of Dunfermline*, died at his residence, Pinkie House, Musselburgh, in June, 1622, and was buried in the family vault, in Dalgety Church, near Dunfermline. The following inscription, on a metal plate, was on his coffin :—

ALEXANDER SETONIUS, FERMELINODUNI COMES, SCOTIÆ
CANCELLARIUS, OBIIT 66 ANNO ÆTATIS SUAE, 16 JULY 1622.

That is, "Alexander Seton, *Earl of Dunfermline*, and Chancellor of Scotland, died 16th July, 1622, aged 66 years. (See *An. Dunf.* dates 1662 and 1820.)

CHARLES SETON, *Earl of Dunfermline*.—On the death of his father, Charles Seton, his eldest son, succeeded to the Earldom of Dunfermline. (*Crawford's Douglas Peerage, Fyvie's Charters, &c.*)

LITERATURE.—A poem on the late Earl of Dunfermline was published in Edinburgh this year, entitled—

T E A R E S

For the neuer sufficientlie be-
wailed death of the late right ho-
nourable and most worthie of
all honourable Titles

A L E X A N D E R
EARLE of Dumfermeling, Lord
Fyvie and Vrquhart,
late Lord-Chancellor of Scotland.

E D I N B U R G H

Printed by the Heires of Andro Hart

ANNO DOM. 1622.

This poem was republished in 1823, in eight quarto pages. John Lyon, of Auldbar, is supposed to be the author. He, in "bewailing strains," highly eulogized the good Earl, and opens the poem thus—

" Ah! must my weake and care-benummed hand
Paint out the sorrowes of this sorrowing Land;
How can my pen make others' passions knowne,
Which, as they are, can not expresse mine owne;
This publike losse, which was a losse too great,
Some heauen-taught Muse were fitter to relate:
Yet whilst the Learned (who in silence sit)
Frame loftie Lynes to serue as signes of wit,
Sad care-crost Muse vnto the world proclaime,
With woefull notes this Lamentable Theame,
And sing so sadlie to each listning eare,
That euerie eye for tribute pay a teare.
Come euerie Age, Estate, and Sexe, come all,
Come and bewaile this statelie Cedar fall;
Come all wrong'd *Orphanes*, come bewaile your Syre,
Who did of late (but yet too soone) expyre;
Come woefull widowes, come you, weepe you fast,
Your Anchor and your hope, your help is past."

" Rich Burgers, you of whom hee once was chiefe,
With teares bewray vnto the world your grieffe;
You at the Barre who pleade your clients' cause,
Mourne that ye want the Judge that Judged your Lawes;
Graue learned Judges, all burst foorth in mone—
Your Light, your Lanterne, and your Guide is gone," &c.

And concludes as follows :—

" Now, being dead, this at our hands doth merite,
That as our bakes this badge of mourning bears,
VVe should to Griefe pay tribute with our teares.
But, ah! my Muse, breake of this our sad decay,
Let brauer wits this deepe taske vnder-goe,
To waile his want and manifest our woe."

MR. JOHN MURRAY, *Minister of Dunfermline*, was deposed in 1622 for nonconformity to "*the Five Articles of Perth.*" He died at Prestonpans in 1632. (*Chal. Hist. Dunf.* vol. i. p. 415.)

MR. HARRIE MAKGILL was this year admitted minister of Dunfermline, as successor to Mr. John Murray. (*Chal. Hist. Dunf.* vol. i. p. 415, &c.)

PITLIVER.—Mr. John Dempster, Advocate, Edinburgh, became (in 1622) proprietor of the lands and barony of Pitliver, three miles south-west from Dunfermline. (*Chal. Hist. Dunf.* vol. i. p. 305.)

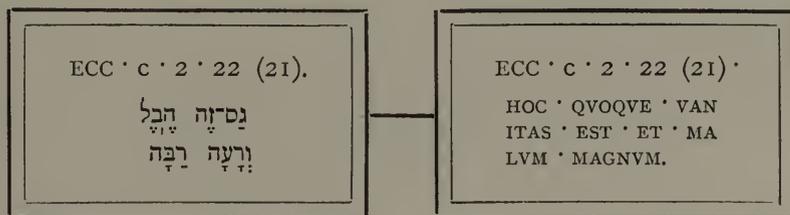
PROVOST OF DUNFERMLINE.—Thomas Wardlaw, of Logie, was elected *Provost*.

1623.—THE HILL-HOUSE FOUNDED.—The Hill-House, a stately mansion, about half a mile south of Broad Street, Netherton, was this year founded by William Monteith, of Randieford, who, in 1621, purchased the estate. Round the top of the staircase bartizan, outside, in large open letters, are the following words in Latin:—

NI DEVS ÆDIFICET DOMVM.

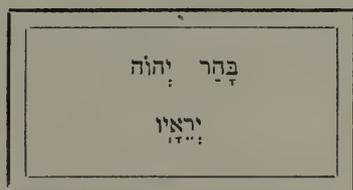
That is, "Except the Lord build the house." (Ps. cxxvii. 1.)

On a stone connecting two long chimney-stalks, within the bartizan, there are the following two inscriptions, cut in elegantly-formed Hebrew and Roman characters:—



Namely, "*This is also vanity, and a great evil.*"

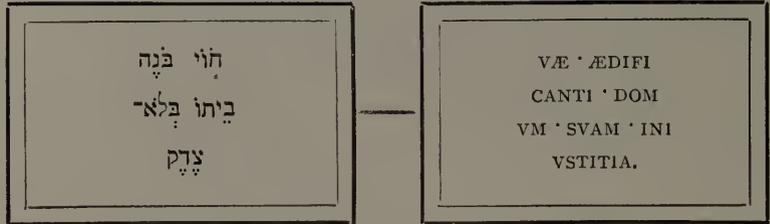
Over the dining-room windows are the effigies of two men—one cut on the stone over each window—supposed to be King David and King James VI.; the one sitting harp in hand, and the other—rather more than a half-length figure—in the costume of his time, with ruffs. And on a stone panel between these windows there are, cut *in relief*, the following Hebrew words:—



That is, "*The Lord hath chosen them that fear him.*"

Underneath the first window of the staircase, at the main entrance fronting south—but not at present visible from the ground, by reason

of a flat roof over the porch—is the date “1623,” with the following words, in Hebrew and Latin, cut on two small stone panels :—



That is, “*Woe unto him that buildeth his house by unrighteousness.*” (Jeremiah xxii. 13.)

This window has at its top the initials “W. M.,” surmounted by a *fleur-de-lis*. These are evidently the initials of William Monteith, who acquired the lands of the “Hill” in 1621. (*Vide also Chal. Hist. Dunf.* vol i. p. 326.)

ADAM BLACKWOOD, an eminent native of Dunfermline, died at Paris in 1623, aged 84. He resided the greater part of his life in France. He was a senator in the Parliament of Poitiers, and Professor of Law in the University of that city. He was the author of several works; one of which, entitled “*Apologia pro Regibus*,” published in 1588, went through two editions. He was “a rampant defender” of the unfortunate Queen Mary.

PROVOST OF DUNFERMLINE.—Thomas Wardlaw, of Logie.

1624.—FREE BURGESSES.—Two free burgesses “were maid” *on the day before the great fire*, viz., “24 die May, 1624—Johne Henri-sone of fordell beward of Court and votting of ye haill nigtbor’s convenit wes entreid burgess and freeman of this brugh gratis, and maid the nytbors aith.” Same day, “24 die May, 1624—George durie of Craigluscar lykwys entered burges and frieman of ye said bruth gratis, and maid ye nytbrs aith” (the burgess oath). (*Burgh Records*, 24th May, 1624.) The next meeting of the magistrates and Council of the burgh was on May 27th, *two days after the great fire*, and although the houses were still smouldering, no notice is taken of the calamity, neither is it afterwards alluded to in the *Burgh Records*. This is so extraordinary that it would appear to have been designed. (See *Annals*, date 27th May, 1624, and following page.)

GREAT FIRE OF DUNFERMLINE, 25th May, 1624.—The *Burgh Records* of a great many towns in Scotland refer to this fire; but singular it is that there is not the slightest notice taken of the calamity in the *Burgh Records* of Dunfermline. This fire was accidental, and was caused by some burning wadding or tow “from a fired gun” falling on the heather or thatched roof of a house near the Rotten Row, which was set on fire, and from thence it spread to other houses, until about *three-fourths* of the town was destroyed. The 25th May, 1624, was *Wappinshaw-day* in Dunfermline, and, consequently a day for drill. A *bailie's son* was the culprit who fired the gun which caused the calamity.

COMPLAINT TO THE PROVOST *regarding a Malt Barn, Kiln, Coble, &c.*—This is the first entry in the *Burgh Records* two days after the great fire, and it will be seen that no notice is taken of the smoking houses around. Similar notices succeed, but nothing to indicate that a great fire had occurred:—

“27th die May, 1624.—The qlk day qmperit Jane Phillan, and gave in ye qmplaint to the provst and baillies, purchest at ye instance of David Phillan against M. Thomas Wardlaw of Logie. Archey douglas and Janet phillan his spouse Berrand yt they wer lawf^l warnit to this day to heer and see thame declarit to have done wrang in not removing fra the malt barn, kiln cobell, corn barns yaird caill of land (for Keavle's lot or portion) adjacent zrto and half aiker of land gontenit in ye precpt at ye last term of witsunday last bypast.” (*Burgh Records*, 27th May, 1624.)

Such is the first entry in these *Records*, two days after the fire, and is inserted here merely that it may be joined to the two entries in a previous page. (24th May, 1624.)

PUBLIC NOTICES, &c., REGARDING THE GREAT FIRE.—The following are the public notices regarding the Great Fire of Dunfermline:—

“*The Lords of the Privy Council to King James VI.*

“MOST SACRED SOUERANE,—Thair hes of lait fallin oute, within the burgh of Dunfermylne vpoun the xxv day of Majj last, ane most lamentable and fearefull accident, by ane suddane and terrible fyre, whilk arise within the same, and continewed so violent for the space of foure houris, as no foirsight nor strength of man wes able to resist it, sua that the poore inhabitantis who, with mutche stryveing and extreame hasaird of thair lyveis, opposed thame selffis agains the violence of the fyre, were constrayned in the end to yield to necessitie, and to be spectatowris of this feareful visitatioun, wherein the whole body of the toun, whilk consisted of elevin scoir of tenementis, and fouretene scoir and sevin famileis, wes within the space foirsaid, brynt and consumed, with the whole plenessing of the houssis and the barnis about the

towne, wherein thair wes fyve hundredth bollis of victuall, saxtene scoir of bairnis, of whom the eldest is not past sax yeiris of aige, is totalie ruyned and undone, and the poore inhabitantis, who wer a companie of industruous and verteous people, and paynefullie and cairfullie labourit for thair leving, ar reductit to that extreame point of miserye, that nothing is left thame bot the cloathis vpoun thair backis, without a house or holde to rePOSE their languisheing bodyis in, as some of us, who has seene the desolatioun of this poore toune, can beare record. We haif beene verie solist and cairfull for a supplie to this poore toune, and hes begun oure selfiis to gif good example to otheris, and by oure lettres we haif recommendit thame to the whole body of this estate: And whereas this gentleman, your Majesties auld seruand, hes, at the earnist desyre of the poore toune, undertane to represent unto your Majestie the desolat estate and condition thairof, they have petitioned ws that be him we wald gif notice vnto your Majestie of the treuthe of this mater, whilk, in a mater of this kynd, we could not weel deny. In the meantyme, we sall haif a cair that the moneyis quhilkis salbe contributed for this earand salbe providently managed and rightlie distributit, according to the qualitie and necessitie of the partyes interested, and in every other thing whilk may procure the comferte and releiff of that poore toun, no thing salbe inlaiking in ws whiche to oure charge and placeis apperteynis: And so, with oure humble prayeris vnto God, recommending your Majestie, and all your royall and princelie advis, to the protectioun of the Almighty, we rest for ever.—Your Majesteis, most humble and obedyent subjectis and seruitouris,

“GEORGE HAY.	I. INLITHGOW.
J. A. GLASGOW.	MELROS.
WIGTOUNE.	GLENCAIRNE.
A. MAR.	BUCCLEUCHE.”

“Haliruidhous, 16 Junij 1624.

To the King his most sacred and excellent
Majestie.”

(*Melrose Papers*, vol. ii. p. 565, No. 329.) A similar notice was sent “to the Prince his Highness” (Prince Charles), “because the towne is your Highnes owne.”

It would appear from the foregoing document that some of the Lords of the Privy Council had visited Dunfermline shortly after the fire, to see the extent of the calamity, so that his Majesty and others might have trustworthy information on the subject.

The following are a few interesting notices regarding the fire:—From Johnston’s unpublished (*MS.*) *Hist. Scot.* in the Advocates’ Library, Edinburgh: “On tuesday 25th day of May, At Dunfermline while a wappinshaw was going on, William Anderson, son til John Anderson, a bailff of the said town, and Charles Richeson, his servant, being shooting a shot with some of their friends in a certain place of the town, a little piece of the lunt flieth upon a thack-house, which easily kindled; the fire increased with the violence of the wind,

and did flie from house to house, and sometimes wald flie over ane house without doing it any harm, but wald burn the next house, till the great admiration of all men. So that this fire burnt so meikle of the town, that, excepted the Abbey and the Kirk thereof, the tenth part were not free of it. This, by the judgement of all beholders, was thought til have been some divinity, or some witchcraft, rather nor this foresaid accidental fire." From this account it would appear that William Anderson, son of Bailie Anderson, and Charles Richeson were those who fired the unlucky shot, and that about nine-tenths of the houses in the town were on fire and destroyed.

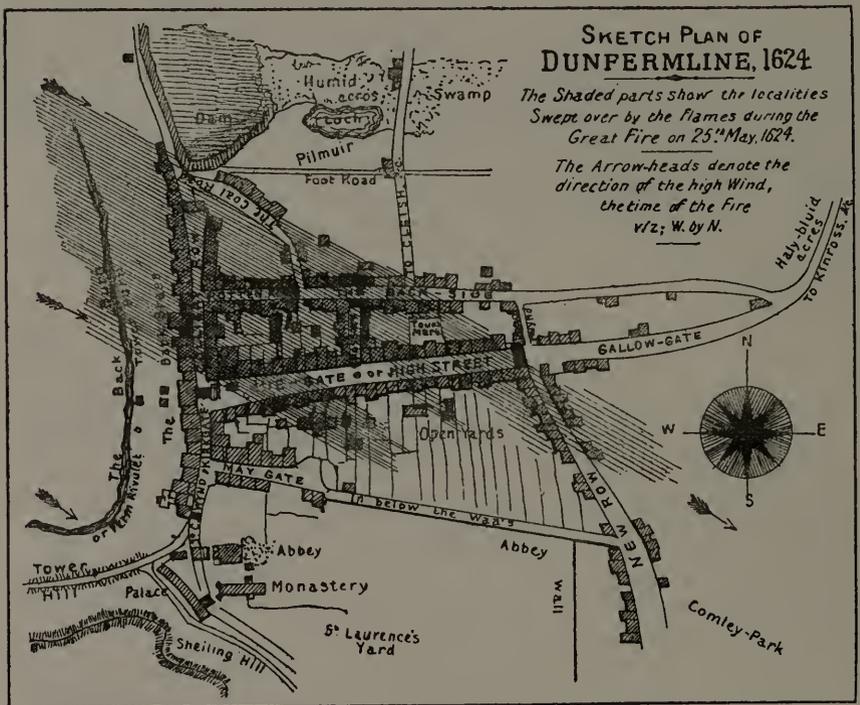
Calderwood in his *History of the Kirk of Scotland* gives the time and the continuance of the fire:—"Dunfermline burnt upon the 25th May, (1624). A young boy in Dunfermline shooting a gunne, a little piece of the lunt (lint) flieth upon a thacke house, which easlie kindled, the fire increased with the violence of the wind, which was verie vehement. The fire began at twelf houres, and burnt the whole toun. Some few sclat houses excepted before foure afternoone; goods and gear within houses, malt and victuall in malt kills and barns were consumed with the fire." (*Calderwood's Hist. Kirk. Scot.*, vol. vii. p. 607.

According to Calderwood, the fire began at twelve o'clock noon, and continued until four o'clock afternoon, a fierce storm of wind blowing all this while from the north-west. The *Chronicles of Perth* notices this fire as follows: "Thair wes ane great fyre in Dunferling, that brunt almaist the haill toun in *four houris* space. Thaireafter, upone thair sup- plication, voluntar contribution wes grantit thame throchout the kingdom. Thair wes collectit (in Perth) above lxx. merkis." *Mur. Chron. Perth*, vol. i. pp. 24, 25. Balfour in his *Annals of Scotland* notes, that the toun of Dunfermline consisted at this time of 220 houses, containing 287 families.

The *Aberdeen Records* has the following minute on Dunfermline fire:—"Anno, 1624—Dunfermline, the town of, destroyed by accidental fire, 25th May, consumed 220 tenements, occupied by 287 families, their whole plenishing, with 500 bolls of grain in barns. The town, containing 700 communicants, and 320 children under six years of age, said to be completely ruined. Voluntary contribution for their relief, ordered by the head court of Aberdeen, convened for the purpose; 1600 merks, collected by voluntary contribution as the town's benevolence, paid to the commissioner appointed for receiving it, for which he granted a receipt." (*Inventory of the Records of Aberdeen*,

vol. li. pp. 123, 124, and 133; also *Fernie's History of Dunfermline*, p. 134, &c.)

The following minute is extracted from the *Burgh Records of Edinburgh*, 16th July, 1624:—"The quhilck day, Alexander Clerk, provost, Mungo Makcall, and Peter Somerville, baillies, &c., being convent, for sua meikle as the collectors appointed for collecting and ingathering of the volutar contribution appointed to be collectat through this burgh, for re-edificing of the said burgh of Dumfermeling, late brunt be sudden fyre, as at mair length is conteynit in the act of



counsall maid theranent, of the dait the second day of June last, is fund to extend to the soume of *four thousand fyve hundreth pundis eicht shillingis seven pennyes* [Scots]; thairfore, the provost, baillies, and counsall, ordainis the said collectors to pay the said somis to Mr. Robert Drimond of Woodcokdaill, and James Reid, zor. burges of dumfermeling, appointet ressavars of the same." (*Edin. Burgh Records; Chal. Hist. Dunf.*, vol. i. p. 571, &c.)

From these notices it would appear that about *nine-tenths* of the town were destroyed during the brief space of four hours, on the disastrous 25th May, 1624. The ravages of the fire appear to have been confined principally to the area of the town lying on the north side of the High Street, viz., the Collier Row [Bruce Street]; the Rotten Row [West Queen Anne Street]; North Chapel Street; the Cross Wynd; all the north and part of the south side of the High Street; the upper part of New Row, and the north side of Maygate. The houses on the south side of the High Street were only partially destroyed; the violent storm of wind at the time carried the flames and sparks in some places across the street, and thus set fire to and consumed many of them. The under parts of the houses in the town were generally built of stone, the storey or storeys above were chiefly of timber, and three-fourths of them were thatched with straw, heather, and, in some instances, with "turf-sods," which accounts for so many houses being destroyed in the short space of four hours.

The sketch on preceding page, showing the locus of the fire and the direction of its "blasts of flame," is taken from an old plan in the writer's possession.

This plan shows the extent of Dunfermline in 1624. The arrow-heads indicate the direction of the wind during the fire (north-west); the long dark streaks that of the smoke and flames driven by the violence of the wind over the town according to old traditional accounts. Thus are exhibited the extent and direction of the Great Fire.

The documents which have been quoted show that there were 320 children in the town under six years of age in 1624, or about one-fifth of the population; the town would then have about 1600 inhabitants; there were 220 tenements. In these days dwellings were more crowded than now; at present about 6 souls are allowed to each house; in 1624 the number would be about $7\frac{1}{4}$ to a house; thus $220 \times 7 = 1540$ inhabitants. They may be classified as follows:—Children under six years of age, 320; on the communicant's roll, 700; not on communicant's roll (in which number may be reckoned persons between the years of six and sixteen, and also those who had a scruple to become communicants, 580; total, 1600 souls in Dunfermline in 1624.

TRADITION.—A curious but absurd tradition may be noticed here, viz. :—"A week or so before the Great Fire, "a regiment of rats" were seen making their way up the *Rotten Row*, the van being led by two

rats leading a blind one by means of a straw between them!" This dispersion of the animals, it is said, was taken as an instance of their sagacity and foresight as to the coming fire. The narrow street used by the rats in their flight was afterwards named the "Rotten Row;" but this tradition comes to grief when it is recollected that the said street was called the *Ratton Row*, or *Rotten Row*, as early as the year 1487! (See *An. Dunf.* date 1487.) Rotten Row is derived from *Ratton*, viz., unwrought timber, the houses being erected wholly of rough undressed planks of timber; no stone used.

REBUILDING OF DUNFERMLINE—*Garvock Wood, &c.*—Some old MSS. notify that those of the inhabitants whose "*finances permitted them*" began to rebuild and repair their houses immediately after the fire had ceased; while the great bulk of the people had to wait until the "*inbringing of the public benevolence contributions*;" and that, during the latter end of 1624, "*the sound of the mallet, hammer, and saw, were heard in every quarter of the town*," there being "large flocks of tradesmen at work." At this calamitous period the burgesses of Dunfermline had a right to cut wood on the estate of Garvock, about a mile east of the town; and they made such good use of their rights, that they left that estate nearly denuded of its trees. These they had sawn into planks, deals, &c., for rebuilding the second and third storeys of their houses, the ground apartments being in general built of stone. The mansion-house of Garvock, which crowned Garvock Hill, being thus shorn of much of its natural beauty, the proprietor, Mr. Wellwood, afterwards removed his residence to Pitliver, besides losing Garvock Wood.

Towards the end of 1624 there are several minutes in the *Burgh Records* of parties, by the dozen, who had been summoned for paltry debts before the Burgh Court, for *stones, lime, and driving*. One extract will suffice: "9 Dec., 1624—James henrison compeard for awing David Blair for work, and for stones and lime, *4lib.*" He is ordered to pay the *4lib.* There is no entry in the *Records* of the large sums which the town must have received before Dec., 1624, or the least hint how the moneys received were distributed. "Had a liberal distribution been made, perhaps this '*4lib.*' of James Henrison's to David Blair would not have been on *the books.*"

PROVOST OF DUNFERMLINE.—James Reid.

"PUBLIC BENEVOLENCE" CONTRIBUTIONS.—The magistrates of Dunfermline, shortly after the fire, had sent out to every town and

parish in Scotland petitions for "public benevolence" contributions, in which, as has been shown in the response of a few quoted, they got seasonable relief: Edinburgh sent £4500 8s. 7d. (Scots); Aberdeen, 1600 merks; Perth, 70 merks, &c.; and no doubt every town and parish contributed. It is highly probable that a very considerable sum would come to Dunfermline for the relief of "the poor inhabitants," but how much, there is nothing on record to show. The King had been solicited for aid. His bounty on the occasion is not known; but Prince Charles (afterwards King Charles I.) who was solicited for pecuniary aid, gave £500 Scots, "Dunfermling being his *ain town*."

THE HOUSE IN EAST HIGH STREET *with Date of the Fire on it.*—After the town was rebuilt, a great many of the pious inhabitants placed on the front walls of their houses, above doors and windows, stones having on them the date of the fire, and mottoes taken from the Scriptures. These "sermons in stones" have since then, in the



course of "improvements," been nearly all removed or destroyed. *Only two remained* in 1877; one in the High Street (east end, north side); the others on the house-top of Cross Wynd. The house near the east of the High Street (north side), within a few yards of the side of the East Port, according to tradition, was the eastmost house in that direction which had been overtaken by the flames and only

partially destroyed. It would likely be looked upon by its proprietor as a “supernatural gift.” Hence, “*Praise God for all his gifts*” was an appropriate motto for his memorial stone over the door. The engraving on the preceding page is a representation of the stone.

The stone, it will be seen, is a triangular one, having cut on it in *alto relievo* the day and the year of the fire, “1624·25 Maii.” Below are the initials, no doubt, of the proprietors and heir in 1624.

PR AIS · GOD · FOR

is now all that appears in connection with it. It is probable, however, that the stone would originally rest on a “*lintel stane*,” which would have on it the concluding words of the motto, viz. :—

ALL HIS GIFTS,

or perhaps “*All Hys Gyftes.*” As the motto now stands, it gives out “an uncertain sound,” and appears to give the praise to the proprietor. It will be remembered that a stone on Pittencrieff House had on it a similar motto. (See *An. Dunf.* date 1610.)

PROVOST OF DUNFERMLINE—Thos. Wardlaw, of Logie. (*Burgh Rec.*) According to another notice—Alexander Clerk, of Pittencrieff.

1625.—GRAMMAR SCHOOL BUILT.—The Grammar School of the burgh, which had been erected soon after the destruction of the



Abbey, by GED, was enveloped in the flames of the great fire of 25th May, 1624, and reduced to a ruin. In 1625 a new school was erected on the same site. The school of 1625 stood until 1817, in the S.E. corner of

the play-ground of the present school. It was a small building, devoid of architectural adornment—about 40 feet in length, 25 in breadth, and 16 in height. The preceding view of it was taken by the writer from a much larger one in possession of Mr. Ramsay, London, a son of the teacher who held the school early in the present century.

The view is taken from the south-west, apparently on the street, opposite Queen Ann Street manse gate. The school consisted of *two storeys*, three small windows on the ground apartment, and three large ones above, facing the street, where the business of the school was conducted, the entrance into which was by an outside stair built to the east gable. Above the door there was a large stone, having cut into it the Latin words—

F A V E · M I H I · M I · D E U S · 1 6 2 5 .

That is—"Favour me, O my God." Above were the town's arms—a tower with rampant lion supporters, and 1625, the date of erection. On the triangular stones, on the east and west, above the upper windows there were inscriptions; the stone above the middle window was embellished with a large thistle. On the stone above the west window were the Latin words,—

S E P :
D O C E · E T ·
C A S T I G A · V T ·
V I V A T · P V E R ·

That is, "Often teach and chastise, that the boy may live." And on the stone above the east window were, also in Latin, the words,—

X
D I S C E ·
E T · P A T E =
R E · S I C · T E · B E A B =
I T · D E U S · T U U S ·

That is, "Learn and suffer. Thus thy God shall bless thee." The first inscription is a general supplication for Divine aid; the second gives advice to the teacher to give proper instruction and due chastisement; the third gives advice to the scholars to learn with diligence and submit to punishment, and thus shall they receive the blessing of God.

This school of 1625 was long felt to be too small for the increasing

population of the burgh; it was removed in 1817, whilst the present more handsome edifice was being erected. Mr. Archibald Haxton, a most excellent teacher and disciplinarian, was the last of the many teachers who, during 191 years, had done service in it. The writer was a pupil for a short period before its removal. (See *Annals*, date 1816-17.)

PROVOST OF DUNFERMLINE.—Thomas Wardlaw, of Logie.

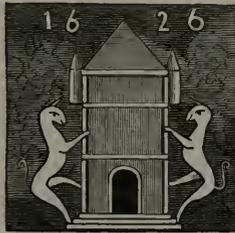
1626.—MARKET CROSS.—The first notice of a *Market Cross* in Dunfermline is to be found under date 1499; but, although not mentioned, there would be one as early as 1395, if not much earlier, for



the *tron* and *customs* are noticed under date 1383. The original Market Cross was probably a tall stone pillar, erected on the top of a few pyramidal steps (similar to the Cross re-erected in 1869). In 1620 the *original Cross* appears to have become so "dilapidated" that it became dangerous, and was removed. Then a new one, resembling the Crosses of Edinburgh, Aberdeen, &c., was erected in

the "*Hie-Gate*," opposite the foot of "*Croce Wynde*." This new Cross of 1620 was an elegant structure. The above representation of it is taken, in its then "*rude and dilapidated state*," from an old drawing of date 1747, by "J. S."

This structure appears to have been about 10 feet in diameter, as ascertained by the "wheel-radii" of stones formed in the causeway in the place where it stood. The small house was octagonal, 12 feet in diameter and about 10 feet in height. From the centre arose the "pillar-stone," supporting a unicorn. The whole height of the Cross, including the pillar, would be about 20 feet. Round the inside of the small building, at the height of a few feet, there was a *stone pavement*, which was reached by a few steps. This stone pavement was the place whereon the town's officers stood to read public proclamations, &c. ; and on the "proclaiming the advent of a new Sovereign" the Provost, Magistrates, &c., ascended to this paved place and made the proclamation. On "the King's birth-days the Magistrates and Council stood all round the pavement and drank the King's health, and then often threw their glasses into the air!" The door faced the east. Round the top of the octagon house there were carved stones. Only one, so far as the writer knows, exists—viz., the stone above the door-way—having on it the burgh arms. It is in the possession of the writer. The stone is well authenticated, having come through two hands only when he received it as a gift. The following is a sketch of the stone.



In order to preserve this stone, the writer intends to have it sunk into some one of the steps in front of the recently re-erected Cross. (See the several notices of the Cross in the *Annals* between 1620 and 1868.)

THE CROSS WYND "FIRE-STANE" INSCRIPTIONS.—This house, already alluded to, occupies the north-west angle of the Cross Wynd, and stood "contiguous to the *Cross Wynd Port*." The previous house,

which stood on the same site, was destroyed by the great fire, May 25, 1624.

The present building appears to have been erected or completed in 1626, as indicated by an old stone which was once on the west wall of the house. On the east wall of this house, in the Cross Wynd, and about ten feet above the pavement of the street, there is to be seen a dilapidated stone, about four feet square, having on it several references from Scripture regarding the great fire. Perhaps no other town in Scotland possesses so full and so interesting a memorial of an incident of other days. Many of the letters on this unique stone are so "time-worn" that it is impossible now to make them out. In a few years, none of those left will be readable. The proprietor should adopt measures to preserve them. The following engraving represents the present appearance of the stone, with the exception of the restoration of some of the worn-out words and letters on it:—



Of which the following is a free translation:—"Seeing that in so brief a space, on the 25th May, 1624, so much desolation was caused by a fire and the fury of the flaming blast, then O consider the dreadful

blazing pyres which the breath of Jehovah, as if with a torrent of brimstone, will for ever keep in flames." (Isaiah xxx. 33.) The initial letters, "M.R.D.," on the left, appear to refer to *Master Robert Dury*. He was an M.A., and consequently, as was customary at this period, prefixed his initials with an "M."

In the centre of the stone is a shield, having cut on it in the centre, in *alto relievo*, a *Tree*, and *Three Arrows or Darts*, "on the wing"—two on the right-hand side of it, and one on the left side. Whether the tree is an emblem of "the Tree of Life," and the darts, "the fiery darts of the wicked one," does not appear clear, but it is likely they will have a scriptural solution.

"*Except the Lord build the house, they labour in vain that build it.*" (Psalm cxxvii. 1.)

Under the shield the Latin words may be thus rendered:—"Since new tabernacles to dwell in have, by a bountiful Providence, as you see, been bestowed upon us, O seek the city which has sure foundations, whose Builder and Maker is God." (Heb. xi. 10.)

The last admonition may be rendered: "I beseech you, behold (in this dire calamity) the goodness and the severity of God." (Rom. xi. 22.)

These inscriptions are in bas-relief (cut into the stone); the Shield, the Tree, and the Arrows are in *alto*.

It was once supposed that the centre of the Shield was occupied by a Quiver full of Arrows, which, along with the *three* in flight, was thought to have some connection with the 127th Psalm.

About 25 or 30 years ago, during the process of some alterations being made on this house, three triangular stones were removed from its west wall. No. 1 Stone had cut on it a circle floriated, with bar across the centre. Above the bar were two arrows; below it, one arrow, with all heads pointing downwards, the initials "I. D." mutilated, were in the lower corner angles (John Dury?). No. 2 Stone had on it 1626, and the Latin words—

SVSTINE · ABSTINE

1626.

viz., *Bear and Forbear*, showing by the date, "1626," that the house would be finished in this year. No. 3 Stone has on it—

M. W. D. : A · FVNDAMENTO · DENVO · EXTRVXIT

viz., *Mr. W. D. built* [this house] *anew from the foundation.*

These stones, along with many other "Dunfermline sculptured

stones," were long in the possession of the late Mr. Joseph Paton, Wooer's Alley, Dunfermline. They are now to be seen at the west end of the Nave of the Abbey Church.

Note.—In the year 1858, while the writer was collecting materials for an account of "The Great Fire" for the *Dunfermline Journal*, he caused search to be made for all *date-and-motto stones* referring to 1624-1628 on houses in Dunfermline, directing particular attention to the "Cross Wynd Stane." The inscriptions were then copied for him. Since no notice is taken of this interesting Stone in any "History," it would seem that the writer was the first who brought it before the public.

THE ANCIENT "PRÆTORIA," OR TOLBOOTH OF THE BURGH.—This building was probably burnt in 1624. The *Burgh Records* do not inform us as to whether or not the Town-house of this period was burnt; but that will be no surprise to those who know that these *Records* do not allude to the fire at all! It is very probable, however, that the "*Prætoria*" was burnt, for a house next to it, on the south, and which was connected with the prison, was destroyed. This house belonged to John Anderson, and it was rebuilt two years after the first. In 1769, part of Anderson's premises were removed to make way for the new Town-house then erecting. The "lintel-stane" was used in the new building. This "stane" was found in the lower part of the west wall, or gable, of the last Town-house, in 1876, when it was being removed. The following is a copy of the letters and date on this stone :—

I·A· 1626

The date belongs to "the re-building period of the burgh."

"AULD KIRK" REPAIRS.—*Erection of Lafts, Buchts, &c.*—This year, it was found that the south-west end of the Church was much out of repair, as also the roof of the aisle there. The faults were repaired, and the date, "1626" left in a small circular stone in the centre of the aisle-roof. At the same time, the *Scholars' and Sailors' Lafts* appear to have been erected, and several *family buchts*, in other parts of the kirk. (See *Dunf. Parish Rec. &c.*)

PROVOST OF DUNFERMLINE—Thomas Wardlaw, of Logie. (*Burgh Records.*)

SLANDERERS OF DUNFERMLINE TO BE PUNISHED.—On the 7th of May, this year, the Town Council of Dunfermline passed an Act for

punishing of those who "cursed and slandered the town," wishing it to be burned again. (See *Annals Dunf.* date 1651.)

1627.—WITCHES AND WARLOCKS!—An old MS. extract in the writer's possession, notifies that "*the wast o' fife, specially Dunfermlin and torryburn, began to be infested be witches and warlocks.*" (See *An. Dunf.* date 1643.)

PENNY WEDDINGS.—According to an old note, Penny Weddings began to be very "*uproris in Dunfermling*" (about 1627 and 1628), and "Sandie Dempster, the wading fidler," took an active part at them with "playin' and kickin' up and dancing." (See also *Annals Dunf.* date 1648.)

PROVOST OF DUNFERMLINE—Thomas Wardlaw, of Logie. (*Burgh Rec.*)

1628.—DUNFERMLINE REBUILT.—It would appear, from several



MS. notes, that "Dunfermline had, by the year 1628, in a great measure recovered itself from the great disaster of 1624;" and that

“many of the new erections were a great improvement on those destroyed.” Also, it is noted, that “many of the newly-built houses were decorated with *motto-and-date stanes*.” A few years ago, on making some alterations on the house of Mr. Young, saddler, on the south side of East High Street, “a fire-motto-date stane” was discovered, of which the above is a representation. The date on this stone (1628) refers to the fourth year after the great fire of May 25th, 1624, when the greater part of the town had been rebuilt.

1629.—BURNTISLAND, *and the Communion Expenses*.—“1629 24th May, Dumfarling. This day sent a discharge to *Dumfarmling* for the landwart of the elements celebrat in our kirk the 5 and 12 of Appryll this year.” (*Burntisland Kirk Session Records*.)

THE WRIGHTS' LAFT *in the Church of Dunfermline*.—The incorporation of Wrights erected, in 1629, a seat between the two eastmost pillars, south side of the kirk. This seat had a fine old oak carved front, with arms, and the motto—

GOD · BLESS · THE · JOINERS · OF · DUNF.

This oak front was long in the possession of the late Mr. Paton, and was sold at his sale in November, 1874.

PROVOST OF DUNFERMLINE.—Thomas Wardlaw, of Logic. (See *Burgh Records*.)

1630.—WILLIAM SCHAW *and the Mason Craft*.—William (son of William Schaw, Master of Works to James VI.), and himself Master of Works to Charles I., granted a charter to the general lodge, recognising Sir William Sinclair of Roslin as patron and protector from age to age of their craft. This charter is attested by names of deacons and masters of the lodges of several of the Royal burghs in 1630. Among the signatures appears that of *Robert Alisone*, one of the *Masters of the Lodge of Dunfermline*. (*Chal. Hist. Dunf.* vol. ii. p. 156.)

JOHN HENRYSONE, *Notrious Assruit*, who appears to have been the writer of these charters, was, most likely, the son of John Henrysone, public notary and schoolmaster of Dunfermline. (See *Annals Dunf.* date 1573.) John Burne, one of the Masters of the Dunfermline lodge, subscribes his name to this charter—the pen being led by John Henrysone, viz.,—“I, Jon Burne, ane of the m^rs of Dumfermline,

w^t my hand at ye pen, led be ye notar vnder subscrywand for me at my comand, because I can not writ myselff.—J. Henrysone, *notrious assruit.*" (Vide *Lyon's Hist. Lodge, Edin.* p. 61; also *An. Dunf.* date 1598.)

PROVOST OF DUNFERMLINE.—Thomas Wardlaw was re-elected Provost. (*Burgh Records.*)

1631.—HENRY WARDLAW, of *Pitreavie* (eldest son of Queen Anne's Chamberlain), was created a *Nova Scotia* Baronet by King Charles I. in 1631. (*Chal. Hist. Dunf.* vol. i. p. 304. See also *Annals, Appen. S.*)

PROVOST OF DUNFERMLINE—Thomas Wardlaw, of Logie. (See *Burgh Records.*)

1633.—KING CHARLES I. IN DUNFERMLINE—*Creation of Earl and Five Knights.*—King Charles I. during his sojourn in Scotland this year, on July 4th and 5th, visited Dunfermline, when he, "with great solemnitie," created Sir Robert Kerr *Earl of Ancrum, Lord Kerr of Nisbet, &c.*, which was proclaimed by the heralds at the open windows of "the great chamber" of the Palace. Afterwards, the King dubbed five of his favourites. The King left Dunfermline on 5th July. (*Balf. An. Scot.* vol. i.; *Chal. Hist. Dunf.* vol. i. p. 271.) It has been supposed that Alexander Clark, of Pittencrieff, was one of this list of knights.

LORD KINLOSS CREATED EARL OF ELGIN.—Thomas Bruce, third Lord Kinloss, was this year created *Earl of Elgin* by King Charles I. (*Chal. Hist. Dunf.* vol. i. p. 289.)

KING CHARLES I. *and the Lordship of Dunfermline, Revocations, &c.*—The following extract is from one of the Acts of the Scottish Parliament, held at Edinburgh, 28th January (cap. 9):—"Item: His Majesty, with consent of the saids Estaits, revokes, cansils, annuls, retracts, and rescinds all and sundrie infestments, grants, dispositions, confirmations, and other rights whatsoever, made by his Majestie induring his minority, and lessage to whatsoever person, or persones, in fee, frank, tenement or otherwise, of the landes, kirks, teinds, patronages, offices, and others pertaining to the *Lordship of Dunfermling*; to the which his Majestie succeded as only sone and heire to his Majesties umquhile, dearest mother Queene Anna, who was heritably infest in the said lordship of Dunfermling, and siclyke gifts:

revokes all gifts, alienations, dispositions, and other rightes whatsoever, made by his Majestie, or his said dearest mother, unlawfully and against the lawes of the kingdome, of the said lordship, or any landes, teinds, offices, kirks, patronages, and others pertaining to the said lordship at any time preceeding the date hereof: the same being so found and verified before the ordinary judge," &c. (*Vide Act* termed the "*King's General Revocation*," Parliament of Charles I., Edinburgh, June 28, 1633, cap. 9; *Murray's Laws and Acts of Par.* vol. i. p. 533.)

JAMES HALKET OF PITFIRrane KNIGHTED.—James Halket, of Pitfirrane, was knighted this year by Charles I., at Dalkeith, on 24th June. (*Chal. Hist. Dunf.* vol i. p. 295.)

PROVOST OF DUNFERMLINE—Thomas Wardlaw, of Logie. (See *Burgh Records*.)

1634.—KING CHARLES I. "*Disappoints and Affronts the Earl Rothes and Lord Lindsay*."—"Earl Rothes, Sheriff of Fife, and Lord Lindsay, bailie of the regality of St. Andrews, understanden that it was the intention of the King to pass *through Dunfermline*, collected their friends *there*, to the number of nearly 2000, on horseback, and in their best style of equipage, to testify their loyalty to him," &c. The King, however, affronted them much by intentionally changing his route. But conduct of this nature was not uncommon to Charles. (*Aitk. Hist. Scot.* vol. iii. p. 403.)

AULD KIRK PULPIT—*An Elegant New one Erected*.—A new pulpit, of oak, was erected in the *Auld Kirk* this year. It was very neatly carved with devices. An iron rod projected from the side near the *Pulpit Book-board*, and ended in an ornamental iron cup, which held an hour-glass (a common appendage of these times). On the back of the pulpit were the words—

"WHO IS SUFFICIENT FOR THESE THINGS?"

The pulpit was fixed to the middle north pillar in the Kirk. The two projecting iron rods that secured the sounding-board are still to be seen. The pulpit is now at Abbotsford; it was presented by the heritors to Sir Walter Scott in 1822. (See *An. Dunf.* date 1822.)

AULD KIRK SEATING.—A great many new seats and *cradels* were added to the Kirk during 1634, and the "*Musicians' Isle*" was then repaired. (*Kirk Ses. Rec.*)

1635.—THE WEATHER.—According to an old MS., the “Januar of 1635 set in with grate severitie, with sleet and snaw-storms, whilk continit mair or les until Febuer;” and it seems that the streets were in some places “breist high in snaw.” (*MS. by “D. W.”*)

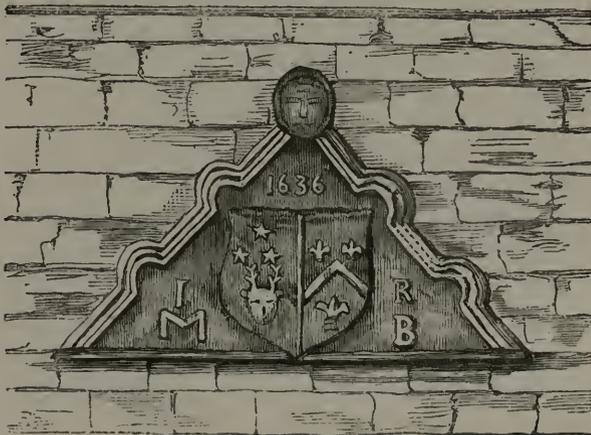
POPULATION OF THE BURGH IN 1635.—The burgh having recovered from the disastrous fire of 1624, a census appears to have been taken in 1635, when it was estimated that there were about 1850 souls in the town and suburbs. (*MS. by “J. S.”*)

FEVER.—A “malignant fever” raged for some months in the town and different parts of the parish, “whilk carryet of not a few.” (*MS. Advoc. Lib. 1635.*)

ASPECT OF THE STREETS IN 1635.—“Wooden fronts above the first stone storey, many of them projecting; outside stairs, extending to near the middle of the street; no pavements, and only part of the ‘Hie-gate’ causeway’d.” (*MS.*)

1636.—THE PARISH OF ROSYTH was united to the parish of Inverkeithing early this year. (*Inverkeithing Par. Rec.*)

SCULPTURED STONE, 1636.—This stone is to be seen on the west wall of a house, “in the open” of the first close east of Randolph Street (Bardner’s Close, now called “Brown’s Close). A now nearly



worn-out tradition informs us, that there formerly stood on the same site the town-mansion of Lord Callender; that his mansion was destroyed by the great fire of 25th May, 1624; that the locality lay long heaped

up with debris, and that on the site being sold in 1634, the present house was built. It will be observed that the stone is triangular, the top angle terminating in a human face, under which is the date 1636, and below the date there is a plain shield, which is divided perpendicularly by a bar into equal halves; on the right-hand half there are three *fleur-de-lis*—two above, and one below a cheveron. On the left-hand side are three five-pointed stars, with a stag's head and horns below them. On each side of the lower part (the outside) of the Shield are initial letters—viz., "I. R. : M. B."—the whole being enclosed within a waved ornamental border, formed out of the two sides of the triangular stone. It is now not known to whom these initials and armorial bearings refer; but seeing he, the proprietor and builder of 1636, had a Shield of Arms, he must have been a man of position. By referring to the "heart-shaped stone" on page 264 (which is over the arch, at the north end of the same close) the initials "I. R." will be seen on it. Perhaps this stone of 1607 and that of 1637 may have been set up by the same person.

1637.—THE HERITABLE OFFICES *of the Lordship, &c., of Dunfermline conferred on the Earl of Dunfermline.*—Charles, the second Earl of Dunfermline, obtained a Charter under the Great Seal from King Charles I., for himself, and as Lord of the Lordship and Regality, conferring upon him the offices of "Bailiary and Justiciary of our Lordship and Regality, on both sides of the river and water of Forth *excepting* what belonged to the bailiary of Musselburgh." 24th April, 1633. (*Chal. Hist. Dunf.* vol. i. p. 257.)

ASSISTANT MINISTERS OF DUNFERMLINE.—At this period, and for some short time afterwards, there were two assistant ministers in the Kirk of Dunfermline—viz., John Stanehouse and Samuel Row. (*Par. Rec.*)

1638.—THE NATIONAL COVENANT *Signed at Dunfermline.*—During the months of March and April, 1638, the National Covenant, as drawn up by Alexander Henderson and Johnstone of Warriston, was subscribed this year at Dunfermline by the nobility, gentlemen, burgesses, and community. Among the signatures are those of the Earl of Dunfermline; Sir Robert Halkett, of Pitferran; James Durie, of Craighluscar; Robert Ged (senior and junior), of Baldrige; Henry Wardlaw, of Pitreavie; William Wardlaw, of Balmule; also the then

two assistant ministers of Dunfermline, Johne Stanehouse, Mr. Samuel Row, &c.; and upwards of 200 other signatures.

We have had in our possession for several weeks (May, 1878) this National Covenant document, kindly lent to us by the Kirk Session of Queen Ann Street Congregation, in whose custody it has been since 1740. The document consists of a large sheet of parchment $37\frac{1}{4}$ inches by $34\frac{3}{4}$, on which is written, in beautiful caligraphy, 74 lines of preliminary and explanatory remarks. Five of these *preliminary* lines are as follow:—

“*The Confession of Faith Subscribed at Dunfermline First by the King's Majestie and his Household, in the zeire of GOD 1580, Thairefter by persons of all ranks In the zeire of GOD 1581 by ordinance of the Lords of Secret Counsall and Acts of generall Assemblies, Subscribed again be all Sortes of persons In the zeire of GOD 1590 by a new Ordinance of Counsall at the desire of the Generall Assemblie with ane general band for mentainence of the trew religion and the King's person, And now subscribed in the zeire of GOD 1638 By we Noblemen, Barronnes, Gentlemen, Burgesses, and Community under subscribed be and Togidder with our resolution and promise For the cause eftir specified, To the Mentainence of the trew Religion and the King's Majestie, According to the Confession foirsaid, and actes of parliament, the tenor quhairof follows.*”

The “*tenor*” consists of 69 closely-written lines, each $35\frac{1}{8}$ inches in length, and which, were they printed along with the signatures below them, would occupy about 40 pages quarto (same size as our pages). We must therefore refer the reader to the original document for further particulars regarding the tenor and the large number of signatures appended to it (about 250 in number).

This “*Confession of Faith*” was, it is said, first in the possession of the Earl of Dunfermline, or his factor, William Walker, Provost of the burgh. Afterwards it came into the possession of his descendant, William Walker, of Rhodes, Clerk of the Regality, who presented it to the Rev. Ralph Erskine shortly after he became junior minister of the parish, who is understood to have presented it to the Session of his newly-formed Secession Church, Queen Ann Street, about 1740. It is also said that it became the property—after the Rev. Ralph Erskine's death, in 1752—of his son, who gifted it to the Rev. Mr. Fisher, Glasgow, who bequeathed it a second time to the Queen Ann Street Congregation. (See *Chal. Hist. Dunf.* vol. i. p. 273.)

The document, now time-worn, is enclosed within an oak frame $47\frac{1}{4}$ inches by 44, and is surrounded by a “gilded flat strip border,” and glazed. This is an interesting document, and ought to be photographed for sale.

PRESBYTERY OF DUNFERMLINE, &c.—In the year 1638 the Synod of Fife was divided into four Presbyteries—viz., St. Andrews, Cupar, Kirkcaldy, and Dunfermline, which still continue. (*Chal. Hist. Dunf.* vol. i. p. 575.)

MR. SAMUEL ROW was this year appointed an assistant to Mr. Harry Makgill. (*Parish Records.*) Mr. Row was an Irishman, and assisted Mr. Makgill for some considerable length of time.

PROVOST OF DUNFERMLINE—James Reid. (*Burgh Records*, 1638.) The Provost was an elder, and was the representative of the Dunfermline Presbytery in “the famous General Assembly” held at Glasgow in 1638.

THE OFFICE OF READER of *Dunfermline Church* abolished. (*Burgh Records*, &c.) For the duties of the office of “Reader,” see *Chal. Hist. Dunf.* vol. i. pp. 541, 542, &c.)

REPAIRING OF ROSYTH CASTLE.—On the stone-bars of windows in the Castle are the following initials and date :—

T. * S.—M. * N. 1639.

TWENTY-FIVE DUNFERMLINE MEN *to be Selected for the Wars.*—“4th May, 1639.—The whilk day the proveist, baillies, and counsell, having receavit instructions from the Committee of Warre anent the levying of twentie fyve men furth of said burghe for going to the Southe in this presint expeditione, And for furnishing of thame during the space aftirspect, Have for fulfilling thair of appointit the said Twentie fyve men to be leavit and chosen out of the inhabitants of the said burghe for merching and going to the border at the Southe as for suplie to the armie prsntlie thairat in this prsnt expeditione upon twentie four hours’ advertisement. And ordains the saids twentie fyve men to be furnisheit and enterteined upon the town’s charges during the space Ten days after thair removall furth of the said burghe. And for choising and electing of the said Twentie fyve men, the counsell have electit Mr. Harie Mackgill, minister, James Reid, provost, Peter Law, baillie, Mr. Patrick Auchinleck, John bennet, Robert Steinson, wha are ordainit to report thair nomination and choising of the said twentie fyve men to the nixt counsall day.” (*Burgh Records.*)

1639.—MARGARET MOWTRAY ORDERED TO BE PLACED IN THE JUGGS AT THE TRON *for deprecating “ane horrible Judgement.”*—

"4th May, 1639: Thisday the proveist, baillies, and counsall convicts Margaret Mowtray in ane outlaw of aught pundis for calumniating of the armie that went to Bruntiland, and for deprecating ane horrible judgement to befall thaim. Or othirwayes to stand on the tronc, inclosit in Jogis fra this prsnt moment till aught hours at nicht." (*Burgh Records*, May, 1639.)

A LEVY OF FOUR HUNDRED POUNDS ON THE BURGH.—"The proveist, baillies, and counsall, considering how the comon guid of the s^d burghe is far within and will not extend to the Sommes of money alreadie disbursit be thame to the Souldiers alreadie sent furthe in this expeditione to the northe, and of the leavie that is going to the Southe, Have thairfore for suplie thair of appointit and ordainit ane taxt and stent of four hundredth pundis to be payit be ye inhabitants of ye said burghe, accordinglie as they sall be stentit to the Stent Masters appoyntit for that effect, and ordains the taxt roll yrof to be prsntlie drawn up." (*Burgh Records*, May, 1639.)

TOWN COUNCIL ACT *Relative to Unmannerly Councillors*.—"6 May, 1639, the Provost Presiding: The whilk day, for the represing of the unmannerlie and indecent formes used be sum of the counselloris of this burghe, wha, aftir they are set and inclosed in the counsell hous to use and exerces thair office anent the deciding and concluding of all matters belonging to their place and functions, with thair garrulitie and much loquacitie, trouble and molest the said counsell unrequirit, that it seemeth rayther ane barbaric court then ane counsell, not befeting men of such ane grave office, It is Statute and Ordainit, whatsoever counsellor of the said burghe sall speak, reason, or give his voice and voit in Counsell frae this tyme forth coming sall pay at that same time xiis. for ilk failzure, toties quoties." (*Burgh Records*, May, 1639.)

PROVOST OF DUNFERMLINE.—James Reid, re-elected Provost. (*Burgh Records*.)

1640.—HANGMAN AND WITCH-BURNER.—The person who held this "official situation" in Dunfermline at this period, and for long after it, was the "notorious Pat Mayne." Many worthy persons were "manipulated" by him.

HELEN AND MARGARET WILLIAMSON.—"*Blasphemous Speech*: 29th Sept.: This day helen williamson and marg^{tt} had being before warnit, and not comperrand, this day were ordainit to be warnit

again publickly out of the pulpitt for yr blasphemous speches an cursing of ye toune after a most scandalous manner, wishing ye same to be brunt ouer again. And ordains ye act against such blasphemers and cursers to be extended upon them, and to be publishit out of pulpett the next Sabba^t for a warning to all others, qlk wes done." (*Dunf. Kirk Session Records.*)

APPRENTICE WEAVER.—The following minute has been extracted from the "Dunfermline Weavers' Minute Book" of this date, to show the conditions on which early apprentices to the trade were received: "In the yeare of God 1640 It is agreed betwixt George Davidstone and Robert Collear that the s^d Robert shall serve the s^d George as an apprentice for the space of three years, and a year for meate and fille." (See also *Annals*, dates 1596, 1725, and 1732.)

KIRK SESSION RECORDS OF DUNFERMLINE.—These *Records* consist of 11 folio volumes (1842). The first regular entry is dated 30th June, 1640. About 12 years ago the writer copied a great many of the more curious of the entries in vol. i. 1640, and shortly afterwards published them in 12mo (see *Annals*, date 1865), from which small volume several entries will be transferred to the *Annals of Dunf.*

PROVOST OF DUNFERMLINE.—Peter Law, late oldest bailie, elected Provost. (*Burgh Records.*)

THE Provincial Synod of Fife assembled in the Abbey Church of Dunfermline 6th October, 1640. (*Hist. Scot., &c.*)

LAURENCE WILSON'S HOUSE BURNT, *with all his Plenishing—Collection made for him.*—"James legat and thomas elder collected at the Kirk doore 9lbs.; James readdie and jon bennet at the Kirk style 21lbs.; total, 30lbs., qlk was deliveret to ye said jon wilson for his present releefe." (*Dunf. Kirk Ses. Records.*)

AGAINST YULE FEASTING AND RIOTING.—"Dec. 15th: This day the Act of the Presbyterie ordaining all persons to leave of zair feasting, playing, ryotous and *wild living* on yulle day, wes red be the minister." (*Dunf. Kirk Ses. Rec.*)

1641.—THE EARL OF DUNFERMLINE—*Act Ratifying his Offices of the Lordship, &c., of Dunfermline.*—In the year 1639 the Earl had the offices of Lord of the Lordship of Dunfermline and Regality thereof conferred upon him by Charles I. These offices were ratified by the Scottish Parliament in 1641.

REPAIRING CARNOCK KIRK, &c.—It would appear from a MS. in the writer's possession that "the little Kirk of Carnick being out of repaire, was helpit, and a newe ruife laid on it at the expens of Sir George Bruce." (Vide also *Chal. Hist. Dunf.* vol. i. p. 289, and *An. Dunf.* date 1602.)

PROVOST OF DUNFERMLINE—Alexander Clerk, "Laird of Pittencrieff." (*Burgh and Ses. Records.*)

WATERING WEBS IN THE KIRKYARD.—On March 9th, it was ordained that "nane water y^r webbs in y^e kirkzaird," and that "if any webbs be found y^rin, y^e belman must castt hame out." (*Dunf. Kirk Ses. Record.*)

THE KIRK BELL.—"March 2d: This day ordains a meeting of the haill elders to be upon the next Sabbath ffor advysing the best way how the Kirk bell may be orderit and rung with^ot coupling, and how that the stock yron they hing by may be helpit and redrest, they being now verie weak, fearing the fall of both ym and the bells, and how the man yt shall undertak ye s^a wark may be payit." (*Dunf. Kirk Ses. Rec.*)

NEW FURME OR SEAT to be Erected next the Bride and Bridegroom's Seat in the Kirk.—"5 Sept.: This day alex. Drysdale, merchand, desyrit a seat in the Kirk for his docht^r to heir god's word, and yrfore is licentiate be ye session to cause mak a new furme to be set next before ye pulpett (qr the brides and bridegrooms yt day yt they are marriet used to sit) to be possest be the s^a alex. and his docht^r in all tyme coming." (*Dunf. Kirk Ses. Rec.*)

THE Earl of Dunfermline was made a Privy Councillor by King Charles I., with consent of the Estates.

JOHN SMART, *Flesher, Fined for Selling Beef on the Fast Day, and for having a Roast at his fire last Fast Day.*—"Dec. 21st: This day Jon Smart, flesher, being convict for selling a carkois of beefe, and having a rost at hes fire ye last fasting day, is ordainit to pay 8 merks, qhlk he payit." (*Dunf. Kirk Ses. Rec.*)

1642.—JAMES ESPLIN was chaplain of St. Leonard's Chapel and Hospital at this period. The Chapel was about half a mile south of the lower end of Dunfermline.

GUILDRY AND THE CRAFTSMEN OF DUNFERMLINE.—In the year

1642 the Guildry entered into a contract with the craftsmen of Dunfermline relating to their trades, &c. (*Guildry Register*, 1642.)

A SECOND MINISTER FOR DUNFERMLINE.—Much discussion amongst the parishioners regarding the desirability of having a second or junior minister for Dunfermline. (See *An. Dunf.* for 1645.)

MR. HARIE MAKGILL, 20 years minister of Dunfermline, died in December, 1642. In the *Dunfermline Kirk Session Records* there is a note regarding his funeral—viz., “The Session is warned to be at Mr. harie makgill’s, thair late minister’s buriall the morne, being monday, at 10 o’Clock.” No ordained minister in Dunfermline Church until the year 1645, the service being conducted by “assistant preichars.”

1643.—THE *Provincial Synod of Fife* assembled in the Kirk of Dunfermline on 4th April.

MEETING OF HERITORS AND PARISHIONERS OF DUNFERMLINE, by desire of the Synod, anent the Supplying of the Parish with a Second Minister, regarding which the *Kirk Session Records* have the following:—

“At Dunfermline, 5th Aprile, 1643.

“Anent the providing of Dunfermline wt another minister, upon the advertisement given be the moderator of the provincially assemble of fyff, sundrie considerable heritors, parishiners, both in bru^t an land came at the tyme appoynted, and eftir conference wt some of the sd assemble appoynted fr yt sessn, it was found that of all that appeared none were unwilling to bear burdens fr the mentenance of the sd minister except one. As fr those who did not appeir, few were found considerable, except one gentleman who excused himself by reason of his weakness, unto whom the assemble thot fit to send some of zair number, who, eftir conference wit him, returned, And in the face of the assemble reported that he also was satisfied, and hade faithfullie promised to contribute wt ye rest of the heritors in bearing burdens proportionally fr the mentenance of the sd minister. The assemble considering the great necessitie of planting the said congregation wt two ministers, and finding so great a consent of heritors, hoping also yt the ryt noble and potent Lord Charles erle of Dunfermline, the prime heritor wtin the paroch, shall liberallie concur to advance so gude a wark, doe heartily approve so pious a designe, thank God for the same, and earnestlie exort the heritors and parochiners both of bru^t an land to proceed thairin, Declairing hereby that the patronage, nominatn, and presentatn of the sd minister, now and heireftir, shall belong to the parochiners and heritors, founders of the for sd provision. Extract furthe of the registr of the said assemble and subt be Mr. Jon moreis, clerk thairto. *Sic* subtr J. MOREIS, Clerk.” (See *An. Dunf.* date 1645.)

SIX WITCHES BURNT AT THE WITCH-LOAN, and *Two others Die in Prison*.—This was a great *witch-catching* and *witch-burning* year in Dunfermline. A staff of officials called, “witch-watchers” and “witch-catchers,” had been appointed early in 1643 to seize and put in *ward* (prison) all reputed witches, in order that they might be tried for their “horrid and abominable crime of witchcraft.” Accordingly, “a great many old shrivelled-up women, with woe-begone countenances, were warded, and if any of them used the long staff in walking, so much the better for the *catchers*.”

In Dunfermline *Register of Deaths*, notice is taken of the poor, innocent unfortunates. During the month of May, July, and August, it seems no less than six poor women were burnt for being reputed witches! Their names were *Grissel Morris, Margaret Brand, Katherine Elder, Agnes Kirk, Margaret Donaldson, and Isobel Millar*.

These victims, having been tried and condemned to be burnt, were accordingly carted east to the *loan* (witch-loan), and being placed in the middle of a pile of wood, with feet and legs tied, the pile was set on fire, their bodies were soon consumed, and, it is to be hoped, that their better part received that mercy which had been denied to them on earth.

In “the *loan*” many criminals in the olden time suffered. At the foot of “the *loan*,” near where the railway bridge crosses the road, there was the institution of “*the witches’ dub*.” Sometimes an old frail woman was thrown into it. If she sank, and was drowned, then it was supposed that “judgment had found her out;” if she *swam* on the surface, which by the bulk of her clothing she might sometimes do, then it was judged that there was something “no cannie about her,” and on some pretence the victim got to the flames at last. Determined not to lose their victim, they appear to have acted on the principle of “*Heads, I win; tails, you lose!*” Ascending the *loan* (the witch-loan), and about 100 yards from “the witch-dub,” and on the east side of the *loan* road, there was a small knowe on which the witches suffered, and still further up the *loan* stood “the gallows” where execution was done.”

The names of the victims who died “in ward” were *Jonett Fentoun* and *Isobell Marr*. In the same *Register of Deaths* their fate is thus recorded:—“*The 20th day, June 1643, Jonett Fentoun the witch, died miserably in ward [in prison], and wes bro’ to the witch knowe, being trailed and carted yrto and castin into a hole y’ withot a kist*” (a coffin). Being brought out of prison, “the superstitious bigots” were probably

allowed to trail her along the streets to the hole at the witch knowe. Finding that a cart at hand would be more convenient for their work, she was thrown into it, and carted to "the hole." Again :—"The 17th day of Augt. 1643, Isobell Marr, being delaittit [accused] be the rest of her ny^t bo^r [neighbour] witches for a witche, and being detained yrfre in the laiche thieves' hole, shoe hangit hersel and was cairyed to the witche knowe and yerdit." Let those who sound the praises of "the good old times" take such doings as these into their "earnest consideration." *Witches*, it seems, made their first *débüt* in Dunfermline in 1627.

THE SOLEMN LEAGUE AND COVENANT.—The Solemn League and Covenant is thus noticed in the *Kirk-Session Records* of Dunfermline, viz. :—"Oct. 29. That day the Solemne League and Covenant f^r reformation and defence of religion, the honour and happines of the King, and the peace and safety of the thrie kingdoms of Scotland, England, and Ireland, was red intimat this sabbath be m^r. Rob^t Kay to the haill congregation, that nane ple^{ad} ignorance thairoff, bot that they may be prepared to swears to it and subscribe the same next Lord's day."

The League and Covenant was sworn to, and subscribed at Dunfermline on November 5th, 6th, 7th 8th, and 12th, 1643. It has most of the signatures of those who signed the Covenant of 1638. It is printed, and contained in a quarto-bound book, having on the outside of the first board, "*For the Kirk of Dunfermling.*" An entry in these records notes, that on "3d March, 1644, there was paid for binding the Covenant, and a new cover y^r to 46d."

The Covenant of 1638 and 1643 are in the possession of the Session of Queen Anne Street Congregation, Dunfermline. The copies of the Covenant have come through a number of hands (which see *Chal. Hist. Dunf.* vol i. pp. 273, 278.)

Hetherington, in his *Church History*, notes that the Covenant of this date is "*the noblest in its essential nature and principles of all that are recorded among the national transactions of the world.*" (Vide *Hetherington's Ch. Hist.* p. 333.)

SMITH'S SEAT IN THE AULD KIRK.—"Nov. 12th, 1643. it was licentat and grantit to the Smythes to tak doun the stane wall at the side and entrie of y^r seate in the eist end of the kirk on the north side y^r of, and instead of that little stane wall, to mak ane side entrie of tember to y^r seate." (*Dunfermline Kirk Session Records.*)

PROVOST OF DUNFERMLINE.—James Reid was elected Provost. (*Burgh Rec.*)

EVENING SERVICE IN THE KIRK, AND CANDLES.—From the following extract from the *Kirk Session Records*, it is evident that those who attended the evening service during winter had to provide themselves with candles:—"29th October, 1643.—This day, intimation was made to the people of the evening prayers to begin this week following, and yrfore they were desyret to convey frequently yrto, and to have *yr candle* in reddines." (*Kirk Ses. Records.*)

BOOKS OF THE COVENANT.—"28 Novr. 1643, that day it was declairit, that James Murray, writ^r in Edin^r had gotten 37*d.* for his fie, and the bookes of the Covenant, and of the last General Asembly." (*Kirk Session Records.*)

1644.—PUBLICATION OF FERGUSON'S SCOTTISH PROVERBS.—In the year 1597-98, Mr. David Ferguson, minister of Dunfermline, compiled the *Scottish Proverbs*, in alphabetical order. They were, this year, published in quarto by Andro Hart, printer, Edinburgh.

THE BOOKS OF THE COVENANT.—"3 March, 1644: That day, givin for binding of the Covenant, and a new cover yrto, 46*d.* (*Kirk Ses. Rec.*)

RE-PUBLICATION OF BLACKWOOD'S WORKS.—This year a corrected edition of the works of Adam Blackwood, an eminent native of Dunfermline, were published in French and Latin. (Vide *Annals*, dates 1539-1623.)

PROVOST OF DUNFERMLINE.—James Reid was elected Provost. (*Burgh Rec.*)

THE ABBOT'S SEAT IN DUNFERMLINE CHURCH.—The following extract from *Dunfermline Kirk Session Records* shows the position of the Abbot's or Commendator's seat in the Church. "21st April: The qlk day the elders of the Kirk Session of Dunfermline being convenit, comperit before them James Esplin, Servitor to the ryt and potent Lord, Charles Earl of Dunfermline, and declarit and shewed to the s^d elders that s^d noble erl hade grantit and given himself and Marg^{tt} Colden, his spouse, that heiche seat in the s^d Kirk which of old pertenant to the *Abbot of Dunfermline*, fixed on the *South-eistmost pillar* of the s^d Kirk, situate betwixt ye s^d pillar on the eist, the wryt's on the west, the laird of Cavill's on the south, and Mr. James Phin's

seat on the north, &c.; and the s^d James Esplin cravit of the said elders thair consent and approbation thairto, which was allowit and approvin be them; And they all with ane consent did ratifie the same, and ordaint yr act to be made and given yruon," &c.

THE SCHOLARS' SEAT OR LAFT is mentioned in the *Dunfermline Kirk Session Records*, viz.—"12 Nov.: That day it is statute compeirit Johne hamiltone and george scott, lister, and desyrit licence of the elders for seats in the Kirk to themselves, to be set and fixt at the south-westmost pillar at the west end of the Kirk, under the *Schollers' seat*, whilk was granted," &c. The Scholars' Laft was situate between the south-west and north-west pillars in the Kirk.

1645.—DUNFERMLINE CHURCH BECOMES COLLEGIATE.—Mr. Robert Kay admitted to the first charge, 15th January; Mr. William Oliphant admitted to the second charge, 15th January. (See *Annals Dunf.* date 1643.)

PARTIAL DISMEMBERMENT OF THE PARISH OF DUNFERMLINE.—The following places or properties, hitherto in the parish of Dunfermline, were, during the years 1643-45, disjoined from it, viz., Mortlands (or Morelands), Tinnygask, North and South Lethans, Beath, Blairbathie, Whythouse, Woodend, Thornton, Cocklaw, Kelty, Houses, Fouldford, Lassodie, Meiklebeath, Dalbeath, Hill of Beath, Urquhart, Logie, &c., and were annexed to adjoining parishes. (*Dunf. Par. Rec.*)

DUNFERMLINE MILITIAMEN.—By an "Act of the Estates," every County and Burgh had to furnish a certain number of militiamen. Dunfermline contributed 12 men, Culross 12, and Inverkeithing 10. (*Domestic An. Scot.* vol. ii. p. 163.)

THE *Provincial Synod of Fife* assembled in the Church of Dunfermline on 10th May.

GREAT PLAGUE IN TOWN AND PARISH.—During the greater part of the year 1645, "the plague raged with fearful violence and mortality in Dunfermline, as well as in many other places." "The mortality was great; many hundreds were cut down, and in outlying places those who died were buried in fields. Until the beginning of the present century many of these field burial-places were to be seen covered with throch-stanes. One of these sad memorials remains in a field adjacent to Pitbauchlic, about a mile and a half S.E. of Dunfermline." Tradition affirms that the whole family who then resided

at Pitbauchlie were attacked by the scourge and died on the same day. Regarding this calamitous period, the following extracts from the *Kirk Session Records* cannot fail to be interesting:—"19th October, 1645: At this tyme meetings were not frequent because of the plague of the pestilence w^{ch} then was in the parish, and increased in the same, so that many died." "25th Nov.: And because the number of the poor did increase in this tyme of the plague, many tradismen put to penurie for want of comering and handling of geir and money, qlk was then dangerous to use, and little alms collectit; thairfore it was thot fitt that meill should be given to the poore for thair present help, and that the presint collections and moneys w^{ch} were in the boxe should pay for the sayd meill till after that the Lord of His mercie withdraw his judgement of the plague, when uther courses may be taine for supplying of the poore, and for restoring of the moneys again to the boxe."

In this extract it will be observed that it is stated that "*the handling of geir and money was dangerous.*" Regarding this there is a tradition that all moneys were put into a vessel filled with water, and "*carefully rinsed*" before being touched, and that at the ports of the town "*plague stones,*" filled with water, were set up for washing money. Two of these stones are still pointed out, built in an old wall in a close on the north side of the High Street ("up the Tron Close"). These "*plague-stanes,*" or *dishes,* are of stone of a greyish tint, 17 inches in diameter, and 2½ inches in depth, and are rare memorials of Dunfermline in the olden time. Besides washing the "*coin of the realm,*" body-clothes, &c., were fumigated; for it is on record that "*clothes and bed-clothes*" were "*smockit*" in a closed apartment in the town, by means of "*peat reeke,*" &c. Such methods for the protection of the living were adopted in most places where this plague raged.

Regarding meal, the same *Record* states that £240 Scots (£20 sterling) were paid for forty bolls of meal to "the ordinary and extraordinary poor of the town." Again, on "*4th December, 1645:*" That day it was tho^t fitt that a voluntar contribution should be collectit throw the parochie, both in br^t and land, be the ministers and elders, once monethlie for the poore in this parochie, espically in this thair great indigencie and necessitie, during this tyme of the plague; which contribution was collectit for this moneth of December, first in the burgh be both the ministers and elders in their awin quarters accompanying them thair, set down in a roll con-

teining the particular of what was received, and fra whome, extending in the haill to 54*lib.* 9*s.* Scots (or £4 10*s.* sterling). And next a voluntar contribution was also collectit in the landwart be one of the ministers in the north side thair of, and ane elder with him; and be the uther minister, and ane elder with him, on the south side, set down also in a particular roll," &c. "Same day, James Simsons (one of the elders) delyuerit xij*lib.* 14*sh.* Scots (or £1 1*s.* sterling) collectit be him at the Kirk dore some sabbaths in November, which, with the rest of the collections and contributions, was not only distribut to the ordinar poore in this parochie at this tyme, but also to many extraordinair poore thairin, and for interteyning of these prsones in the moore who were under infection of the plague, being poore, and myt not mtteny nor furnish themselfes, and for paying of dead Kistes and burials and vyr necessars."

This last entry corroborates a tradition that during this plague ratton, or rough timber houses were erected on the town muir, wherein were lodged those whose "cases seemed desperate."

Dunfermline was visited by "*raging plagues*" in 1439, 1498, 1514, 1529, and 1645. There have been no "*het sicknes's*" nor *plagues* in Dunfermline since 1645.

MARGARET DONALD, THE WITCH.—Given to one "James broun, in the ferrie [North Queensferry], 30*s.* and to *four watchers of the witche* marg^t Donald, for five days and five nights, twa of thame ey being on the watch at thair severall turns to ilk of thaim for ilk day and ilk ny^t vi^s; total vi *lbs.*" (*Dunf. Kirk Ses. Rec.*) This is a fine specimen of the witch-watching age of 1640-46.

PROVOST OF DUNFERMLINE.—James Reid re-elected Provost. (*Burgh Rec.*)

1646.—DUNFERMLINE CHURCH DISCIPLINE IN 1646.—"*1st March, 1646*: This day it was sufficientlie provin before the Session that Jonet Wely, spouse to Rob^t Wallis, baxter, had slandered grissell walwood, spouse to Joⁿ alisone, wright, calling hir *white bird*, and heirby also slandering the dead, qhrby the s^d Jonet was ordainet to pay 4*lib.*, qlk she did, and to mak hir public repentance before the pulpet on a sabbath aftir sermon beforenoon, qlk she did the 15th 15th march instant." (*Dunf. Kirk Ses. Rec.*)

BALDRIDGE COAL PITTS.—The "Bawdrig Coal Pitts" are men-

tioned in an old deed of this date, coal being "thair wrocht for hame use an for exportin."

PROVOST OF DUNFERMLINE.—Peter Law elected Provost. (*Burgh Records.*)

COLLECTION *made in the Church for an Unfortunate Warrior.*—An entry in *Dunfermline Kirk Session Records*, dated 31st August of this year, notifies that "This day the Session ordainit a publick collection to be made next Sabbth for ane alexander Kirk, in the gellett, *who had his legg dung fra him at the warrs in the north.* 51*lb.* 18*p.* wes collectit f^r him."

A TAILOR CARRYING ON HIS TRADE IN THE ABBEY.—In the *Records* of Dunfermline Kirk Session of 1646, mention is made of "Robt Adam, tailor in the Abbay." His "place of trade" would likely be in one of the constabulary houses there, close to the west side of the steeple, or in an apartment of "the pends."

DEARTH.—According to tradition and some MSS., "there was ane dearthe in Dunfermline in the year after the grait plague of 1646."

1647.—THE SUM OF £205 SCOTS *to be paid for the Fare of 1000 Horse and Riders and 1100 Foot Soldiers Crossing at North Queensferry.*—Regarding this charge, the *Kirk Records of Dunfermline* has an entry, viz. :—"5th January, 1647 : This day the Kirk Session gave their consent to pay to Jean Moubray, in North Queensferry, the sum of 205*lb.* Scots (£17 1*s.* sterling) for the freight of a thousand horse, with their riders, and 1100 foot soldiers," &c.

CHURCH OF DUNFERMLINE *in need of Repairs, &c.*—"The Session, considering the ruynous caice of the Kirk, especially of the roofe and stock of the bells, liklie to fall doune, if not no speedie remeid be provyded for preventing the same. It is resolved to supplicate the Lords of the Exchequer for aid to repair it." (*Kirk Ses. Rec.* date April, 1647.)

SCHOOLS TO BE ESTABLISHED *in the Landward Part of the Parish.*—A minute in *Dunfermline Kirk Session Records* notes that on "This day [2d May, 1647] the Session, considering the great ignorance of children and the youthe of this parochie, especially of the poorest sort, for lack of education at schools, their parents not being able to sustain them thereat, whilk occasions grosse ignorance and great increase of sin following thereupon : therefore the Session has

tho^t fit that schools be set up in the several quarters of the landwart of this parochie, espicially in those parts that are remotest, and stand most in need thereof, and fittest for the same, and that men or women teachers be sought and provyded thereto, recommending the same to the care and diligence of the ministers, elders, and others who are able in these quarters to see the same done," &c.

PROVOST OF DUNFERMLINE—James Reid. (*Burgh Records.*)

A BLUE GOWN.—In the *Kirk Session Records*, of date 21st Sept. this year, there is an "*item, to ane old man with a blew gown, 6s.*" The "*blew gowns*" were "privileged alms-lifters." They were permitted by the magistrates to beg from house to house on certain days of the week, when they walked about in a *blue* sort of gown, on "the sleeve of which" was attached a large circular pewter badge indicating their license, and having on it in large raised letters round the circumference—

DUNFERMLINE ' PARISH ' NO ' 5 ' 1648.

(See *Annals*, dates 1792 and 1820.)

1648.—DUNFERMLINE BRANKS AND HOT IRON PUNISHMENTS.—As examples of the power exercised by the Kirk Session in 1648, the following may be interesting:—"5th March, 1648: It is ordainit that Margaret Nicholson, spouse of Alexr. Dempster, the fiddler, shall stand with the branks on her mouthe the next Friday, being the market day, two hours before noon, for her common scolding and drunkenness, and that for the publick example of others." On 22nd October, 1648, "It is enacted that as Janet Robertson still goes on with her lownerie and profanity, notwithstanding the act formerly made against her, that she shall be *carted and scourged through the town*, and markit with *ane hot iron*, and to be banished from the parochie, and refers the execution hereof to the magistrates." (*Chambers's "Book of Days"*—*Branks.*)

SNUFFING IN THE KIRK *in Time of Preaching and Prayer not to be Allowed.*—"March 26th: This day it is tho^t fitt that public admonishing be given out of pulpit to those yt *offers and takes Snising* in the Kirk in tyme of preaching and prayer." (*Dunf. Kirk Ses. Rec.*)

THE LYMEHOUSE.—The *Parish Records* of this date has the following minute: "item, to Katherine Kirk, upon the 5th July, for furneishing bread and drink to Marione hutton, the space she was in

the *Lymehouse*, at direction of the minister, Mr. Robert Kay, xlijs." The Lymehouse appears to have been some cellar below the Tolbooth for holding "the toon's lime," and, when empty, used for female delinquents.

WILLIAM CRICHTON, THE WARLOCK, BURNT.—The following minute is from the *Dunfermline Kirk Session Records*:—"6th August: This day W^m Crichtoun compeired, and being posed upon the decla^{tn} given in against him, he was remitted to the magistrates to be imprisoned, whth was done; and some few days yraftir being straitlie posed and dealt with be the *ministers* and *watchers*, he came to a confession of sundrie things, and yt he hade made a paction wt the Devill to be his servand 24 zeirs and more since. He was condemned to be burnt; and a few dayes yraftir he was burnt"—most likely burnt on the Witches' Knowe, Townmill Road (Witch Loan). Probably Crichton was one of the great originals who "*came out in 1627.*"

PROVOST OF DUNFERMLINE.—Peter Law elected Provost. (*B. Rec.*)

1649.—EXECUTION OF CHARLES I.—The unfortunate Charles was beheaded at Whitehall, London, on Jany. 30, 1649. There is no minute in any of the *Dunfermline Records* touching this lamentable occurrence. There can be no doubt, however, that when the news of his violent death came to Dunfermline—"his ain toun," as it was styled—the great body of the inhabitants would, with the nation at large, "express their sympathy for his untimely end, mourn his loss and esteem him a martyr;" while others who went in with Cromwell, would refer to his "unrighteous war, his insincerity, and his bigotary." His last word on the scaffold was, "*Remember,*" part of an unfinished, short ejaculation. The following is a copy of the Death-Warrant of King Charles I. :—

"At the High Court of Justice for the Tryinge and Trial off Charles Stewart, King of England, January xxix. Anno Dom. 1648.

"Whereas Charles Stewart, King of England, is, and Standeth convicted, attaynted, and condemned of High Treason, and other high crimes: And sentance upon Saturday last was pronounced against him, by this Court, to be put to death by the severinge of his head from his body: Of which sentance execution yet remayneth to be done: These are therefore to will and require you to see the said Sentance executed, in the open Streets before Whitehall, upon the morrow, being the thirtieth Day of this instante month off January, between the hours of ten in the morninge and five in the afternoone off the same day, with full effect. And for so doing this shall be your

sufficient warrant : All these are to require All Officers and Soulders, and other good People of this Nation of England, to be asistynge unto you in this Service.—Given under our Hands and Seales.

“To Collonell ffrancis Lyaik, Collonell huntlie, and Lieutenant-Collonell Phayre, and to every of them.”

(From *Lithograph Fac-simile*, by T. Tegg, London ; also, vide “*The Portfolio*,” vol. i. p. 386.) The original is in the Bodleian Library, Oxford. Then follow in seven perpendicular short rows the signatures of 59 of those constituting *The Court of Justice*, with their seals appended :—

JS. BRADSHAWE.	RC. DEANE.	THO. HORTON.
THO. GREY.	ROBERT TICHBORNE.	J. JONES.
O. CROMWELL.	J. P. EDMONTE.	JOHN REME.
EDW. WHALLEY.	DANIEL BLAGRAVE.	GILBT. MILLINGTON.
D. LINESSY.	OWEN ROWE.	G. FFLEETWOOD.
JOHN CLAY.	WILTON.	T. STEURED.
J. DAUERS.	AD. SCROPE.	ROBT. LILBURBURN.
JO. BOURCHIER.	JAMES TEMPLE.	WILL. GAY.
H. PRESTON.	J. CARLAND.	ANTH. FFAPLEY.
THO. MAULENEVE.	EDM. LUDLOW.	GRE. NORTON.
HAR. WALLER.	HENRY MARTIN.	THO. CHALLONER.
JOHN BLAKISTON.	DNL. POTTER.	THO. WOGAN.
J. HUTCHINSON.	WM. CONSTABLE.	JOHN DENN.
WILL. GOFF.	RICH. INGOLDSBY.	GREGORY CLEMENT.
T. HORUSSE.	WILL. COWLEY.	JO. DOWNES.
PE. TEMPLE.	J. BARKETEAD.	THO. WAYTE.
T. HARRISON.	ISAC EWER.	THO. SCOT.
J. HEWESON.	JOHN DIXWELL.	JO. CAREW.
HENRY SMYTH.	*VALENTINE WANTON.	MILES CORBET.
PET. PELHAM.	SYMON MAYNE.	

The Warrant is addressed for execution to Colonel Francis Hacker, commander of the troops at the Execution.

Immediately after his decollation a great many books, pamphlets, and leaflets, in prose and verse, were published for and against him. In one of these works, entitled “*Reliquiæ Antiquæ*,” there is an epitaph based on his initials of “C. R. the First,” or “C. R. I.,” of which the following is a copy :—

“—————Here doth lye C. R. I.
 Read those letters right, and ye shall find
 Who in this bloody-sheet lyes here inshrin'd
 The letter C his name doth signifie ;
 R doth express his royal dignitie ;
 And by the letter I is this great name
 From his sad son's distinguished ; the same
 Three letters, too, express his sufferings by
 Cromwell, Rebellion, Independency.

Then join them in a word, and it doth show
 What each true loyal subject ought to doe—
 CRY, cry—oh, cry aloud!—
 Let our crys outery his blood.”

(*Reliquæ Antiquæ*, p. 21.)

The opinions of writers regarding the actions and the sufferings of Charles are so numerous and so various, that, for full details, the reader is referred to such works, and *Histories of Scotland*. (See *Appendix T.* for inspection of his remains.)

As before noted, Charles I. was born in the Palace of Dunfermline, on 19th November, 1600; consequently, when he was beheaded, he was in his 49th year. It may be further noticed that, at this period, the English New-Year began on March 25th; in Scotland, on Jan. 1st. Hence the cause of the distinction 1648-1649. Charles suffered on January 30th, 1648, according to English reckoning, January being then the 11th month of their year; but, according to the Scottish, the present mode of reckoning, the event occurred on Jan. 30, 1649.

LORD BROOMHALL.—Sir George Clark, of Carnock, was elected to the dignity of a Lord of Session in 1649, under the title of *Lord Broomhall*, and was at the same time appointed one of the Commissioners for revising the law and the Acts of Parliament. (*Chal. Hist. Dunf.* vol. i. p. 291.)

LEGATES BRIG AND NETHERTON BRIG.—The *Kirk Session Records* notify that “this day, 6th Feb., Mr. James Phin gave in a compt of timber and uthy^r chairges furnished and sustenit be him in building of Legates-brig, and the brig at the nethy^rton end.” Would these bridges at this period be timber bridges?

THE PROVINCIAL SYNOD OF FIFE assembled in the Church of Dunfermline, April 1st, 1649.

WITCHCRAFT.—*Supplication of the Presbytery of Dunfermline for the Parliament*.—Notwithstanding the very severe measures hitherto taken by the ministers, magistrates, and ruling elders of Dunfermline, &c., the “sin of witchcraft” continued to flourish. The following is a copy of an endorsed “Supplication of the Presbytery of Dunfermline for the Parliament.” It speaks for itself:—

“Vnto the Rycht Honourabill the Estates of Parliament, presently convenit at Edinburgh, humblie supplicatis—

“We, the moderator, reuerant breithren, and rweling elders of the Presbyterie of Dunfermlane, and more particularlie the parishes Innerkeithin and Dalgatie: That, whereas it pleaseth the Lord for his owne glorie, and the good

of his charge, dailie more and more to discover among us *the works of darknes* and the *seurvantis of that prince who rewles in the childrene of disobedience*, whereof the most part are so depauperit, that they have nothing to intertaine themselves in prison, especially in these tymes of dearth, nor to enterteine men to attend in seiking [and paying] dailie commissions: Therefore wee humblie supplicat your L. that yee will be pleasit ather to command ane of the justice deputis to attend in the forsaid Presbyterie and parishes above written, ffor holding of justice courtis, and putting to the tryell of ane assye *such as are or shall be found gwilltie of the sinne of witchcraft*, as they shall be desyrit, or to graunt ane standing commissione of * * * gentlemen as your L. shall judge * * * the withine * * * parishes thereof * * * effect foresaid, especiallie * * * ane overtoure of the Generall Assemblie in anno j^m. v^o. fowrtie thrie (J^m. vi^o. fowrtie thrie) 1643: That standing commissionis shall be supplicat for in such exigencie, or at least it may please your L. that wee may have *commissionis gratis*, lest throu the want of mone this worke, which the Lord hes so *miraculuslie begunne*, and so wiselie heirtofore caried on, perish in or hand. And your Lo. gracwas answer wee humblie expect.

“Mr. GEO. COLDING, *Moderator*,
In name of the Brethrein.”

The original is in the General Register House, Edinburgh.

ST. MARGARET'S WELL.—This well, like other *saints'* wells in the district, continued to be decorated with flowers on their saints' days annually, when they were visited by hundreds of persons “with song-singing and superstitious awe,” until about 1649, when kirk-sessions interfered and put a stop to *the holywell annuals*, in virtue of the following order of the General Assembly, held at Edinburgh on 4th April, 1649, viz. :—“*The Assemblie, being informit that some went superstitiouslie to wellis* denominat from Saints, ordains Presbytries to *take notice thair of, and to censure these that are guiltie of that falt.*”

As previously mentioned, St. Margaret's Well is about a mile to the north-east of Dunfermline. On St. Margaret's Day (19th June), this well was decorated with flowers, and a procession of monks and “religious inhabitants” visited St. Margaret's Well “in joy, praise, and song.”

PROVOST OF DUNFERMLINE.—William Walker elected Provost. (*Burgh Rec.*)

PATRICK MAYNE, *the Hangman, &c.*, received orders from the Kirk Session to keep beggars from entering into the “kirkyaird, and that they be not sufferit to stand at the collectⁿ to hinder the alms fra y^m.” (*Kirk Session Records.*)

1650.—HERITABLE BAILIE—*Teinds, Feu Duties, &c.*—In the

beginning of the year 1650, Lord John Hay obtained by decree of apprising to the office of heritable bailie, and also to a lease of the teinds and feu-duties held by the Earl of Dunfermline. (*Chal. Hist. Dunf.* vol. i. p. 257.)

DISMEMBERMENT OF DUNFERMLINE PARISH.—Early in 1650, the lands of Pitdinner, Luscar, and Clune, hitherto in the parish of Dunfermline, were disjoined from it and annexed to the Parish of Carnock. (*Barb. Fife, Kin. and Clack.* p. 106.)

A WITCH'S PRAYER.—In the *Kirk Session Records* of Dunfermline, under date 7th May, 1650, is the following minute-entry of the prayer of Marion Cunnynghame, a reputed witch, viz.:—

“*7th May*: This day comperit marion Cunnynghame, who, the last day of April, 1650, gave in a complaint against Janet hutton for calling her *witche* and *banisht thief*, whitch complaint was not acceptit nor heard, because she did not consign her money for proving the same. Bot the s^d Jonet hutton appearand the s^d day and hearing the caus for w^{ch} she was cited, Denyit y^t she callit her a witche, bot affirmit y^t the s^d marion *said over a prayer* ilk ny^t quhen she went to hir bed whitch wes not lawf^l, for the whitch she wes angrie and reproved hir, they being dwelling in one hous; whitch prayer the s^d Jonet being desyrit to repeat it, affirmed y^t she had *bot a part yrof*, whitch she said over as follows, viz.:—‘*Out throw toothe and out throw tongue, out throw liver and out throw tongue, and out throw halie harn pan; I drank of this blood instead of wine; thou shalt have mutifire all thy dayes syne, the bitter and the baneshaw and manie euil yt no man knowes.*’ Upon the whitch the said marion being askit, denyit the same altogedder. Bot it was affirmed be the s^d Jonet, as also be Joⁿ Colyare, tailyeo^r, that some of her nytboors, who hes oftymes heard the s^d marion say ouer the same, can testifie y^rof as well as she. Therefore it was referit to the s^d Joⁿ. or anie uythers of the session to try the sam^e, and to get a copie y^roff fra them against this day, At whitch tyme the s^d marion was ordaint to be present also: This day, 7 of May, 1650, Dauid Lindsay of Cavill gave in a copie of y^e s^d marion Cunnynghame’s prayer, repeated and said ouer to him be herself, as follows:—‘*The day is fryday, I shall fast quhill I may; to hear the knell of christ his bell, the lord god on his chappell stood, and his 12 apostles good. In came Drightine dear lord of Almightyne; say man or Ladie sweet st. marie, qⁱ is yon fire, so light, so bright, so far furthe fra me; It is my dear sone Jesus, he is naild to the tre; he is naild weill, for he is naild throw wyngare, throw toothe and throw tongue, throw hail harn pan.*’ Upon the whitch the s^d marion being posed, confest and also repeated the said prayer before the Session; the qlk day the s^d Joⁿ Colyare gave in ane uthir copie, whitch agreeing word by word with that whitch was repeated by Jonet hutton, and whitch then the s^d marion denyit altogedder. Now, she being posed yrupon, she confes^t this following, viz.:—‘*Out throw toothe and out throw tongue, out throw liver and out throw tongue, and out throw the halie harn pan;*’ but denyit, be the death she must go to, thir words following:—‘*I drank of this blood instead of wyne; thou shalt have mutifire all thy days syne; the bitter and the baneshaw, and manie euil y^t na man knawes.*”

After other "*posings*" and "*takings*" before the Presbytery, she was, until further findings, *suspended from the communion of the Kirk*. It is lamentable to find such serious trifling in 1650.

PROVOST OF DUNFERMLINE.—James Reid elected Provost. (*Bur. Records.*)

NEW CHURCH TOKENS.—"28th May: This day it is ordaint that y^r be new tokens made with a new stamp, and having the present zeir of god, '1650,' on the one side, and 'D. F.' on the other side. June 25th: *Item*, peyit for ane stane and allevin pund weight of lead, to be tokens, at 3s. the pund (3d.); that is, 3*lib.* 12s. *Item*, allowit to Thomas Couper for making the *calmes* and castin the tokens, and bygane zeirs, and rent awand him to the poor." (*Dunf. Kirk Ses. Rec.*) The writer has two of these early tokens of the Kirk of Dunfermline, in his possession. They are of lead, about $\frac{5}{8}$ of an inch in diameter and 1-16th thick, with the large capital letters, "D. F. N." in *alto* on the surface.

"KAVIL LOCH."—The picturesque and considerable sized loch of Cavil, near Dunfermline, having been much diminished by draining and other causes, became almost invisible by the year 1650. (*MS. Note.*)

MANUSCRIPT SERMON.—There is still extant, and in good preservation, a beautifully-written sermon (55 pp. 4to), by Mr. Walter Dagleish of Dunfermline, about 1650. It is entitled, "None but Christ." He instances twenty-four common objections to Scriptural doctrines, and gives solutions of them. This sermon has been often referred to by divines, &c. It is now in the possession of our much esteemed friend David Laing, Esq., LL.D., Signet Library, Edinburgh.

THE DUNFERMLINE DECLARATION.—The document known as "The Dunfermline Declaration" is dated 16th August, 1650. King Charles II. being then at Dunfermline, subscribed to it with a feigned sincerity, confirmatory of his former oath to *adhere to both Covenants*. In "The Declaration" the King avowed that he renounced Popery and Prelacy, and that he "would have no enemies but the enemies of the Covenant, no friends but the friends of the Covenant;" that he "would always esteem them best servants and most loyal subjects who serve him and seek his greatness in a right line of subordination to God, giving unto God the things that are God's, and unto Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's." It is related

that when Mr. Patrick Gillespie put the pen into the King's hand to subscribe, he told him that "if he was not satisfied in his soul and conscience, beyond all hesitation of the righteousness of the subscription, he was so far from overdriving him to run upon that for which he had no light, that he obtested him—yea, charged him in his Master's name—not to subscribe the Declaration; no, not for three kingdoms." To which the King answered: "Mr. Gillespie, Mr. Gillespie, I am satisfied, I am satisfied, and therefore will subscribe it." The King's after history shows how he fell from the faith, and also how he lived. (*Crookshanks' Hist. Church Scot.*, Edin. edit., 1751, vol. i. pp. 38-40.)

1651.—GREAT DEARTH in *Dunfermline*.—It is mentioned in the *Kirk Session Records* that there was a great dearth in Dunfermline in February this year.

GUILDRY RECORDS.—In the *Guildry Register* of this date a list of the Guild Brethren is given, along with uninteresting memoranda.

ESTATE OF PITTENCRIEFF.—A disposition to the Pittencrieff estate, dated 12th May, 1651, was given to Sir Alexander Clerk by Charles, Earl of Dunfermline. (*Chal. Hist. Dunf.* vol. i. p. 527.)

REGISTER OF ST. LEONARD'S HOSPITAL, &c.—In the Register of this hospital, of date 1651, there is to be found the singular entry, which mentions that the Hospital, &c., of St. Leonard's, Dunfermline, was founded in the time of Malcolm Canmore—traditionally, it is presumed.

MYSE BONAR CURSES DUNFERMLINE, and *Wishes it was Reburned*.—"3d June, 1651.—This day Myse bonar, spous to W^m. bowie webster, being found guiltie by the probation of witnessis, of cursed and slanderous speetches in saying, 'God or fire, and ridd lows, come upon the haill toun as it did before, and God or Cromwell come and tak all the toun upon his bak, if she wer out of it': Therefore, according to the act of session, made the 7 of May, 1626, against those y^t caste up the burning of the toun, in a cursed and blasphemous way, she is ordaint to pay 3 lb money, and to stand at the Croce, or tron, on ane publick mercat day, wth ane paper on her head, signifying hir cursing and blasphemies, betwixt 11 and 12 before noon, and y^aftir ask gods forgiviness on hir knees: And on the Sabbath immediately following, shall also aftir sermon, before noon, stand in the face of the congregation before the pulpett confess hir cursing and blasphemies,

and ask gods forgiveness and declare her repentance y^tfore and promise neuer to doe the like againe." (*Dunf. Kirk Ses. Rec.*)

THE OLD CHAPEL OF ST. JAMES'S, NORTH QUEENSFERRY, is understood, traditionally, to have been demolished by Cromwell's "sogers" at this period. (See also *Annals Dunf.* dates 1323, 1479.

BATTLE OF PITREAVIE.—*Part of Cromwell's Army in Dunfermline, &c.*—There are several accounts in print regarding the engagement at Pitreavie, the following notanda are extracted from the most interesting on record:—"On Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, the 17th, 18th, and 19th July, 1651, General Cromwell and his army crossed the Firth of Forth, landing at Inverkeithing. On Sunday, July 20th, the engagement began with skirmishes at Inverkeithing. Cromwell's army pressed on northward, and at last a general battle took place between the English and the Scotch armies on the level ground south of where Pitreavie House stands. From this circumstance the small battle is generally known as 'The Battle of Petreavie.' It has also been called 'The Battle of Inverkeithing,' that burgh being within a short distance of the battlefield."

For several years previous to the affair at Pitreavie, the Civil War had been raging in England between Charles and his subjects. The army of the King (the Royal army) was conducted by Charles in person, and his Generals; and the army raised by Cromwell to oppose him, "the Parliamentary army," was led to battle by General Cromwell himself and able Generals. Success attended Cromwell; discomfiture, Charles. (For full particulars of all "the shifting of positions, skirmishes, battles," &c., of this disastrous period, the reader is referred to works on the subject, as also to the *Histories of England and Scotland.*)

Latterly, the Civil War had been transferred to Scotland, and the "shiftings of position" brought the hostile armies face to face, near Stirling. Cromwell wanted to push on to Perth *via* Stirling Bridge, but here meeting with the Royal forces in such a strong position, he declined to risk a general engagement to disperse them. For about a month the two armies confronted each other. Cromwell getting tired of his long inaction, despatched Colonel Overton, his able General, into Fife to turn the left flank of Charles's army. Accordingly, Overton, and a large detachment of forces, went to Queensferry, and crossed from thence to Crook-Ness, near Inverkeithing. The crossing was much impeded for want of boats, and three days were taken up

with the transference of the detachment to the shores of Fife. During the time that the landing was going on, a company of 100 men, citizens of Perth, at the request of Charles, marched from Perth to oppose the landing of Cromwell's troopers. On their way they "met in with a detachment from the army at Dunfermline of 3000 men (of these about 1000 were Dunfermline men), and were attacked at Pitreavie, near Inverkeithing, and defeated by a superior number of Cromwell's army, 1600 being killed of Charles's army, and 1200 taken prisoners." It is understood that the relative strength of the opposing forces were—Cromwell's detachment, about 6000 men; the detachment sent into the field by Charles, about 4000 men. Thus there would be about 10,000 warriors engaged in the plain before Pitreavie.

It would appear that the carnage was great; the fight of Sunday, 20th July, 1651, was remembered very vividly for several generations. "A rill, traversing the valley, called the Pinkerton-burn," tradition says, "*ran with blood for several days*, and the appearance of the little mounds, or heaps of the slain, resembled a *hairst field of stooks of corpses*." The names of the commanders of the Royal army on this day were Generals Brown and Holborn; the latter is charged with "the blot of treachery and hypocrisy." General Brown was taken prisoner, and sent to Edinburgh Castle shortly afterwards. He did not long survive the battle; he died of a broken heart. The army of Cromwell was led by Overton and Lambert.

In some old works and manuscripts, it is recorded, that, before sounding the attack, the brave Sir John Brown ordered his men to kneel and pray for success to their arms; immediately after which the battle commenced, and continued for about six hours, when the Scots retreated to Pitreavie, but only to renew the conflict, which now raged with terrific violence for another two hours, when the Scots, after a most gallant resistance, were subdued. Mr. Coventry says—"When the battle was lost, the Highlanders fled to the Castle of Pitreavie for an asylum, invoking the Virgin Mary for protection, and aid, and in their native dialect, cried aloud, '*Oigh, oigh!*' They put their backs to the wall of the Castle (or house), and continued to protect themselves with their drawn swords, when *those within* threw down stones from the roof and bartizan upon the poor fellows and killed them." It was often remarked, after this "inhuman treatment," that, from that day, the Wardlaws of Pitreavie "fell awa' like snaw off a dyke." (*Mem. Perth*, pp. 169, 170.)

This battle, on all hands, is admitted to have been a most affecting

spectacle, and to have presented a sad sight after the action. "People came from Dunfermline, Inverkeithing, &c., in search of their nearest and dearest relatives and friends, who, when they found their dead, were overwhelmed with grief, and gave themselves up to wild despair; and when their friends were found in life, and likely to live, they became frantic with joy. What a field!—the dead and dying; the tempests of grief commingling with those of joy!" The words of Sir Walter Scott, in *Marmion*, (slightly altered) may be quoted—

" Tradition, Legend, Tune, and Song,
Shall many an age the wail prolong;
Still, from the sire the son shall hear
Of the stern strife, and carnage drear,
Of Inverkeithing's field,
Where shiver'd was fair Scotland's spear,
And broken was her shield."

(*Penny's Trad. Perth*, p. 335; *Morison's Mem. Perth*, pp. 169, 170; *Chal. Hist. Dunf.* vol. i. pp. 276-278, vol. ii. pp. 279-282; *Barbier's Gazetteer of Fife*, pp. 198-202.)

"The Field of Pitreavie" is about three miles south-east from Dunfermline, and one mile north-north-west of Inverkeithing. The Battle of Pitreavie "annihilated the cause of Charles II. in Scotland. He left Scotland shortly after the battle for England to recruit his forces. The Battle of Worcester (3rd September, 1651), gained over him by Cromwell, made Charles fly to the Continent, where he located himself until his Restoration in 1660." In February, 1851, some labourers, while digging a trench in "the battlefield," came upon a great many human bones, and a leathern bag filled with silver coins of Charles II. (*Chal. Hist. Dunf.* vol. ii. p. 282.) A great many musket-bullets of lead, and cannon-balls of iron have at intervals been found, in and near the battlefield. A cannon-ball $2\frac{3}{8}$ inches in diameter, and weighing 30 ounces, was found on April 25th, 1865, in a field in front of Pitreavie House, while a drain was being formed. Since then it has been, and still is, in the possession of the writer.

CROMWELL'S ARMY IN DUNFERMLINE.—Immediately after the battle, the victorious army, headed by Overton and Lambert, pursued the poor stragglers of the Scotch army to Dunfermline. On the way, the "rough cavillers" are understood to have wrecked St. Leonard's Chapel, and also the Chapel of St. Mary, in the Nethertown, &c. After their arrival in Dunfermline, they broke into the Church, stole the collection moneys, and took the *loan* of many things which

did not belong to them. The *Kirk Session Records of Dunfermline* have several minutes referring to their doings, viz.:—"17th July, 1651, being a thursday, cromwell's armie landit heir, who, on the sabbath yrefitir, being the 20 day of the s^d month, battell being beside pitreavie, killed an cutt manie of o^r men, robbed and plunderit all. Everie man that was able fledd for a tyme, so yt yr could be no meeting for Discipline this space. 12 Aug.: The boord an seatts of the session hous and the Kirk boxe being all broken, and the hail money in the said boxe being all plunderit and taken away be Cromwell's men, It is tho^t fitt yt the session hous be repaired and the boxe mendit; And thairfore Thomas Elder an Jon Duncan are desyrd to speak to Thomas horne, wry^t to doe the same, as also to mak a new brod to gather the offering. 19th Aug.: The Session hous being repaired and the boxe mendit, and no money to pay the wry^t his paymen^{to} is delayed till it be gotten." (*Dunf. Kirk Ses. Rec.*)

CROMWELL'S TROOPS *still in Dunfermline, 30th Sept., 1651.*—It is minuted in the *Kirk Session Records of Dunfermline* that there was no Session held on 30th Sept., 1651, "because of Cromwell's troops that were quarterd heir." This *billeting* would be most oppressive on the inhabitants, 30th September being the 71st day after the battle.

PROVOST OF DUNFERMLINE.—James Reid was re-elected Provost. (*Burgh Rec.*)

1652.—MIRK MONDAY.—In the *Parish Register of Births, Baptisms, and Marriages*, the 23rd day of March, 1652, is noted as being *Mirk Monday* (dark Monday). *Mirk Monday*, like *Black Saturday* in 1597-98, was occasioned by an eclipse of the sun.

A LARGE WHALE *Stranded in the Forth.*—In 1652, a whale, 80 feet in length (of the whale-bone kind), came in and stranded in the Forth, near to Lymekills. "It yielded a vast quantity of oyl, and about 500 weight of baleen" [blubber]. (*Sibbald's Hist. of Fife and Kin.* p. 293.) Crowds went to see it from the adjacent country.

PROVOST OF DUNFERMLINE.—James Reid was re-elected Provost. (*Burgh Records.*)

A DELINQUENT THREATENED WITH THE BRANKS, &c.—"18th Nov.: That day compeirit befor the session marg^t ro^tson, spous to W^m. Scotland, being summoned to this day for cursing and swearing, wha being dealt with and bro^t to the sense of hir sin and guiltiness,

was *sharplie admonised*, and she is hereby enactit, with her awn esent, yt if ever she shall be found guiltie of the like againe, *she shall stand at the tron wi' the branks in her mouth.*" (*Dunf. Kirk Ses. Rec.*)

1653.—A BRAWLING WIFE *Punished for Abusing her Husband.*—In the *Kirk Session Records* for the 29th March, 1653, there is the following *important minute*:—"29 March: This day comperit marg^t markman, for abusing david Waterstonn, her husband, w^t *most cursed, cruel, and malicious speeches*, and she being found guilty yrof, and the session knowing yt she oftymes has fallen in sutch wicked contentiones before against her s^d husband, refers hir to the magistrates to be *imprisoned in the laighest prison hous*, and y^aftir to be set on the tron on a mercat day, to the examp^lo of uthers, *with a paper on her browe, shewing her nortorious scandall*, and hir remaining in prison and standing on the trone to be such a space as the magistrates and session shall modifie." This is a fair sample of the blending of the spiritual and civil powers of that day.

PROVOST OF DUNFERMLINE.—James Reid was elected Provost. (*Burgh Rec.*)

ENGLISH TROOPS *expected in Dunfermline.*—In the *Kirk Session Records*, date 18th Oct. 1653, notice is taken in one of the minutes of "*sundrie english troupes both of ye horse and foote yt were coming into the town.*"

THE TOWN SCHOLARS *to repeat the Catechism twice in the Kirk on Sabbaths.*—"The 20 Dec. the session recommendit to Mr. Thomas Walker, Schoolma^{tr} to have his *Schollers* in reddiness to *repeat the Catechism everie sabbath* betwixt the second and third bell, before noon and after noone; the one to propose and the uthy^r to ans^r *yt the people may heare and learne*, it being usit in uthy^r Kirks, and this to *begin next Sabbath.*"

1654.—MR. ROBERT KAY, *Minister of the First Charge of Dunfermline*, was imprisoned in Inch Garvie by Cromwell's soldiers for praying for King Charles II. On the solicitation of commissioners sent by the Kirk Session of Dunfermline to the Commander-in-Chief Mr. Kay was released, and allowed to return to Dunfermline and resume his clerical duties. (*Chal. Hist. Dunf.* vol. i. p. 423.)

TOLBOOTH BELL.—The inscription round the upper part of the exterior surface of the Bell, shows that it was founded at Daventria, in

the Netherlands this year (1654). The inscription, which is in a kind of Dutch letter, and in *alto relief*, is as follows:—

HENRICK · TER · HORST · ME · FECIT · DAVENTRIÆ · 1654.

That is, "Henry Ter Horst made me at Daventria, 1654." The bell is a small one; it is 14 inches in diameter at the lip, and 13½ high, inclusive of the top "hanger." The bell itself is only 11 inches in height. It was "timmer-tuned," belonging to the "X Y Z" note. After having sounded its notes for Council meetings, public rejoicings, funerals, &c., for 211 years, it was, about the year 1865, removed and was replaced by another of no great worth, which in its turn was "unstocked" in 1876, on the removal of the late Town House.

PROVOST OF DUNFERMLINE.—James Reid re-elected Provost. (*Burgh Rec.*)

KIRK SESSION RECORDS—*Curious Entries*.—There are several curious entries in the Kirk Session Records for 1654 (*inter* April 20th, *et* the 24th), viz. :—"William M'Kay was accused before the Session 20 April for *casting* and *putting* the stone with the English Sold^{rs} in the Kirkyairde on the sabbath in tyme of sermon; Christian Thomson, in the Newraw, is *posed* for selling drink to the English on the sabbath in time of sermon; both are sharplie rebuked; bessie Kinsman, spous to James Cusine, appears before the Session, accused of carrying a *barell of aill to the English in the Abbay* on the Sabbath, who shewd yt she was compellit be ym yrby; she promised not to doe so againe; sharplie rebuked and admonished. *Item*, given to Katherin Walker, for furnishing of gray and uth^r necessars to Daft andro huton, 4*lbs.* 14s. *Item*, peyd to adam Ker, whose house was robbed, 40s."

THE BELL STOCKS.—*Fabric of the Kirk in need of Help*.—19th Dec. : "The sesion refers to W^m. Walker, Mr. George Walker, Thomas and David Mitchell, to meet the twa ministers in the afternoone, To think upon the best way to get money for reparatⁿ of the Stoks of the bells and fabrick of the Kirk. It is ordainit that the Kirkyaird fees and burial an Kirk fees be advanced to help to meet expenses." (*Dunf. Kirk Ses. Rec.*)

LEAGUE AND COVENANT.—A printed copy of the "League and Covenant" was found in John Auchinwall's papers, in 1654, and given to the Kirk Session, who gave it to William Walker, the late Provost, to be kept by him, as he had the National Covenant already. (*Inglis's MS. Journal.*)

1655.—DRUNKEN ENGLISH SOLDIERS, &c.—The detachment of English soldiers quartered on the town appear to have been “thirsty loons,” especially on Sabbath. In the *Dunfermline Kirk Session Records*, of date 8th May, 1655, Thomas Elder had reported to the Kirk Session, that “*the provest had spoken to the captaine in the Abbay, for restraining his soldiers from drinking in browsters hous’s on the Sabbath in tyme aftir sermons;*” and that the captain had “sent 5 or 6 of his s’jands throw the towne on the Sabbath for this effort.”

GREAT NEED OF REPAIRS IN DUNFERMLINE CHURCH.—The case of the Kirk repairs was brought before the Session on 24th July, 1655, when “it was referred to the Elders to have a care to desire in y^r quart^s, both in toun and landwart, to send hors f^r leading up of timber and sklaitts fra Lymekills f^r y^o use of the Kirk, and it is tho^t fitt y^t James Hendirson and Daid trumble glasin wryts be spoken for mending the cakes of lead upon the roof of the Kirk.” The same day it was intimated that *the Laird of Urquhart* sent to the Kirk Session, in which he refuses to contribute to the repairs of the Kirk, “untill urquhart be tottallie disjoyned fra Inverkeithing.”

PROVOST OF DUNFERMLINE.—Peter Walker elected Provost. (*Burgh Records*.)

ROSYTH CASTLE REPAIRED.—This Castle underwent “considerable repairs in 1655, and ane date to that effect may be seen on the building.” (*Old MS. Deed*; see also *Annals*, dates 1561, 1639.) In *Chal. Hist. Dunf.* vol. ii. p. 65.)

1656.—SUNDAY DESECRATION.—“*6th May, 1656.* This day it being declared to the Session be *the visitors* that they fund many on the Sabbath after sermons sitting at dors an walking on the streets, an in the yairds about the fields, at y^r worldlie discours’s, it is tho^t fitt y^t the act of the Synod be sought out and looked at concerning the restraining of such abuses y^rof.” A delay recommended. *May 25.*—The *act* publicly read from the pulpit. (*Dunf. Kirk Ses. Rec.*)

ENGLISH SOLDIERS.—“The Palace and the Queen’s House occupied by Cromwell’s men,” who are reported to be a vile, lawless, rough set. (*MSS.*, and *Dunf. Kirk Ses. Rec.*)

PROVOST OF DUNFERMLINE.—Peter Walker re-elected Provost. (*Burgh Records*.)

1657.—THE KIRK-BELLS *again in Ringing Order.*—These bells,

the hanging of which had caused trouble to the Session, were on May 3rd, in working order. "3d May (*Die Dom.*) Sunday.—This day the Kirk bells being new stocked an hung, were begun to be *couped*." (*Kirk Session Records.*)

THE SIN OF VAIGING ABOUT THE FIELDS ON SABBATH.—In the same *Records*, under date September 17th, William Boyd, being summoned, appeared before the Kirk Session, "and confesit his fault in vaiging about y^e fields on y^e Sabbath aftir sermons." He promised "*not to doe the like againe and wes admonished.*"

PROVOST OF DUNFERMLINE—William Walker elected Provost. (*Burgh Rec.*)

1658.—GOLFDRUM, AND JOHN WATSON.—This appears to be the first notice of Golfdrum on record:—"On the 20th April, this year (says the *Kirk Session Records*) "Joⁿ Watson in Gouffdrum appeared before the Session, and was found guiltie of ordinarie absence fra the kirk. He promised to keep better order, and was sharplie admonished."

MARGARET CAMPBELL SET ON THE TRON, *her Head Clipped, &c.*—The same *Record*, under date May 25, notifies that the report is made to the magistrates, and to the Session, that they had caused "*clipp marg^t campbells head, an set her on y^e trone with a paper on her breast, on the last mercat day, to the example of uthirs of her fornication.*"

PROVOST OF DUNFERMLINE—William Walker, re-elected Provost. (*Burgh Rec.*)

1659.—THE NEW WARK.—In the *Kirk Session Records*, of date May 11th, 1659. The *new wark* is mentioned in connection with the crime committed by one of Cromwell's troopers. Would this "new wark" be a domestic erection, a temporary fortification, or some repairs on the Kirk?

PROVOST OF DUNFERMLINE.—Peter Walker, elected Provost. (*Burgh Records.*)

DEATH OF THE COUNTESS OF DUNFERMLINE.—"Dame Margreta Haye, Countess of Dunfermling and Callander, obit 30 December, 1659. *Ætatis suæ 67.*" Such was the inscription found on the lid of her coffin in 1820, in the vault at Dalgety (Fife).

1660.—DUNFERMLINE KIRKYARD TO BE DRAINED, &c.—Tradition informs us that the Auld Kirkyard “was for the most part a swamp, and in rainy seasons it was in many places flooded with water.” This tradition is borne out by the following minute, extracted from the *Kirk Session Records*, under date 17th April, 1660:—

“17 April.—The session, considering yt the most parte of the Kirkyaird has been *uscless these many yeirs by-gane*, And the necessitie yr is *in drying of it*, yt it may be a sufficiente and comodious buriall place, And having taken the aduise of skilfull men, who think fit yt the Kirkyairde may be made dry if yr were *a gutter under the graves*, and ane open cast for convoying away under Mr. William Oliphant, minister his hous, to caus it to run into his gutter under his house: The Session, eftir long deliberation yron, resolved yt yr shall be *a voluntar contribution collectit throw this parish be the elders and deacons, fra all persons yrin, both maister and servant*, throw everie hous, in yr quartrs for peying off the wark in making the Kirkyaird dry.”

Another tradition notifies that all the north part of the North Churchyard was “swamp, marshy ground, caused by the burne coming out of the Kings loch, on the eist of the friars yaird” (between the top of St. Margaret’s Street and New Row); that this loch was fed by water from *the Dam*, and the overflow ran out at the west end of the Kirkyard (near the north entrance), and, flowing down a close under the houses there (top of St. Catherine’s Wynd), found its way to the *Ferm Burn* (Tower, or Back Burn); and that the loch was originally made for keeping a supply of fish for the use of the inmates of the Abbey at their weekly fasts and other festivals. The *site* of the *thorn tree* was anciently the site of the *Abbey Weeping Cross*. About the year 1560 (Reformation period) this Cross was “*cast down*,” and the “*Gospel Thorn* planted in its place.” (*MSS. Records.*)

DISTURBANCE AT THE LAIRD OF ROSYTH’S BURIAL.—In the year 1577 “a scene” took place in the churchyard of Dunfermline anent the burying of a young laird of Rosyth of that day; and here another disturbance takes place in 1660, on the occasion of the funeral of another laird. The following extracts from the *Kirk Session Records* gives an account of the unseemly occurrence, and of the early hour in the morning at which it took place:—

“24th April, 1660.—The Act and instrument following being produced this day, Mr. Rot. Kay and Mr. Wm. Oliphant, present ministers of the Kirk of Dunfermline, desirit yt it myt be insert in the Session book for yr exoneration, which was consented to be the Session, off the qlk act and instrument. The tenor followes:—

“*At Dunfermline, the 20th day of Aprile* Jajvi^o *and thrie-score yeirs (1660).*—The wch day, in presence of me, notar publick, and witnesses, eftirnait

compeirit ps'nlie at the Kirk-dore of Dunfermline betwixt 4 and 5 hours in the morning, Mr. Rot. Kay and Mr. Wm. Oliphant, ministers yr, who declairit they were certainlie informed yt the friends and Kinsmen of the Laird of Rossyth, deceist, were of intention to bring the corps of the sd laird w'hin the sd Kirk of Dunfermline, and yt the keys of the Kirk-dores were not in the officer's hands, but had bein taken fra him yt nyt; And yrfore did send and direct yr Kirk-officer to Rot. Walwood, baillie of the sd bru^t (who had taken the keys fra him, as they were informed), to desire and require him to give bak the keys of the sd Kirk-door, yt they might have ym in yr custodie, who accordingly went, and made report of his comission thus:—That the baillie said he had not the keys for the present, but had left ym w'h the toun-officer, that he might open the dore this morning to ring the 5 hor bell. Thairaftir, before 5 o'Clock came, Johne Laurie, officer, w'h the keys, fra whome the sd Mr. Rt. Kay and Mr. Wm. Oliphant demandit the sd keys, wch he altogedder refusit, yt yr w'h he was to open the dore to ring the 5 hor bell; And, in the meantyme, George Carmichell, servitor to the Laird of Buchannan, and Alexr. Crookshank, writer in Edinburgh, came to the Kirk-dore, at whom the sd ministers desyred to know yr erand yt tyme of day? Who ansred yt they intendit to keip ye Laird of Rossyth's old buriall-place. To the which it was replied by the ministers yt all burying w'hin the Kirk was dischargid be the General Assemblie in August, 1643, And yt yr hade nevir bein any in this Kirk since yt time, And desyrit ym to forbear frae breaking the Kirk-floore, and burying w'hin the Kirk, Which they wilfullie refused, And wth 5 or 6 men thrust ymselves in at the Kirk-dore. Qrvpon, and vpon the refusal of the said toun-officer to delyver the keys in manner fairsaid, And all and sundrie the premises, the saids Mr. Rot. Kay and Mr. Wm. Oliphant, ministers, askit act and instrument ane or mae, in the hands of me, notar-publict, under subcrywand; And protestet yt as they were frie, and had no accession to the sd irregular fact, so they myt be frie fra all the evils and consequents yt mt follow yrvpon.

“Thir things were done, day, yeir, and place foresaid, betwixt 4 and 5 hors in the morning, Before James Marshall, Patrick Anderson, Archibald M'Craich, burgess (es) of Dunfermline; George Belfrage, servitor to the sd Mr. Wm. and Arthere Kay, son lauⁿ to the sd Mr. Rot., witness (es) to the premisses called and requyred, *sic subscribitur*, I, henry elder, notar-publict, Doe testifie and declair the haill premisses before set down to be trewlie done as is above exprest, be this my subscription usuall—H. ELDER. Quhilk act and instrument being red, Peter Walker, Provost, declairs yt they meddled w'h no keys bot yt which properlie belonged to the toun, and declayrit this to be marked.”

How the matter ended is not known. From this document, however, we learn that the *Matin Bell* was rung at five in the morning, and that Messrs. Kay and Oliphant were commendably active men, to be at the Kirk-door between four and five on an April morning—before sunrise.

PROVOST OF DUNFERMLINE—Peter Walker, re-elected Provost. (*Burgh Records.*)

EXPENSE OF DRAINING THE KIRKYARD.—“*Aug. 7th*: This day

Adam Anderson gave in the compt of his receipt of the money collected for the Kirkyaird, extending to 156*lib.* 5*s.*; also a compt for the disbursement yrof in peyin of the wark for drying the Kirkyaird, w^h the session did approve." (*Kirk Ses. Records.*)

1661.—DEATH OF ELIZABETH STUART, *Ex-Queen of Bohemia*.—Elizabeth Stuart, eldest daughter of King James VI., born in the Royal Palace, Dunfermline, on August 19, 1596, was afterwards, for a short unsettled time, Queen of Bohemia. After the death of her husband (Frederick), the king of that country, she returned to London, where she lived in straitened circumstances. She died in Leicester Square, London, on 13th February, 1661, in the 65th year of her age. (*Leigh's Guide to London*, p. 211; also *An. Dunf.* date August, 1596, and O and P, in *Appendix.*)

TURKISH CAPTIVE.—"27 June, 1661: This day the collect^{rs} of the contribution for alex. gairner, captive wth the turks, reported (to the Session) that they had collected 23*lib* or y^by the last Sabbath, and y^t Jon Thomson, beddell, his ye keeping y^roff." (*Kirk Session Records.*)

PROVOST OF DUNFERMLINE.—James Mudie, elected Provost. (*Burgh Records.*)

THE DUNFERMLINE-KIRKALDY OLD INDENTURE.—The old Indenture between the Abbot of Dunfermline and the community of the burgh of Kirkaldy (1450) was, in 1661, ratified by Act of Charles II.

MASKING OF DRINK.—In Dunfermline *Kirk Session Records*, of 24th Sept. this year, we have—"Katherine Reaburn, spouse to Joⁿ Drumond, was delated (before the session) for *masking drink* on the Sabbath, an f^r hir ordinar swearing and hir absence fra the kirk on Oct^r 1, she was sharplie admonished."

THE KING'S ANNUITY AND PETER WALKER.—"Peter Walker, burges of Dumfermling, was appointed one of the Collectors of the King's Annuity of Forty thousand pounds Sterling." (*Murray's Laws and Acts of Parl.* vol. ii. p. 166.)

THE LANDS OF KNOCKHOUSE, near Dunfermline, were purchased by the Laird of Pitfirrane. (*Chal. Hist. Dunf.* vol. i. p. 294.)

1662.—MR. ROBERT KAY, Minister of the First Charge in Dun-

fermline Church, conformed to Episcopacy, and was "outed." (*Chal. Hist. Dunf.* vol. i. p. 415.)

SIR CHARLES HALKET, KNT. OF PITFIRrane, *Created a Baronet*.—James Halket was the first of the Pitfirrane family who was created a baronet. "He received two diplomas or royal patents of this honour from Charles II.; first a baronetship of Nova Scotia of date 25th January, 1662; a second on 25th January, 1671." (*Chal. Hist. Dunf.* vol. i. p. 296.)

MR. WILLIAM OLIPHANT, for upwards of 17 years minister of the Second Charge of the Church of Dunfermline, died July, 1662. (*Chal. Hist. Dunf.* vol. i. p. 415.) At page 582 of the same volume it is noted that his death occurred in 1695. Perhaps he *publicly announced himself in 1622 as a Nonconformist to Prelacy*, was ejected from his charge, and left the district; restored in 1688, and died in 1695.

PROVOST OF DUNFERMLINE.—Peter Walker elected Provost. (*Burgh Records.*)

1663.—THE KING'S BIRTHDAY *to be held in Dunfermline*.—In Dunfermline *Kirk Session Records*, of date 14th May, 1663, there is a minute, noting that "intimation was made for keeping the King's birthday, and his restoring to his kingdoms, on fryday nixt the 29th of May" (which was done). This is *the first* notice we have seen in any of the Dunfermline *Records* for keeping a King's birthday. The keeping of it appears to have been held yearly after this year, with demonstrations of joy. The last of these "old demonstrations" ceased in 1820, on the death of George III.

CROWN LEASE OF DUNFERMLINE LORDSHIP, &c., granted to Charles, 2nd Earl of Dunfermline, for *three nineteen years* commencing in 1639. (*Chal. Hist. Dunf.* vi. p. 557; see also *An. Dunf.* dates 1611, 1637.)

PROVOST OF DUNFERMLINE.—Peter Walker re-elected Provost. (*Burgh Records.*)

1664.—THE BURGH TO BE STENTED HENCEFORTH YEARLY.—*29th Jan. 1664* (Peter Walker, *provost*, presiding). "This day the provest declares the toun is threatned to get a charge of horning for payment of 200 merks as the touns parte of the Collig minister's vacand steipend crop 1660 three which with the vacand steipend of

certain oy^r paroshes ar ordained be the secret Counsall to be payit to Hannay and remanent due the h^{rs} of umq^{ll} Doctor Hannay lait Dean of Edin^t for so much y^r of as will pey to them two hundreth pund Sterling grantit to the s^d den church be act of parlia^t for pay^t of the which stepend the s^d provest, baillies and counsall statuts and ordains in respect of the waikness of the common guid and the burdings lying y^r on that now and in all tym heireft^r yearlie the toun be Stentit and first zeir pay^t of the s^d yeirlie stepend now charged, ordains two moneths stent to be collectit, and to y^t effect the roll to be laid of new and nominats and appoints as stenters W^m Walker, David Jerman, James Mudie, Jon Stevensone, Jon Peirson, Harrie James, James Anderson, Andrew Mudie." (*Burgh Records.*) This Act of Council appears to be the first notice in the *Burgh Records* regarding Stenting and "ye Stent Roll," which after this date is yearly mentioned in the *Records* of the Council.

OATH OF ALLEGIANCE.—The ceremony of tendering the oath of allegiance appears to date from 16th Feb. 1664, viz., "which day the provest, baillies and counsall, in obedience of the several missives sent to them direct ffræ the lords of privie counsall Injoyning them to signe and subscribe the declaration ordained be act of parlia^t to be taken be all persons in public trust, Have all sub^t the s^d declaration wth y^r hands: And ordains and appoynts Rob^t Walwood, baillie, to go over to Edin^t and give the s^d declaration to the s^d secret counsall to be recordit conform to the desyre of y^r lords^{hps}." (*Burgh Rec.* Feb. 16, 1664.) In 1675 the Provost resigned his office rather than sign this "declaration." (See *An. Dunf.* date Jan. 8th, 1675.)

JAMES BRUGH AND JOHN HORNE, *the Drummer and the Piper of Dunfermline* "were delated for nyt walking, drinking, and swearing." They were appointed to be cited before the Session. The drummer got into a second scrape "and ran out of the toun." (*Dunf. Kirk Ses. Rec.*)

ROBERT, *2nd Earl of Elgin*, was created "Earl of Ailesbury," in Buckinghamshire. (*Chal. Hist. Dunf.* vol. i. p. 289.)

GEORGE BELFRAGE, *Minister of Carnock*, deposed for nonconformity to Prelacy, and was ordered to confine himself within the bounds of Carnock Parish. (*Chal. Hist. Dunf.* vol. i. p. 582.)

PROVOST OF DUNFERMLINE—Captain George Durie of Craighluscar, elected Provost. (*Burgh Rec.*)

THE MARQUIS OF MONTROSE *and Dunfermline Abbey Property.*—“The Marquis of Montrose ravaged with his army over the whole barony of Campbell, and burned every cottage in the parishes of Dollar and Muckart, excepting one near the former village, which was saved upon the supposition that it belonged to the Abbey of Dunfermline.” (*Mercer's Hist. Dunf.* p. 290.)

Note.—This house that was “saved” is supposed to have been the house of the vicar, which, according to tradition, stood a little to the west of the present “upper brig” of Dollar. It has also been thought that the “house” here referred to as being “saved,” was the old *house* or *castle* of Cowdens, near Muckart.

1665.—THANKSGIVING-DAY *for the Naval Victory over the Dutch.*—In *Dunf. Kirk Session Records*, dated 9th July, 1665, there is the following minute regarding “the great and glorious victory” of our fleet over the Dutch, viz.:—“This day, before noone, a printed paper was red out of the pulpit, ordaining in the King’s name a publick thanksgiving to be kept on thursday next the 13th July instant, for the victorie gotten be King’s navie over the hollanders, wh^{ch} was solemnlie kept.” This victory was gained on June 3rd. (For account of it, see *Pepy's Diary*, p. 242, Temb’s edit.)

PROVOST OF DUNFERMLINE.—Captain George Durie of Craighluscar, re-elected Provost. (*Burgh Rec.*)

MR. ROBERT KAY, *Minister of Dunfermline*, demitted office in November, 1665, and was admitted minister of Stow, 4th March, 1666. (*Dunf. Kirk Ses. Records* and *Stow Register.*)

THE EARL OF TWEEDDALE AND HERITABLE OFFICES *of the Lordship of Dunfermline.*—“John, Earl (afterwards Marquis) of Tweeddale, in consequence of a debt due to him by the Earl of Dunfermline, obtained a right (by a decret of apprising) to the Offices of Heritable Bailie, as also to a Lease of the Feu Duties and Teinds of the Lordship of Dunfermline.” (*Fernie's Hist. Dunf.* pp. 32-33; *Dunf. Kirk Ses. Records*, &c.)

1666.—MR. WILLIAM PEIRSON (translated from Paisley) was admitted to the First Charge of Dunfermline Church on 17th January, 1666; and “M^r. Walter bruce, minister, of Innerkeithing, preached at his admission.” (*Kirk Ses. Rec.*; also *An. Dunf.* date 1676.)

"LINTEL DATE-AND-INITIAL HOUSES."—Antiquarians now take notice of such houses in their works. "Dunfermline, in the olden tyme," had a great many lintel-date houses, *very few* of which now exist of an early date. There is a small house of one storey, a little to the south of St. Leonard's Works, which has on its "lintel-stane"—

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Tradition says that "most part of this house was built from stones taken from the ruins of St. Leonard's Hospital and Chapel." (See "List" of such "Lintels and Sculptured Stones," in *Appendix*.)

PROVOST OF DUNFERMLINE.--William Walker elected Provost. (*Burgh Records*.)

MR. THOMAS KINYNMONT was "translated from Kilmany to the Church of Dunfermline on 18th July." (*Chal. Hist. Dunf.* vol. i. p. 415.)

THE SIN OF NUT-GATHERING ON THE SABBATH.—"On 2d Sept. Andro watson and W^m belfrage, having been summoned to appear before the Session, compeird and confest they went and sought nutts on the Sabbath, and delated those who were with y^m viz., Peter and James booth, Joⁿ neish, ro^t white, James shorties, W^m belfrage, James Joⁿ stoun, Patrick spens," who are appointed to be cited. On Sept. 25 the whole batch appeared before the Session, when they were ordered "to sit down on y^r knees, before the Session to seik pardon of God of y^r fault, which they did, promising not to doe the lyk in tyme coming, and then they were dismissed and sharplie admonished."!!! (*Dunf. Kirk Ses. Rec.*)

1667.—RATIFICATION OF THE ACTS ON SUNDAY BREWING AND MASKING.—The ratification of former Acts of Session, made against masking and brewing on the Sabbath, also against "persons vaiging abroad, sittin or walking idlie on the streets or fields, and under stairs y^t day," took place this year. (*Dunf. Kirk Ses. Rec.*)

PROVOST OF DUNFERMLINE.—William Walker re-elected Provost. (*Burgh Records*.)

WITCHES AND WARLOCKS.—These harmless persons continue to trouble the minds of the clergy in the district, and "y^e whole bodie of

y^o Sesione, especialie at Dunfermling and torie burne, whilk causes thaim alarme.” (*Kirk Ses. Records of the West of Fife, &c.*)

ROYAL ASSESSMENT.—Dunfermline was assessed to the extent £102 Scots, in order to liquidate “the voluntar offer to his Majesty of £7200 Scots monthly for the space of 12 months.” (*Murray’s Laws and Acts of Parl.*)

1668.—THE TOWN’S PEATS.—“21st May, 1668: This day the councell, considering the great abuse committed be the haill nightbors In holding and casting to the touns moss in many parts and sua abuseing the same y^t throu of tyme it will tend greatlie to the touns prejudice ffor remeid y^roff and y^t better order be kept in casting y^rin, Statuts and ordains y^t no person presume to cast any petts y^rin or brek the ground y^roff in any sort in tym coming, but be taking a direct face before y^m in casting the s^d mose. And y^t the face of the mose being taken up and wrought by those that needs and casts the peats y^rin in such places of the s^d mose and by such order and course as sall be desyrit and appoyntit by the visitors y^rof. And y^rfor nominat the persons as follows to be visitors y^rof, viz., Thomas elder, W^m smart, Petter bust, Nieall henderson.” (*Burgh Records.*) This appears to be the first notice of peats in these *Records*.

PROVOST OF DUNFERMLINE.—William Walker re-elected Provost. (*Burgh Records.*)

MR. THOMAS KINYNMOUNT, Minister of the First Charge of the Church of Dunfermline, was translated to and ordained Minister of Auchterderran, 11th November, 1668. (*Kirk Ses. Rec. Dunf.*)

1669.—LORDSHIP, &c., OF DUNFERMLINE.—John, Marquis of Tweeddale, had his office of Heritable Bailie, &c., of the Lordship of Dunfermline confirmed by an absolute charter under the Great Seal, dated 12th February, 1669. (*Fernie’s Hist. Dunf.* p. 81; also *Chal. Hist. Dunf.* vol. i. p. 257.)

DAVID JERMAN.—There is a “Jermin’s Mortification” in Dunfermline, of which Dr. Chalmers, in his *History of Dunfermline*, says that “the donor and original amount of this bequest seem at present equally unknown.” The writer adds the following paragraph, cut from a newspaper, which may help to find out at least who the donor was:—“5th August, 1669: Discharge by David Jerman, burgess

of Dunfermline, to David Bruce, younger of Kennet, of the sum of £42, money of Scotland, as the assured rent of £700, like money, due at the term of Lammas, 1669, in bond by the said David Bruce and his said father to the said David Jerman, Dunfermline." (*Alloa Adver.* 24th June, 1865; see also *Dunf. Par. Rec.*)

PROVOST OF DUNFERMLINE.—Peter Walker elected Provost. (*Burgh Records.*)

THE BELLS IN THE KIRK STEEPLE.—“*In Pretorio, Dunfermline, 25th Sep^r 1669*: This day q^usidring that the Bells in the Stipill of the Kirk being rung cowping wayes doe oft becom louse in the Stokes and sua are in danger of getting prejudiced and y^t rang and soundet better formerlie wth mair ease and less prejudice q^a they rang be the tung; Therefor the prouost, baillies and counsall ordains the s^d bells in tym coming to be rung be the tung w^hall y^t they also be maid fast in the Stokes y^t they may also ring cowping wayes if they pleis.” (*Burgh Records, 25th Sept. 1669.*)

1670.—SEVERE WINTER.—This was the most severe winter of snow and frost within the memory of the then “oldest inhabitants” of Scotland. In Dunfermline and district the winter, according to tradition, “raged in all its fury for a space of three months.” (*M.S.S.*)

MANUAL OR HAND SEAL of the City of Dunfermline.—Under date 1589, the matrix or double seal of the city is described, and representations of it given. The double seal being too large for ordinary use, a new one, much smaller in size, was ordered from Holland this year (1670), which seal continues to be used for common purposes. The following figure represents the face of this common



seal. In the *Burgh Records* there is a minute regarding it, viz. :—
“23 May, 1670: In Pretorio Dunfermline Petrum Walker propositum,

&c.; Appoints the thesaurer to pay to the Clerk 50 gilders debursed by him for cutting the town's seal at holland, being extraordinarie well cut." The manual seal is $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter, same size of the engraving.

It will be seen that this seal is a miniature representation of one of the sides of the large matrix seal of 1589, with part of the same legend, viz. :—

SIGILLVM · CIVITATIS · FERMILODVNI.

That is, "Seal of the citizens of Dunfermline," or "City of Dunfermline," the "Esto Rupes," &c., on the matrix seal being omitted on the small one. (See *An. Dunf.* date 1589.)

KING'S BIRTH-DAY AND BONFIRES.—"29 May: The Solemntie of the King's day being to be keped, and falling on the nixt Sabbath, being the lord's day, appoints *only two* fyrs to be put on at *the town end.*" (*Burgh Records*, 23rd May, 1670.) The town's end refers to the locality of the East Port. The town's end is noticed in Henryson's Poems, *circa* 1490-1500.

CONVENTICLE MEETING ON HILL-OF-BEATH.—In the middle of June, 1670, a conventicle, or field meeting, was held on the Hill-of-Beath, four miles north-east of Dunfermline. The preacher was the celebrated and pious Mr. John Blackadder, the ejected minister of Troqueer, which produced a profound sensation in the parish; great numbers assembled from places 12 to 20 miles around. About 2000 are supposed to have been present at "the gathering." Shortly after public worship had begun, on the Lord's day, some officers of militia rode up, as if to disturb and disperse them. These officers were promptly met by the men on watch, armed for self-defence. The prudent interference of Mr. Blackadder prevented an "outbreak," and worship under the canopy of heaven was continued without further molestation. There was a remarkable manifestation of spiritual influence in the sacred services of that day, long held in remembrance.

The news of "this horrid insult," as the treatment of these military officers was called, having reached Edinburgh, Archbishop Sharp caused a rigorous inquiry to be made as to who were there; so that many country gentlemen who were at the meeting were put to much trouble and expense in consequence. Among others, Robert Wellwood of Touch, one mile and a half east of Dunfermline, confessed before the constituted Council that he had been present, and was fined in 500 merks (£27 15s. 6d. sterling), and ordered to lie in prison

till he paid it, and to engage in a bond of 2000 merks to frequent no more such meetings. This was "the first armed conventicle after the Restoration." In one way, this Prelatic "Persecution" between 1670 and 1688, was as bad as the Roman Catholic "Persecution" between 1538 and 1559. (*Chal. Hist. Dunf.* vol. i. p. 278, and *Hist. Scot.*)

THE AULD KIRK AND RUINS OF THE CHOIR, 1670.—The annexed view of the Auld Kirk and Choir ruins is compiled from several old



prints and drawings. Shortly after this period (1672), "the aspect was changed by the fall of part of the eastern wall of the Choir." The point from which this view is *supposed* to be taken is "the Friar's Yard," about 50 yards NNE. of St. Margaret's Tomb. The houses shown to the right

of the steeple are the tall constabulary houses, along with Queen Anne of Denmark's house. The "lantern tower" is partly taken from a representation of it on one of the Abbey Seals of the latter end of the 15th century. The tall windows of the Choir are taken from a drawing of them, made in 1819, before they were removed. (See also *Frontispiece View* of "*Extracts from Dunf. Kirk Session Records*," published by E. Henderson in 1865.)

PROVOST OF DUNFERMLINE—Peter Walker re-elected Provost. (*Burgh Records*.)

SIR HENRY WARDLAW *and the Masterton-Seat in Dunfermline Kirk*.—The following minute, extracted from the *Kirk Session Records* of Dunfermline, refers to the "Maistertoun-seat," and also to the great tomb of William Shaw, "Master of the King's Wark," &c. :—"3 October [1670]. Qhik day, Mr William Peirson, minister, in name, and at the desire of the ry^t hono^{ll} S^r henrie Wardlaw of Pitreavie, preponed to the elders and Kirk Session being y^r convened w^t him, that the rowme or dask in the y^e kirk wh^{ch} pertainth to Robert Kellok portioner of maistertoun, situate on the north side wall of the kirk beside the north eist dore y^of, betwixt S^r William Shaw's tomb on y^e west, and joⁿ potters wyfes seat on the east, should be appropriate an belong to the said S^r henrie wardlaw of pitreavie and his heirseftir, in respect y^t he hes bought the lands of m^rtoun wh^{ch} belonged to the said Ro^t." &c.

The grand old tomb of "the Master of the King's Wark" stood against the north wall of the "Auld Kirk," immediately behind where the pulpit stood. (See *An. Dunf.* date 1793.)

COALS.—"10th Oct. 1670. This day the provest baillies and counsall being informed y^t the Earls of Dunfermline and Tweeddale w^r satisfied the Coill in the touns muire be wrought be the toun, and the yeirlic proffit to be devydit equallie betwixt the said Earls and the toun : Thairfoir resolve to agric y^anant, and the toun to deburse 200 *lib.* to be payed to y^m again in y^r awin hand wth the proffit of the Coill." (*Burgh Records*.) This appears to be the first notice of "the touns coill" in the *Burgh Records*.

1671.—SIR CHARLES HALKET, *Knight*, of Pitfirrane, was, by Charles II., created a *Baronet of the United Kingdom*, on January 25th, 1671.

LORD KEEPER OF THE PRIVY SEAL.—Charles, Earl of Dunfermline, chosen to fill that office. (*Sib. Hist. of Fife*, p. 262.)

COLLIERS' WAGES.—*May 20th, 1671*: “This day report is maid y^t the men y^t work mining the coall ar agried as follows, Rob^t hogan to have 10s, thomas ffalconer and Jon Drummond 8s, and the rest each 6s per diem, and David thomsone being princip^lo workman is referred for his work and pains till afterwards.” (*Burgh Rec.*) This is the first notice of colliers' wages in the *Burgh Records*.

PROVOST OF DUNFERMLINE.—Peter Walker re-elected Provost. (*Burgh Records*.)

1672.—FIRE AT CUPAR—*Contribution*.—In the *Kirk Ses. Records*, it is noted that, on Feb. 27, 1672, the Session appointed to “intimate a collectⁿ the next Sabbath to be collectit the Sabbath y^rastir, for the toun of Coupar qhrn many hous's were brunt, w^h wes done.” “March 17th.—Collected by the collectors for the toun of Cupar, 20lib. or y^rby.”

HOUSE OF CORRECTION ordered to be built in Dunfermline for the reception of “idle beggars and vagabonds.” (*Murray's Laws and Acts of Parl.*)

POOR “SCHOLLARS.”—“*14th March*. Report is made be adam anderson, that he and the rest of the collectors had collectit 18 lib. or y^rby for the poore schollars, the roll of thaim are appointed to be brought in.” (*Dunf. Kirk Ses. Rec.*)

ROLL OF POOR SCHOLARS.—*Payment of Teachers*.—In the same *Record*, it is notified on 25th June, that “all on the roll of the poor schollars being bro^t in, the money collectit for y^m was distribute in peying of y^r quart^{rs} to y^r teachers.”

PROVOST OF DUNFERMLINE.—Peter Walker re-elected Provost. (*Burgh Rec.*)

THE WALLS OF THE ABBEY CHOIR.—“The eastern part of the walls of the Choir and Ladye Chapel, which had long been in a dilapidated state, fell at the end of the year 1672, caused by a great wind.” (*MSS.*)

1673.—DUNFERMLINE BURGH RECORDS.—The 5th volume of the *Burgh Records* begins with the year 1673, and ends with the year 1687, from which we obtain several entries.

ST. MARGARET.—Pope Clement X. in May, 1673, allowed the

Festival of St. Margaret, (the titular saint of Dunfermline) to be celebrated on the 10th June annually.

MR. ALEX. MONRO (afterwards Dr. Monro) admitted to the second charge of Dunfermline Church, on 7th April, 1673. The second charge had been vacant since 1668. (*Chal. Hist. Dunf.* vol. i. p. 415.)

PROVOST OF DUNFERMLINE.—Peter Walker elected Provost. (*Burgh Records.*)

1674.—CHURCH OF DUNFERMLINE ACT *anent Brides and Bridegrooms.*—"3d May: It is ordained anent brides and bridegrooms y^t if they shall not come on the day of y^r marriage into the Kirk before the first psalme be closed, they shall pey 12s. or more, as the mins^t shall please, to be publictly intimat, which was done." (*Kirk Session Records.*)

CONVENTICLE MEETING *and Robert Ged of Baldridge.*—"Mr. Robert Ged of Baldridge, in Dunfermline parish, was this year fined in the fourth part of his yearly rent for attending a field meeting." (*Chal. Hist. Dunf.* vol. i. p. 279.)

CARNOCK.—A new pulpit was erected in Carnock Church. On it was the date 1674, with the motto, "Sermonem vitæ præbentes," viz., "Holding for the word of life." The church bell bears the date 1638. (*Mercer's Hist. Dunf.* p. 270.)

PROVOST OF DUNFERMLINE.—Peter Walker re-elected Provost. (*Burgh Records.*)

1675.—CAPTIVES IN TURKEY.—*Contribution.*—"Jany. 10, 1675: This day intimatiⁿ was made of a contributⁿ to be collectit for the ransom of two captives w^t the turks, named walter gibbieson and Joⁿ reid, men of Inverkeithing." (*Dunf. Kirk Session Records.*)

THE LAIRD OF "PITREAVIE'S HOSPITAL" FOUNDED.—In the year 1675, Sir Henry Wardlaw, of Pitreavie, "founded and built an Hospital at Masterton" (a little to the east of Pitreavie, three miles south-east of Dunfermline), in favour of four widows, "women of honest fame, relicts of honest men, who live on the lands of Pitreavie, or other land belonging to him and his successors, to whom the patronage of the hospital is declared by the charter to belong; and failing widows of the before-mentioned description, then to be in favour of such other honest women as the patrons shall please to

prefer. Each of the widows is to have a chamber or house, and six bolls of meal yearly, or six bolls of oats and three bolls of bear, at the option of the patrons." The eighth part of the lands of Master-ton, which the founder acquired from Robert Kellock, is burdened with the payment of the widows' provision. (*Fernie's Hist. Dunf.* pp. 47, 48.) Pitreavie House was probably built between the years 1615-1631.

PROVOST OF DUNFERMLINE.—Charles Wardlaw, of Logie, elected Provost. (*Burgh Records.*)

REPAIRS OF DUNFERMLINE CHURCH.—The north wall of the Church, near the porch-door, showed symptoms of decay, and a new buttress was built on the outside to support it. The date 1675 is on the north buttress next the porch-door. (*MSS., &c.*)

1676.—RESIGNATION OF THE PROVOST.—*8th Jan. 1676.* This day "the s^d Mr. Charles Wardlaw, not being cler to signe s^d declaracione, declares he will exerce his office no longer, but demitts and thair foir wills and requyrs the baillies and Counsall to appoynt and proceed to ane new election of ane provest."

PROVOST OF DUNFERMLINE.—Robert Walwood, on 17th January, 1676, was, "by a plurality of voices, made Provost." (*Burgh Records*, date January, 1676. See also "Oath of Allegiance," under date 16th February, 1664, *An. of Dunf.*)

DR. ALEX. MONRO, Minister of the Second Charge of Dunfermline Church, demitted office, and was translated to the Church of Weems, 22nd March, 1676. (*Chal. Hist. Dunf.* vol. i. p. 415; also *An. Dunf.* date 1673.)

LEGACY TO THE POOR.—*John Drysdale, in the Netherton, bequeathed 500 Merks (£27 15s. 6½d. sterling) to the Poor of the Parish.*—Regarding this, is the following entry in the *Kirk Session Records*, viz.—"*8th August:* This day the Session having seen Joⁿ Drysdail's confirmed testament bro^t in to y^m be Jonet burn, his relict, Qlk mentions thus, viz., that the said Joⁿ leaves to the toun and burgh of Dunfermline, for the use of the common good y^of, the soume of 400 merks Scotts money, restand be James Mercer of Kirkland be band, and the soume of 100 merks for s^d restand to him be george stirk, weaver in whitefield of Pittencrieff be band; The said toun or burgh alwayes peying dewly to the Kirk Session of Dunfermline the ordinar

annual rent of the said two soumes yeirlie, and the annuel rent to be employed and laid forth be y^m for mentainence and holding of poore Schollers at Schooles." (See *Annals Dunf.* date 1678.)

PROVOST OF DUNFERMLINE.—Robert Walwood, was re-elected Provost. (*Burgh Rec.*)

MR. WILLIAM PEIRSON, Minister of the First Charge of Dunfermline Church, demitted office in October, 1676, was translated to Stirling in November, 1676, and died in 1679.

MR. ALEXANDER DUNBAR was admitted Minister of the First Charge of Dunfermline Church on the 19th October, 1676.

MR. JOHN BALNEVE was admitted minister of the First Charge of Dunfermline Church on 8th November, 1676. (*Epis. Cler.*)

1677.—THE SIN OF MASKING AND STIRRING THE POT ON SUNDAYS.—Regarding this, the following curious minute is to be found in the *Kirk Session Records*—"10 April (1677): This day report was made of agnes drysdail for masking on the Sabbath, and W^m burley an andro hannan, for steiring the pat to her, who are appointed to be cited before the Session. They appeared, and agnes boldly affirmed that she did mask on the Sabbath, and tho' it no sin. She was referred to the Presbytery. W^m burley, who confest his fault in steering the pat, evidenced his repentan^{ce} on his knees y^rfore before the Session, and was sharplie admonishit, he promising not till doe the like again." What became of Andro Hannan, it is not said.

CONVENTICLE MEETINGS, FINES, &c.—Conventicle or field meetings, for religious services, still continued rife in the parish. In 1677 Sir Alexander Bruce of Broomhall, in Dunfermline parish, was fined in £1200 Scots for not obliging his servants to sign the Bond of Conformity, and to refrain from attending conventicles. (*Chal. Hist. Dunf.* vol. i. p. 279.)

PROVOST OF DUNFERMLINE.—John Walwood, elected Provost. (*Burgh Rec.*)

1678.—ST. MARGARET'S FESTIVAL DAY.—The festival day of St. Margaret, "the Titular Saint of Dunfermline," which had in 1673 been altered to June 10th, was again altered this year. "In the year

1678 Innocent XI. allowed the festival to be celebrated on June 8th. (*Lord Hailes' An. Scot.; Bishop Geddes' Life of St. Margaret, &c.*)

MR. ALEXANDER DUNBAR, minister of the First Charge of Dunfermline Church, died on 22nd March, 1678. (*Kirk Ses. Records.*)

PROVOST OF DUNFERMLINE.—Sir Charles Halket, of Pitfirrane, elected Provost. (*Burgh Rec.*)

DRYSDALE'S "BEQUEATHMENT."—Early in the year 1676 John Drysdale, in the Netherton, bequeathed to the Kirk Session of Dunfermline the sum of 500 merks for the support of poor scholars at school. These merks were resting in the hands of two persons at the time. The Kirk Session this year, having received security for the payment of this sum, notifies it by the following minute in their *Records*—"1st Dec. 1678: The Session having receivand security in peyment of the 500 merks left be Joⁿ Drysdaill, viz., James Lindsay of Cavil having givin in his band for 200 merks y^of, wh^{ch} was put into the boxe, and James mercer of Kirkland having now peyit be ro^t stirk, makand y^oby 300 mks, was lent forth be consent of the Session to James Moutrey of Roscobie, who, w^t his sone, gave y^o band y^of, which was put into the boxe."

THE KIRK SESSION mortified into the hand of the Town Council of Dunfermline the sum of 1000 merks Scots, or £55 11s. 1½d. for the use of the Doctor of the Grammar School. They (the Session) by a bond from the Town Council—dated 14th September, 1678—acquired an equal right of patronage with themselves in presenting the Doctor, &c. (*Fernie's Hist. Dunf.* p. 41.)

"MR. ROBERT NORIE was ordained minister of the First Charge of the Kirk of Dunfermline be Mr. Daudid Lauther, minister of Inverkeithing, on 18th September, 1678, who yⁿ preached." (*Kirk Ses. Records.*)

CHOOSING OF DEACONS.—*The Incorporation of Fleshers meet in the Auld Kirk regarding the Choosing of a Deacon, &c.*—The writer has in his possession an old MS. which appears to have belonged to the Incorporation of Fleshers. The following is a copy of the first few lines of the ancient document—"Dunfermline, 24th September, 1678: Which day the heall brethern of the fleshers of the burgh of Dunfermline being conveened in the Church of Dunfermline anent the Choisen of their Deacon, and Considering the Great abuse Committed by some of the brethern of the said trade in abuse blowing

their flesh, each man of their said trade, for mending of the said abuse, gave their oaths freely each before others that they should blow none flesh, lambs excepted, in anie time hereafter. Sic subscribit—William Steuart, James Causing, William Hodge, Thomas Elder, Andrew Smart, Thomas Locke, William Belfrage, John Locke, William Wallwood." (See also *Annals Dunf.* date 1703, &c.)

1679.—EDUCATION.—*A Public School to be held at the Gelllets, near Dunfermline.*—An entry to this effect is made in the *Kirk Ses. Records*, viz.:—"13th July, 1679. This day, the Session considering the Gelllets eister, and y^t quart^r of the paroch to q^uin it lyes, is so far remot from the toun y^t that the children y^r cannot convenientlie come to be educated at the publict school: And, patrick mudie having compeird this day before y^m and desired libertie to set up a school at the said gelllets f^r teaching y^m y^r; therefore the said Session, finding him qualified, ha^re tho^t good to authorise, and by Act of Session to license him to hold a school and teach children in y^t quart^r, conform to his desire, provyding always y^t he live order^{ly} and regularly as became anc in such a station."

PROVOST OF DUNFERMLINE.—Sir Charles Halket, of Pitfirrane, re-elected Provost. (*Burgh Records.*)

EARTHQUAKE.—An old MS. mentions that "a verie severer schoke of an earthquak" was felt throughout the whole of Fife, on 10th July, 1679, and that it was particularly "sharp at Dunfermline, Saline, and Kinross."

WITCHES still "*Rife*" in *Dunfermline, Inverkeithing, and Torryburn.*—An old MS. note mentions that, notwithstanding "all the droonin and burning of witches that hae taen place in Dunfermling, Innerkeithing, and Torrie burn, durin this long space past, they dinna decrease, but are as common and horribly at their work as ever," &c.

1680.—THE BLUE BLANKET.—A sheet of strong paper, 23½ inches long, and 18¼ inches in breadth, known as "The Blue Blanket," has inscribed on it a great many ornamental scrolls, amongst which are "scroll lions supporters," suspended "scroll dolphins," &c. In the centre-piece, which is left oval by the scroll-work, there is a commonplace, rhythmical acrostic on the name "*Dunfermling.*" To accommodate his muse to his acrostic, the rhymester has had to spell the

name "*Dunfermling*." The following is a correct copy of the acrostic, copied from the original :—

Delaited fame was never yet so daft
 as to Cry downe the merit of a Craft
 What wold the World doe if trade were not
 with idle ease all wold themselves besott
 Most not the King and peasent equal live
 by those supports the treadsmen does tham give
 For wholl Empyers Steats wold go to Wreck
 if Hammermen their skill and art draw back
 Each blaw of nipping cold wold kill us dead
 If claithing warm of tailer trade not made
 Rere wormanship of various weavers Looome
 for the supplie of our weake bodies come
 Most Christians Like to Savadges go eat
 and not a flesher for to kill their meat
 Let Records tell how Crispianus King
 the Gentle Craft did to its flourish bring
 If baxters were not that supplie our teeth
 we wold Chew Chaff Instead of meall with griffe
 Now Wrights the tyling of our houses reare,
 does make the plough, our great support and moer
 Great steat fabricks measons builds and orders
 Corinthic, dorick, Ionic, round its borders.—W. J.

Considerably below this effusion, at the foot of all the scrolls, is the motto: "*Live long and well you Deacons all.*" At the top left-hand corner is the following dedication:—"To the most Ancient and very Worthy the Wholl Incorporation of Treades in the famous and Royal Brough of Dunfermling. Of the present deacons, are Thomas Elder, deacon Conveener; Patrick Allan, deacon of the Hammermen; Andrew Greig, deacon of the Tailors; Robert Peirson, deacon of the Weavers; Thomas Elder, deacon of the ffleshers; John Gibsone, deacon of the Cordwainers; and James Lindsay of Kevill, deacon of baxters; Andrew Chrystie, deacon of the Wrights; James Simmervell, deacon of the Measones. Anno 1680." How and when this sheet of paper got the name of "*The Blue Blanket*" is unknown. Very likely it is the pattern-designer's device for the centre-piece of the Convener's flag, which was *blue*, and had on it, according to tradition, "emblems of the several incorporated trades of the burgh." This document, mounted on a frame, was sold at Mr. Robert Birrell's sale, on 2nd September, 1874, to a London gentleman.

PROVOST OF DUNFERMLINE—Sir Charles Halket, of Pitfirrane, re-elected Provost. (*Burgh Records.*)

MR. JOHN BALNEVE, Minister of the Second Charge of Dunfermline Church, demitted office, and was translated to Dunbarnie, and ordained there on 17th December, 1680. (*Kirk Ses. Rec.*)

1681.—MR. SIMON COUPER was ordained minister of the Second Charge of Dunfermline Church on 17th May, 1681. The *Kirk Session Records*, referring to the ordination, say—“17 May (1681): Mr. Simon Cuper was admitted minist^r of this Kirk be Mr. harie Chrystie, minis^r of Kinros, who yⁿ preached.”

PROVOST OF DUNFERMLINE—Sir Charles Halket, of Pitfirrane, re-elected Provost. (*Burgh Rec.*)

THROCH-STANES IN THE CHURCHYARD.—“Liberty money” had to be paid to the Kirk Session to be allowed to place throch-stanes over graves in the churchyard. “18 Sep. (1681): This day andro Donaldson, in Drumtuthie, peyit 40s. f^r the libertie of his thro^t stone in the Kirkyaird, whcⁿ 40s. was deliveret to Joⁿ neish, collect^r.” (*Kirk Session Records.*)

1682.—GRAMMAR SCHOOL—*Money Paid to the Teachers.*—“9th April, 1682: This day the session peyit to M^r: W^m Hay, schoolm^r, 10 mks, and to Mr. peter Kennedie, Docto^r, 5 mks fo^r a yeir by gone, viz., fra witsunday, 1681, to witsunday, 1682, of the annue^l rent of the money mortified be umquh^l Joⁿ Drysdail for the use of the poore schoollers.” (*Kirk Ses. Rec.*)

DUNUM-FERMLINI.—This Latin form of the name of the burgh is given by Christ^{pr} Irvine in his *Historiæ Scoticæ* (pub. Edin. 1682). Of *Dununfermlini*, Irvine says:—“It is situated four miles above the Queens-ferry, in Fife. It was famous for its rich Abbacie and Royal Palace of our Kings, and their Burial place there.” (For other Latin name of Dunfermline, see *An. Dunf.* dates 1582, 1584, 1589, 1622, 1690, &c.)

PROVOST OF DUNFERMLINE—Sir Charles Halket, of Pitfirrane, re-elected Provost. (*Burgh Records.*)

SEVERE WINTER.—An old MS. note, referring to the early winter “set in at the end of 1682,” says that “the winter began with drifting snow in the end of October, and Dunfermling an the other touns in the wast of Fife sometimes were from 12 to 20 feet deep in snow; and there was greate distress be reason of fiver.” (*MS.*)

1683.—NEW GREAT BIBLE *brought from Holland for the Kirk of Dunfermline.*—The *Kirk Session Record*, referring to the purchase, &c., says—“26 April, 1683: This day the Session, having received a new great byble for the use of the Kirk, from andro simpson, clerk, who bro' y^e same out of Holland, the pryce qh^rof being 50 mks; and the session gave out to him 20*lib.* in part pey^t.”

THE DUNFERMLINE WEAVERS' BATON.—“The Incorporation of the Weavers of Dunfermline got a very handsome baton made in 1683. It was highly polished, was tipped with silver at both ends, and had a silver shield at the top, with the date 1683 on it. It used to be carried by the deacon of the weavers at public processions,” &c. The baton was long in the possession of the late Joseph Paton, Wooer's Alley, Dunfermline, and was sold for 34*s.* at his public sale in Edinburgh, in November, 1874.

PROVOST OF DUNFERMLINE—Sir Charles Halket, of Pitfirrane, re-elected Provost. (*Burgh Records.*)

SAWING DEALS *on the Sabbath day.*—“13 Dec. 1683: Joⁿ Thomson' being called before the Session, compeirt an confest his sin in sawing Daills on y^e Sabbath, to be a dead kist (coffin), he was ordained to acknowledge his s^d sin the nixt sabbath publictlie before y^e cⁿgregation, an to testifie his repent^{ee},” he accordingly “stood before the congregation on Dec^r 16th.”

1684.—CONVENTICLES AND NONCONFORMISTS.—“Field meetings and meetings in private houses are held for religious services by the nonconformists; strict searching and severe punishing of many who would not adhere to the Episcopalian faith. Dr. James Welwood of Dunfermline parish was apprehended on suspicion that he keiped correspondence and gave intellegence to the fugitives in Holland. He was delated by the Earl of Balcarhouse on some private *pick* between them. He was ordered to be sent to *Cowper* (Cupar), there to satisfy the Sheriff's Sentence for his nonconformity,” &c. (*Woodrow's Hist. Ch. Scot.*) The Hill-o'-Beath appears to have been a favoured locality for these meetings. (*MS. and Tradition.*)

PROVOST OF DUNFERMLINE.—George Durie of Craighluscar, re-elected Provost. (*Burgh Records.*)

1685.—PITTENCRIEFF ESTATE.—George Murray, of his Majesty's Guards, was proprietor of Pittencrieff estate in 1685.

LORD DRUMMOND—*Charity to the Poor*.—The *Kirk Session Records* have two minutes regarding his Lordship's charity, viz.:—“19th April, 1685: Mr. Rob^t Norie, mod^r, gave in 7 14s-pieces of charitie, given be my Lord Drumond (a schollar) to the poore, all put into the box.” “13 Sept.: This day the moderator gave in 8*lib*. 8s. givin in charitie to the poore be my Lord Drumond and the rest of the nobles who are schollars, and y^t for the last sabbath and all proceedings.” From this it would appear that previous to and at this period the children of the nobility were educated in the Grammar School of Dunfermline.

PROVOST OF DUNFERMLINE.—Captain George Durie of Craighuscar was re-elected Provost. (*Burgh Records*.)

1686.—STOPPING AN ENTRY IN THE OLD STEEPLE.—In the *Kirk Session Records*, under date April 4th, 1686, there is the following minute of payment:—“*Item*, given for stopping ane old entrie in the *old steeple*, half a leg^d Dollar.” This is quoted to show that the south-west tower was called *old*, in contradistinction to the north-west tower, or steeple, which was then comparatively new, dating between 1594-1607, while the old tower or *steeple*, dated *circa* A.D. 1115. (See also *Appendix N*.)

MR. ROBERT NORIE, minister of the First Charge of Dunfermline Church, demitted his office, and was translated to the Charge of the Church of Dundee in May, 1686. (*Fernie's Hist. Dunf.* p. 32, &c.)

CONVENER'S COURT BOOK.—The oldest Record Book of the Convener's Court of Dunfermline commences with date August 26th, 1686.

PROVOST OF DUNFERMLINE.—Sir Charles Halket of Pitfirrane was elected Provost. (*Burgh Records*.)

A PAIR OF CALMES for casting Communion Tickets.—In the *Kirk Session Records* reference is made to casting calmes. “5 Sept. 1686: *Item*, given to James Colzier, for making a pair of calmes for casting tickets for the communicants,” for which 1*lib*. 2s. Scots was paid.

MR. SIMON COUPER, minister of the Second Charge of Dunfermline Church, was admitted to the First Charge thereof on 12th Dec., 1686. (*Chal. Hist. Dunf.* vol. i. p. 415.)

1687.—MR. JAMES GRAME, OR GRAHAM, admitted Minister of

First Charge, Dunfermline Church. (*Fernie's Hist. Dunf.* p. 33; see also *An. Dunf.* dates 1701 and 1710.)

PROVOST OF DUNFERMLINE.—Sir Charles Halket of Pitfirrane was re-elected Provost. (*Burgh Records.*)

KIRKYARD STOUPS TO KEEP OUT BEASTS.—“*17th July, 1687*: This day, the Session allowed Andrew Curror, wright, 40s. Scots for making and placing the *stoupes* at the two kirkyaird stiles, for the keeping out of beasts from the kirkyaird.” From this it would seem that, in 1687, there were no gates connected with these stiles, or *stoupes*. (See *Annals Dunf.* date 1706.)

1688.—MR JOHN GRAY was one of the Presbyterian Ministers of Dunfermline in 1688. He was the first Presbyterian Minister of Dunfermline after the Revolution. He was translated from Orwell to Dunfermline.

MR. WILLIAM OLIPHANT, who had been “*outed*” (deposed) in 1664, was *restored* to his charge at Dunfermline. (*Chal. Hist. Dunf.* vol. ii. p. 585.)

THE NEGLECTED ORDINANCE OF THE SACRAMENT *to be Restored.* “*22 July, 1686*: It being considered y^t the Sacrament of y^e Lords hath not been celebrat of a long time in this Church [Dunfermline], and y^t now it is a fitt tyme for the administrating of y^e samen, it was resolved y^t it should not be any longer delayed, but y^t y^e 12 and 19 days of August should be the tyme of its celebratⁿ, and y^r of be made the next Lord’s day from y^e pulpit.” (*Kirk Session Rec.*)

PROVOST OF DUNFERMLINE.—Sir Charles Halket of Pitfirrane was re-elected Provost. (*Burgh Records.*)

1689.—SIR CHARLES HALKET AND THE “UNION.”—Sir Charles Halket was elected one of the Committee to treat regarding the *Union Question*. After the accession of William and Mary, an attempt was made to unite the two Kingdoms of England and Scotland. The project failed. Sir Charles Halket, then *Burgess* of Dunfermline, was Member in the Scottish Parliament for the burgh, and was then, along with other members, elected one of the Commissioners on the Union Question. (*Chal. Hist. Dunf.* vol. i. p. 296.)

A NEW PRESBYTERY FORMED.—THE MEETING-HOUSE, &c.—The first minute of the *Register* of the Presbytery of Dunfermline, after the Revolution of 1688, is an interesting one, viz. :—“*24th May,*

1689: The which day at the *Meeting-House at Dunfermline*, Mr. John Gray, at Dunfermline; Mr. Andrew Donaldson, at Dalgety; Mr. James Fraser, at Culross; Mr. William Spence, at Kinross; Mr. Robert Hodge, in Inverkeithing; and Mr. William Mathie, minister at Portmoak, assistant, being present. After invocation of the name of God, did first of all erect themselves in a Presbytery for carrying on the work of God jointly in the bounds of Dunfermline Presbytery, by warrant of the General Meeting at Edinburgh, the . . . day of . . . , , appointing that, when three or four ministers within the bounds of a Presbytery are settled, that they associate and meet together Presbyterially. The said day Mr. Andrew Donaldson was chosen Moderator, and James Lamb, Clerk. The next Presbytery day appointed to be at Dunfermline, the 21st of August, and Mr. James Fraser, appointed to preach before the sitting of the Presbytery, and concluded with prayer." (For "Meeting-House," see also *An. Dunf.* dates 1701 and 1705; *Chal. Hist. Dunf.* vol. i. p. 427.)

JAMES, EARL OF DUNFERMLINE *at the Battle of Killiecrankie, 17th June, 1689.*—The Earl of Dunfermline attached himself to the cause of James VII., and commanded a troop of horse, under Lord Dundee, at the Battle of Killiecrankie, June 17th, 1689, for which "act of rebellion" he was outlawed, and his title forfeited. "The Earl followed the King to St. Germain's, in France, where he died in 1695. This Earl was the *fourth* in the Earldom of Dunfermline, created in 1605. Thus the Earldom became extinct after a tenure of 84 years. (*Douglas's Peerage, &c.*) The Earl is lauded by the Jacobite author of the "*Prælium Gilliecrankianum*," as—

" Nobilis apparuit Fermilodunensis
Cujus in rebellis stringebatur ensis ;
Nobilis et sanguine, nobilor virtute,
Regi devotissimus intus et in cate."

MAP OR PLAN OF THE COUNTY OF FIFE.—"The celebrated John Adair, Mathematician, &c., was in the west of Fife in the summer of 1689," taking observations and measurements for a plan of the County of Fife. Dunfermline, according to an old *Note*, was "his headquarters for several months." The Plan of Fife was done for his large Map of Scotland. He was patronised by the Government of his day. (*Hist. Pap. and MS.*)

THE MINISTER OF DUNFERMLINE *Accused of not Reading the Proclamation of April 11th, 1689.*—Mr. James Graham and Mr.

Simon Couper, ministers of Dunfermline, "were tried by the Estates, on September 4th, 1689, for not reading from the pulpit the Proclamation of April 11th, and not praying for King William and his Queen." The libel against Mr. Couper was found *Not Proven*, while Mr. Graham declared that the Proclamation came not to his hand, and that he had no scruple to read it. Both ministers were acquitted. (*Chal. Hist. Dunf.* vol. i. p. 582.)

THE MINISTER OF CARNOCK DEPOSED.—Mr. Thomas Marshall, who was admitted to the Charge of Carnock in 1679, was deposed for "not reading from the pulpit the Proclamation Act, and for not praying for William and Mary; but, instead, praying that he hoped to see King James on his throne before Lammas." (*Chal. Hist. Dunf.* vol. i. p. 584.)

PROVOST OF DUNFERMLINE.—Sir Charles Halket of Pitfirrane was re-elected Provost. (*Burgh Records.*)

1690.—POPULATION OF DUNFERMLINE, about 2000 souls.

PITTENCRIEFF ESTATE.—Alex. Yeaman, Esq., proprietor. (*MS.*)

CUSTOMS OF FAIRS, *Shoe Market, Handbell, &c.*, are alluded to in the *Burgh Records* of 1690. The customs of the Fairs during 1690 term, amounted to a total of £200 Scots. Among the items of "the total" are the Customs of the Shoe Market, £26 12s. 6d.; of the Town Green grass, £29; of the Loan, £10; of the Handbell, £69, &c.

POST OFFICE.—According to tradition, "a Post Office was established in Dunfermline by the Estates of Scotland, within two years after the great Revolution of 1688." (*MS.*, &c.)

SLEZER'S VIEWS OF DUNFERMLINE.—Captain Slezer appears to have published his "Theatrum Scotiæ" in 1690. In this work are two engravings of Dunfermline, each about 16½ × 9 inches. The *first* engraving is entitled "Prospectus Oppidi et Cenoby Fermilodunensis," viz., "The Prospect of the Town and Abbey of Dunfermline," and is dedicated "To the Honb^{le} Charles Cathcart, Colonel of the Royal Regiment of Graye Dragoons," &c. This view, which has no pretensions to perspective, appears to have been taken from the Tower Hill. It shows the north end and west wall of the Palace with the roof entire. The west end of the Church, Queen's House, &c.; as also the backs of the houses in St. Catherine's Wynd, Kirkgate, and part of Collier Row, with the Ferm Burn (Tower Burn), in shape of a large

pond, &c.! This view has been frequently engraved on a reduced scale. (See *Chal. Hist. Dunf.* vol. ii. p. 124, &c.) The writer has one of the published views done abroad about 1720, which is titled "Ruine della Badia di Dunfermiling in Scozia."

The *second* view is titled "Prospectus Cenoby Fermilodunensis," "Prospect of the Abbey of Dunfermling," and is dedicated "To the Right Hon^{ble} John, Lord Leslie," &c. It appears to have been taken from Per Dieu Knoll, about three-quarters of a mile south of the Abbey. It shows the King's Stables, the Frater Hall, the Bowling Green Wall, &c., in ruins, with the Church Steeple in the background. The perspective of this view is also indifferent; size, same as the first view.

ROSYTH CASTLE SOLD.—The family line of the Stuarts of Rosyth became extinct in 1690, when the castle and property were sold to "a stranger," who resold them to the Earl of Roseberry in 1705; they were afterwards purchased by the Earl of Hopetoun. The castle became ruinous about 1750.

PROVOST OF DUNFERMLINE.—Sir Charles Halket of Pitfirrane was re-elected Provost. (*Burgh Records.*)

SALARIES OF DUNFERMLINE BURGH OFFICIALS, &c., in 1690:—

	Scots.
The Treasurer's Fee,	£26 13 4
Clerk's Fee,	26 13 4
Procurator Fiscal's Fee,	4 0 0
Town Agent's Fee,	13 6 8
Three Officers' Fees,	36 0 0
Drummer's and Piper's Fees,	32 0 0
Feu-duty to the Earl of Tweeddale,	8 13 4
	£147 6 8

(*Burgh Records*; also *Parliamentary Report on Municipal Corporations in Scotland, 1836.*)

1691.—SEVERE WINTER *and Great Distress in Dunfermline.*—A *Note* informs us that "Dunfermline and all the West of Fife lay knee-deep in snow from January till the beginning of April," and that there was great distress "be reason of a wide-spread vilent fevir."

MR. JOHN GRAY, who was admitted one of the ministers of Dunfermline in 1688, "ceased to be minister thereof in 1691."

PROVOST OF DUNFERMLINE.—Sir Charles Halket of Pitfirrane was re-elected Provost. (*Burgh Records.*)

1692.—MR. WILLIAM GULLANE, Presbyterian minister, was admitted one of the ministers of Dunfermline on 24th August, 1692. (*Chal. Hist. Dunf.* vol. i. p. 416.)

MRS. DURRIT *and her* "Vapours."—There is a curious entry in the old MS. Ledger of Patrick Chalmers, of Aberdeen, dated 1692, viz.: "Mrs. Durrit, maid to my Lady Dunfermline, paid for *her vapours* £5 16s." (Vide *Scotsman* newspaper extract, 15th March, 1861.) "This Mrs. Durrit has been supposed to have been *Mrs. Durrie*, of Dunfermline, descendant of the last Abbot, who had come to be in straitened circumstances. Probably she had become touched with a mild insanity." ("J.P." and *Note*.)

PROVOST OF DUNFERMLINE.—Sir Charles Halket of Pitfirrane was re-elected 9th October. (*Burgh Records*.)

ELECTION OF BURGESS *to "sit in the Grand Assize" for Regulating the Prices of Commodities.*—"The counsell by a pluratie of voices nom^t and elect the persons under mention^d to sit in the grand assyse for regult^{ms} the pryse of malt, eal, bread, and candle w^m this bur^h viz., Andrew Walker, Hugh Kirk, Ja. Wals, Ro^t Broun, W^m Hog, John Casing, Ad^m Stevinsone, Andrew Smeiton, W^m Wilson, lits^r. John Stewart, Da. Turnbull, John main, wright, Ja. Gow, deacon, Jn^o Gibsone, shoemaker, Andrew Greig." (*Burgh Rec.* 1692.)

PROMISED HELP IN MONEY *to a Wright's Apprentice.*—"3 Dec. 1692: The counsell ordered Ten Mks to be payed to Helen Watson, to help to put her son to y^e wright trad, and this to be payd by Thomas Mitchel eftir he is entred to y^e trad, and fund y^t he is capable for y^e trade." (*Burgh Records*, 1692.)

1693.—LORD TWEEDDALE *obtained a Renewal of the Lease of the Lordship, &c., of Dunfermline.*—On 23rd March, 1693, Lord Tweeddale, in consequence of his eminent services to the Crown, obtained in his own name a renewal of his lease to the Lordship and Regality, &c., of Dunfermline for *three nineteen years* after the expiry of his first tack. (*Fernie's Hist. Dunf.* p. 81; *Mercer's Hist.* p. 83, &c.)

ST. MARGARET'S FESTIVAL was appointed by Pope Innocent XII. to be a festival of the Church (of Rome), and he again transferred the festival day back to 10th June. (*Hailes' An. Scot.*; see also *An. Dunf.* dates 1673 and 1678.)

ROYAL ARMS IN THE COUNCIL CHAMBER.—"24th June, 1693:

This day it was ordained that John Cowie, thesaurer, pay to Laurence Henderson Twentie Merks Scotts for mending and gilding y^e King's Arms which hung above y^e coun^{sl} [chamber] in y^e Tolbooth." (*Burgh Records.*)

OATH OF ALLEGIANCE to King William and Queen Mary.—In *Dunfermline Burgh Records*, of 7th October, 1693, the then common form of the "allegiance oath" is entered, viz. :—" I do in the sinceritie of my hart assert, acknowledge, and declair, That th^r majesties King William and Queen Marie are y^e onlie laill and onlie soveriaigns of th^s realm als well de jure y^t is of right the King and Qwen as de fairls ; That is in y^e possession and exercise of y^e goverment. And Therfor I doe sincerlie and faithfulie promise and engage y^t I will w^h heart and hand life and goods mentaine and defend th^r majesties title and government agt ye late King James and his adherents and will trye Enemies who either by secret or open attempts shall disturb or exercise their majesties in the possession," &c. (*Burgh Records*, 1693.)

FREE HONORARY BURGESS.—On the 16th September, 1693, the Council of the Burgh created "Philip Abel, sone to y^e deceist John Abel, somtyme procurator fiscal of y^e comissuret of St. Andrews," a free honorary burgess. (*Burgh Records.*)

PROVOST OF DUNFERMLINE.—Sir Charles Halket of Pitfirrane was re-elected Provost. (*Burgh Records.*)

MR. SIMON COUPER, who had been admitted minister of the Second Charge of Dunfermline Church in 1681, and to the First Charge in 1686, was, for *contumacy*, deposed from his Charge by sentence of the united Presbyteries of Dunfermline and Kirkcaldy, on 28th December, 1693.

1694.—MEAL ACT FOR THE BURGHE.—The following minute of this Act is taken from the *Burgh Records* of 6th January, 1694 :—" The which day the Magistrates and Toune Counsel statuted and ordained y^t in all tyme coming That each bag of Meall bought from persons y^t areint inhabitants and imported w^{thn} this burg to be sold by the meal-sellers, That y^e seller shall be obliged to pey Two Shillings scotts for each bag ; And y^t y^e Buyer shall be obliged to give acc^t To y^e customer of such bag of meall they bring as s^d is, and also Th^t y^e Buyers omit [not] to give acc^t y^of, or if anie way by y^r fault y^e custome be not peyed, That in y^t case y^e meall Buyer shall

be Leyable for y^e s^d custom. Also, it is statued and ordained y^t anie meall y^t is imported in y^s burg by strangers to be sold on y^e mercat day, That no pr^{te} of y^e s^d meall y^t may happen to be left unsold shall not be in to y^e house of ain inhabitant to be sold by y^m betwixt y^e mercat days, but y^t y^e s^d meall shall be tyed up and keiped till y^e next mercat day or carried out at y^e and y^t under y^e pena^{lt} of Fourtie shillings scotts to be peyd by y^e persons y^t y^e meall wⁱⁿ y^r house and sells y^e samen as if his."

DEBT OF THE BURGH IN 1694.—The first notice of the burgh debt is minuted in the *Burgh Records* of this year as amounting to 5573 merks (about £309 12s. sterg.), mortifications excepted. ("Report in consequence of an Act of Parl. on the Common Good and Debts of the Burgh, in *Dunf. Char. Chest* ;" *Fernie's Hist. Dunf.* p. 11.)]

PROVOST OF DUNFERMLINE.—Sir Charles Halket of Pitfirrane was re-elected Provost. (*Burgh Records.*)

ALLOWANCE TO THE TOWN CLERK for Extra Work.—"1694, Oct. 6th: The said day The Councill allowed the Clerk ane hundred merks scotts mon^y; And y^t in satisfacione To him of his extraordinary pains of y^e Toun's affairs. (*Burgh Records*, 1694.)

1695.—THE First Charge of Dunfermline Parish Church vacant from 1695 to 1701. (See *An. Dunf.* date 1701.)

FREE HONORARY BURGESSES OF DUNFERMLINE.—It was ordered by the Magistrates and Town Council of the Burgh "that the *Captain, Cornet, Agitant, the Sergants, and Corperals* of the Lord Jedburgh's troop quart^d here be made burgesses; and also ordains Wm. Garrock to be made a burges." (*Burgh Rec.* 25th May, 1695.)

A NEW HAND-BELL ordered for the Burgh.—"25th May, 1695: Ordered that a new hand-bell be bought, and recommends John Chalmers to do it; and orders the bell to be kept for ordinar proclamations and allenerly for burials." (*Burgh Records*, May and July, 1695.)

THE "MERCAT" CROSS REPAIRED.—This year the "Mercat Croce" was repaired, and a new centre pillar erected. The date "1695" is still to be seen on the stone pillar, near the foot. (See *An.*, date 1868.)

PROVOST OF DUNFERMLINE.—Sir Charles Halket of Pitfirrane was re-elected Provost. (*Burgh Rec.*)

1696.—THE DARIEN COMPANY.—To this scheme, according to

the *Burgh Records*, the Town Council of Dunfermline in 1696, subscribed the sum of £10. It may be noted here that the "Darien scheme" appears to have been projected and floated by "Paterson, the schemer," in 1695, for the purpose of colonising and trading on the Isthmus of Darien (the narrow neck of land joining North and South America). The scheme took the national fancy—the wealthy and the poor, Town Councils and incorporated bodies voted moneys for the furtherance of the scheme; every one who had, or who would subscribe to it were to become in a few short years very rich. Public rejoicings in 1696-98 became the order of the day. The frenzied excitement was at its height between March, 1699, and January, 1700. During this period, thanksgiving sermons and thanksgiving prayers were promulgated from almost every Scotch pulpit. Suddenly a reverse came. The Company, which was entirely a *Scotch Company*, had excited the jealousy of English Companies and speculators, many of whom had the ear of the King. By misrepresentation and mean machinations of these speculators, the Scotch Company of Darien came to grief, and the country nearly to the verge of national bankruptcy." (See *Histories of Scotland* for an account of the unfortunate scheme.)

MR. SIMON COUPAR, who had been deposed by the Presbyteries of Dunfermline and Kirkcaldy, in December, 1693, and the deposition ratified by the Synod of Fife, 9th May, 1694, continued to officiate as Minister of the First Charge of Dunfermline Church till this year (June, 1696).

PROVOST OF DUNFERMLINE.—Sir Charles Halket of Pitfirrane was re-elected Provost. (*Burgh Rec.*)

BREWING.—"The Counsell ordains each breuar within the burgh from the date hereof [14th December], to breu two sorts of ale, the one to be sold for 3s. the pint, and y^o oy^t for 2s. 4d." (*Burgh Records.*)

1697.—THE BURGH TREASURER "STRAITENED."—600 *Merks Borrowed.*—"18 May, 1697: Which day the treasurer having represented y^t he was straightened for monie to do y^o touns affairs, the Counsell ordered y^o thesaurer to borrow from David Adie 600 merks Scots, and to give bond in name of y^o communitie, bearing ann^l rent from Whit^a last." (*Burgh Records.*)

CHARITY TO WILLIAM REID, *Son of the late Provost.*—The

Treasurer, by order of the Council, is requested "to furnish William Reid, son to the deceast James Reid, late Provost, six lippies of meal and seven pence weekly for his maintainence, from the beginning of May, 1697, to y^e first Sept. 1698, and that in respect that he was almost *starving* at the time." (Vide *Burgh Rec.* the 29th of May, 1699.)

BURGH CHARITY.—"Oct. 1697 : Ordered y^e thesaurer give in chartie to *helen Watson* for buying *medicaments* for her daughter, *who is sick of ye passion.*" (*Burgh Records.*)

DEARTH.—This summer the dearth began to be felt, and continued for nearly two years. "The baillies intimat to the burgesses That thir severall years bygone, for relief of the inhabitants in this time of dearth, they had payed the public cess out of the common good which the burgesses approved, and entreated they might continue in so doeing untill that the inhabitants be in better condition." (*Burgh Records*, Oct. 5, 1697.)

PROVOST OF DUNFERMLINE.—Sir Charles Halket of Pitfirrane was re-elected Provost. (*Burgh Records*, Oct. 4, 1697.)

SIR CHARLES HALKET of Pitfirrane, Provost of the Burgh, died October 21st, 1697, and was interred in Dunfermline Abbey. (See under.)

FUNERAL OF THE PROVOST.—The Provost, having died in office, the Magistrates and Town Council came to the following arrangements, &c., for attending the funeral :—"The magistrates and toun counsell, considering it their duty to doe all in their power to honour the funeralls of Sir Charles Halket their honourable and worthie provost, now deceast," they ordered "the thesaurer to buy als much black searge as would compleatlie cover the counsell [laft] in the Church, and that this be done against Sabbath coming eight days. Also, ordered that there be a particular number of the Crafts to be nominat by the deacon convener, and of the common burgesses to be nominat by y^e baillies, do on horseback attend the funeralls and go out with the magistrates to Pitfirran, and that all of them who can conveniently put themselves in mourning do it. Also, that none of the inhabitants presume to go to Pitfirran but such as go on horseback. Likeas that the other burgesses that go not to Pitfirran on horseback, wait upon the funeralls at the Port. In like manner that the thesaurer provide als much crape as will be mourning things, and shoulder bands for the

officers to be worn by them at the buriall. Moreover, that the magistrates and toun counsell take their post upon the front immediately after the burial enters the *east port*, the officers going before them with their hallberts in their ordinary mourning and liveries fors^d, and thus continue untill they come to the Church stile, and y' there the Counsellors in mournings advance and go immediately *before the corps* until the grave, and the officers go immediatlie *after the corps trailing* their halberts." (*Burgh Rec.* Oct. 23, 1697.) The funeral cavalcade, it will be seen, entered Dunfermline by the East Port. The West Port, in St. Catherine's Wynd, had too small an archway to permit a hearse, &c., to pass through it. The funeral party would, therefore, proceed from Pitfirrane by the low south road to the Netherton, go up the New Row, and at the top of it, enter the East Port (a wide archway), then down High Street and Kirkgate.

PROVOST OF DUNFERMLINE.—*Sir Patrick Murray of Pitdinnies* elected Provost.—“*Nov. 12th, 1697*: The said day the magistrates and counsell did nominate and elect Sir Patrick Murray of Pitdinnies to be provost of this burgh till Michaelmas next, in place of Sir Charles Halket, laitlie deceased, and ordained him to appear before the ordinary counsell, and there accept the said office, and give his oath fidele.” Similar notices are appended to the elections of the other Provosts. Pitdinnie is about three miles west from Dunfermline. (*Burgh Records.*)

1698.—CLOCK-KEEPER.—“*5 Feb. 1698*: The said day the counsell agreed with Adam Stevenson (younger), Smith, that he should not only daily row up and wait upon the knock, and to mend and keep right all parts of her that shall become faulty, or make new wheels or other materials, and to keep her goeing right, for which the Counsell ordain their thesaurer to pay him yearlie the sum of twentie pounds Scots money, beginning the first term's pay' at the term of Lambemas next to come, 1698, for the year immediately preceeding, and siclike yearlie y'after during his dressing, repairing, and keeping right said knock;” and when he leaves, “Adam to leave y^e s^d knock in good condition and usell goeing.” (*Burgh Records.*)

ROSYTH CASTLE.—An old note states that “parte of the roof of auld Rosyth Castle fel in this year,” 1698. (See also *Chal. Hist. Dunf.* vol. ii. p. 394.)

PROVOST OF DUNFERMLINE.—Sir Patrick Murray of Pitdinner was re-elected Provost. (*Burgh Records.*)

REPAIRING THE KIRK.—“The Counsell being informed that the fabrick of the Kirk, in the roof and otherways, was *in ill case*; and the Counsell recommend a joint action with the heritors to have the necessary repairs made.” (*Burgh Records.*)

ST. JOHN'S LODGE, DUNFERMLINE (No. 26).—The oldest Minute Book extant of St. John's Mason Lodge, Dunfermline, begins with 27th December, 1698, and ends with 27th December, 1728. It is an unbound folio of 84 pages, and is chiefly filled up with entries of masons' apprentices, sums received for “entries to the Ludge,” elections of deacons, wardens, &c. The several entries are generally dated on a St. John's day (27th December). (See *Mason Lodge Register*; also, *An. Dunf.* date 1598.)

BADGES FOR THE POOR.—“The counsell ordered the thesaurer to cause run 36 badges, to the effect they may be delivered to the poor within the burgh, to y^e effect the poor may beg through the toun upon tuesday and saturday each week, and als ordains y^e constables and officers to carry of y^e strangers, beggars, forth out of the toun to next landward.” (*Burgh Records*, 5th Feb. 1698; also, *Annals Dunf.* date 1792.)

1699.—GREAT DEARTH.—There was a great dearth throughout Scotland this year. “It was felt severely in Dunfermling and the parish.” The following minute regarding the calamity is extracted from the *Burgh Records* of date “15 July, 1699: This day the saids magistrates and toun counsellors considering the Great dearth of victuall, and that many poor people within the burgh who had had numerous families and others were at the point of starving; They therfor ordered the thesaurer to give in charity to the saids poor inhabitants fourty pounds scots, and ordained the baillies to cause severall honest men in the severall quarters of the toun to bring in lists of the poor householders who do not come out and beg to them, and the baillies to divide y^e s^d sum among the said poor householders as they should see just, and to give the thesaurer a list thereof.”

LADY HALKET, widow of Sir James Halket of Pitfirrane, died 22nd April, 1699, aged 77 years. The maiden name of this worthy,

pious lady was Anna Murray, daughter of Thomas Murray, Provost of Eton. During her widowhood of about 28 years she resided in the Commendatory House, Maygate, Dunfermline. She was a great writer on religious subjects. The following is a list of some of her 21 MS. books still extant:—1. A book of 152 pp. of Meditations Prayers, &c.; 2. A book in folio of 376 pp. Meditations on the Lord's Supper, the Soul's Progress, &c.; 3. A small folio of 59 pp. Meditations on the 25th Psalm; 4. A book in folio, 73 pp., Meditations on Death; 5. A folio, 150 pp., Meditations on Prayer, Faith, &c.; 6. An 8vo, 35 pp., Meditations on various Select Subjects; 7. A 4to, 300 pp., on Prayer, &c.; 8. A 4to, 315 pp., Meditations and Prayers, &c., on to No. 21 on kindred subjects. Her Meditations on Psalm xxv., &c., was published in 1778, prefixed by an account of her life, which see for further details.

LAURATION.—“28 July: The said day the Counsell ordered the thesaurer to pay to Thomas Andersone, son to John Andersone, a Dollar to help to pay the Colledge dues at his lauration.” (*Burgh Records.*)

PROVOST OF DUNFERMLINE.—Sir Patrick Murray of Pitdinner was re-elected Provost. (*Burgh Records.*)

STAFFMAN'S HOUSE MEAL.—“28 Oct. 1699: The said day ordained the thesaurer to pay y^o Staff-man's house meall at a ducat down yearly, commencing from Lambmass last.” (*Burgh Records.*) The duty of the “Staffman” appears to have been somewhat similar to that of the after town-keepers.

1700.—TOWN'S PIPER.—“15 Jan., 1700: The Said day the Counsell elected John Bell to be their pyper.” (*Burgh Records.*) This is an important, noisy functionary.

DEPUTY COAL HILL JUDGE.—“27th May, 1700: The said day the counsell granted power to patrick Angus, tacksman of the toun coall, to keep Courts at the coall hill for punishing and fining the Coalliers, Bearers, callers, and others employed about the Coall work, for their faults, reserving power to the baillies to judge betwixt the tacksman and coalliers, if appealed to.” (*Burgh Records.*)

BALDRIDGE ESTATE, near Dunfermline, was this year purchased by Henry Wellwood, Esq. of Garvock. Before the year 1720 he is

reported to have cleared £30,000 from the coal alone on the estate. (*Chal. Hist. Dunf.* vol. ii. p. 315.)

DEARTH.—The great dearths, first felt in the burgh in the summers of 1697-1699, was “littell felt in the summer of 1700,” and before the end of this year, “the dearth was at an end.”

HAND BELL.—“30th *Sept.* 1699: This day the Counsell ordained Katharen Gibsone to find new caution for the hand bell, with certification y^t if she fail so to doe betwixt and this eight days, the baillies are hereby ordained to roup y^e bell with all haste.” (*Burgh Records.*)

HALBARD.—“The same day the Counsell ordained baillie belfrage to pay James Cusine fourty shillings Scots for a halbert furnished to Thomas Patisone, town officer.”

PROVOST OF DUNFERMLINE.—Sir James Halket of Pitfirrane was elected Provost. (*Burgh Records*, 8th Oct., 1700.)

THE ANCIENT FOREST OF DUNFERMLINE.—Tradition informs us that, “down to the year 1700, a remnant of the old wood, or *forest*, of Dunfermline was in existence in the neighbourhood of Golfdrum and Boofies Brae.” A local rhymster of other days (D. P.), in referring to the remnant of the old wood, says—

“ In dayis of ould, i have been told,
that here it was ane's dailie habit
To shoot the craws doon af the trees,
or nail a wild bit *hair* or rabbit.”

As the last remnant of the old wood existed in the immediate vicinity of the top of Woodhead Street, perhaps this name was given to the street in remembrance of this old tradition. It is likely that it was in this high-land wood, or *forest*, that the immortal hero, Sir William Wallace, concealed himself for a short space from his English enemies in 1303. Vide *An. Dunf.* p. 109, where, it will be observed that *Langtoft* says, in rhyme:—

“ Turn we now other weyes unto ower geste,
And speke of the Waleys that lies in the foreste;
In the forest he-landes of *Daunfermelyn*,” &c.

A NEW BURGH FAIR WANTED.—“2 *Dec.*, 1700: Ordained this day that the baillies write to Bangour (their agent) to petition the

parliament for a fair yeirly on the second Wednesday of Januar." (*Burgh Rec.*) James Hamilton of Bangour was the Commissioner of Dunfermline to the Convention of Royal Burghs.

STAFFMAN'S CLOTHING.—"24 Dec. 1700: Ordained this day that the thesaurer buy a new coat, shoes, and hose and breeches, to the Staffman, and to make them." (*Burgh Records.*) It would appear that the Treasurer was Deacon of the Tailors.

END OF THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.

M D C C I.

(BEGINNING OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.)

ANNALS OF DUNFERMLINE.—(CONTINUED.)

1701.—DUNFERMLINE AT THE BEGINNING OF THE 18TH CENTURY.—At the beginning of the 18th Century, the Old Nave of the Abbey continued to be used as a Parish Kirk (the only Kirk in the Parish). For several years there had been no legally ordained minister to conduct the worship. Rev. Hugh Kemp was ordained to the First Charge on May, 1701. Population of the Burgh estimated at 2000; of the Burgh and Parish, about 5000. Sir James Halket, Bart., of Pitfirrane, Provost. "Much distress and poverty prevailed," trade being excessively depressed. The ale trade, however, appears to have been doing a good business. There were eight breweries in the town, and "Dumfarlin yale" was in "high repute everywhere;" but, in consequence of dull trade and "great scarcity of siller," not a few had to bewail their inability to purchase a draught of it. The following now-nearly-forgotten lines appear to refer to this period:—

“ As I sat near the Spittel croshead,
Dumfarlin I thoct on,
An’ o’ its guid broon ale ta sell,
But siller I had none !”

(Lines from an “ Old Dunfermline Song.”)

According to several notes there were at this period “a great many houses in Dunfermline that had timber-built second and third storeys, with heather and furze roofs.” “The timber storeys were reached by means of uncouth stone stairs of every imaginable shape.” These stairs, on each side of the street, “projected so far into the street, that they nearly met in some places, leaving a narrow way in the middle of the street for the traffic. Below these stairs there were bunks in which swine, fowls, and dogs were kept. At these stair-foots immense middens were piled up, which were most offensive,

especially in hot weather after a fall of rain. These remarks apply to all the streets in the town." The High Street had only two streets proceeding out of it to the north, viz., the "Collier Raw and the Cross Wynd; and only one to the south, viz., the Kirkgate." "The Tron Burn ran down, uncovered, in front of the houses on the east side of the Collier Raw (Bruce Street) and along the foot of the High Street, and a little way down the Kirkgate, where it was led under a house, and re-appeared in the Maygate." Such was Dunfermline at the beginning of the 18th century. (*From old MS. Notes.*)

MASON LODGE.—*Gift of a Brass Square.*—In the *Masons' Register* of date January 8, 1701, an entry notifies that "James Somerville did Gift to y^e Ludge ane brass square for the use of y^e Ludge, for which gift y^e Quorum [of Masons present] quits his sons enterie money being Six Ponds, and ordains y^e Deacon to be discharged y^eof."

COSTUMES, &C.—At this period, "the men in this quarter (West of Fife) wore bonnets and plaids instead of cloaks. The women wore plaids when abroad or at church; those of them of the humbler class generally went about barefooted." *Meals*—"Oaten cakes and bannocks, toasted on an iron girdle above the fire, or on an iron toaster before it, were the principal sort of bread in use; baker's bread was but scantily used." (*A Warril. Trav.* and other works.)

POVERTY OF THE BURGH.—About the beginning of the year (1701), the funds of the Burgh were so very inconsiderable that the magistrates and Council applied for pecuniary aid to the Convention of Royal Burghs. The petition for aid is prefixed by a short but sad statement regarding the position the Burgh was then in, viz., "The common good of the Burgh at the highest amounted to about £993 Scots (£82 15s. sterg.) per annum, besides the local rent;" that there was little or no trade, except a little malting; that the houses were so ruinous and decayed, and, those of them that did stand, so ill-possessed, that the inhabitants when racked to the highest were unable to pay £300 Scots of assessment a-year (£25 sterling); that the common good, assessment and all (except the coal), amounted only to £1293 (£107 15s. sterling); that as to their coal they were frequently put to as much expense by it as they had profit, and that although their coal-rent came in free, they would be *superexpended* in above 700 or 800 merks (about £43 sterling), which already had, and daily did, increase their debt. (*Representation and Petition in Dunf. Charter Chest; Fernie's Hist. Dunf.* pp. 11, 12, and 135, &c.)

THE MARKET-CROSS *in need of Repairs*.—"22 March, 1701: This day the Counsell approved of Thomas Mitchell, treasurer, his paying four pounds to James Mercer, for helping the croce." (*Burgh Records*.)

DUNFERMLINE CHURCH was vacant from 1695 to 1701. (*Presb. Records*.)

MR. HUGH KEMP translated from Forgan, 1st May, 1701, to the First Charge of Dunfermline Church. (*Chalmers's Hist Dunf.* vol. p. 416.)

THE REV. MR. GRAME'S FINAL DEPOSAL.—The Rev. Mr. Grame, Minister (Episcopalian) of the First Charge of the Kirk of Dunfermline, was deposed in 1696; but in consequence of the anomalous state of things at this period, had been allowed to officiate till June, 1701, when he was finally deposed. He was deposed for contempt of the authority of the Synod, and for his "contemptuous carriage in preaching," &c. He was also accused before the Synod for not taking any notice of the *Quakers* in the parish of Dunfermline! (*Chal. Hist. Dunf.* vol. i. p. 424, 425.)

MEETING-HOUSE.—It would seem that from 1701 to 1705 the Presbyterian Congregation met for worship one half of the Sabbath in the Parish Church, and the Episcopalians in a *meeting-house*, the latter body claiming and occupying the church on the other diet. Mr. Kemp and Mr. Graham would thus preach alternately forenoon and afternoon. (*Chal. Hist. Dunf.* vol. i. p. 427.) Where was this meeting-house situated?—In the Queen's House, adjacent to the Kirk on the west, or in the large room of the Marquis of Tweeddale's House, foot of Kirkgate, west side?

PITTENCRIEFF ESTATE.—Colonel John Forbes was proprietor of Pittencrieff this year. (*Old Charter-Writ*.)

A NEW FAIR, granted by Act of Parliament, to be held yearly in Dunfermline, on the second Wednesday of January. (*Chal. Hist. Dunf.* vol. i. p. 475.)

THE DRUMMER AND THE PIPER'S DUTIES.—"13th Augt., 1701. The said day the Counsell statute and ordained that in all time coming after the day heirof, the pyper go throu the toun precisely by *six at night*, and *the drum at seven* a cloak; thereafter that the bell ring *at eight and ten* at night, both summer and winter; and that the drum go by *four* in the morning, y^t *the bell ring at five* a cloak, and

y^e pyper do againe *at six*, and ordained this form to be observed punctually in all time coming." (*Burgh Records.*)

A DEAD MAN FOUND IN THE MUIR.—*Seven Pints of Ale given for bringing him to Dunfermline.*—"7th August. The said day the counsell approved the baillies ordering the thesaurer to give seven pints of ale to some persons for bringing in a man who died in the town muir." (*Burgh Rec.*)

THE LAST SPECIMEN OF A DISTRICT WITCH.—According to the Torryburn *Parish Records* of 1701, Lilius Adie, the witch, died in Dunfermline prison, and was thrown into a hole dug for her near high water mark at Torryburn. Some of her remains were discovered in 1862. The late Joseph Paton, Esq., Wooer's Alley, had her skull in his collection of curiosities.

1702.—WEAVING.—Early in the year 1702, a weaver of the name of Inglis wove a shirt in the loom. It was made of unbleached coarse linen yarn, and is now in a very dilapidated state. Some artist, "unknown to fame," has made some rude paintings on it, apparently appropriate to the trade, which has spoiled it very much. This ingenious specimen of weaving now is, and has been for some years past, in the possession of the writer. (See *An. Dunf.* dates 1808, 1813, &c.; also *Chal. Hist. Dunf.* vol. i. p. 379.)

THE QUEEN'S PROCLAMATION — *Perquisites to Officials.*—"21 March, 1702: The said day the Counsell ordained David Wilson to give to the officers, pyper, and drummer, unto each of them a shilling sterling for their attendance at the queen's proclamation." (*Burgh Records.*) This proclamation refers to that of Anne, daughter of James II., who ascended the throne on 8th March, 1702, on the demise of William III.

ELIZABETH HALKET *and the Poem of "Hardy-knute."*—Elizabeth Halket, second daughter of Sir Charles Halket, of Pitfirrane, is supposed to have composed the celebrated war-poem of "Hardy-knute," about the year 1702. (*Finlay's Domestic Ballads, &c.*; see also *An. Dunf.* date 1263, 1719, 1727, and *Appen. F.*)

PROVOST OF DUNFERMLINE.—Sir James Halket, of Pitfirrane, was re-elected Provost, Oct. 6, 1701.

DUNFERMLINE RACES AND PRIZE SADDLE.—"16th July, 1702: The said day the counsell ordained the thesaurer to put out a saddle

on the toun's account, to be ridden on the morn after July mercat, betwixt the toungreen and buckieburn, back and fore, y^e imput; each horse 1*lib.* 10*s.*, the horse not to be above 5*lib.* sterling value, and ordained the thesaurer also to buy a bonnet and a pair of stockings, to be exposed for a foot-race on this same ground immediately after the horse race with ribbons to the bonnet." (*Burgh Records.*)

COMMISSIONER TO PARLIAMENT.—Sir James Halket, Provost, was elected to be the Commissioner for the Burgh in Parliament, 17th September. (*Burgh Records.*)

THE EAST AND CROSSWYND PORTS IN A RUINOUS STATE.—“August 22, 1702: The counsell ordained the thesaurer to cause mind the east and crocewynd ports with all expedition, they now being ruinous and like to fall.” (*Burgh Records.*)

PROVOST OF DUNFERMLINE.—Sir James Halket was re-elected Provost of the Burgh on 5th October. (*Burgh Records.*)

THE CATTLE MARKET.—The Cattle Market, which had hitherto been held in the Netherton, was, by Act of Town Council, removed on 14th November to Collier Row and Rotten Row—(*Burgh Records*)—much against “the will and pleasure of the inhabitants.”

1703.—EDUCATION—*Opposition to Private Schools.*—“13th Feb. 1703: The said day m^r patrick Dykes, master of the Grammar School, Dunf: having given in a complaint to the counsell, representing that John Anderson and Thomas Hanna had at their own hand Sett up private Schools in this town, contrary to several acts of the town counsell, and to m^r Dykes' great discouragement; Therefore, the Counsell unanimously discharge the said John Anderson and Thomas Hanna and oyr persons q^ssoever to sett up Schools within the territories of this burgh, and teach any male children hereafter, *accept such as shall be under seven years of age*, and that under the paine of twentie pound scots, toties quoties—the one-half of the fine to y^e town, and the other half to y^e schoolmaster and Doctor.” (*Burgh Records.*)

EPISCOPALIANS of *Dunfermline* get the use of one of the *Abbey Vaults for Worship.*—The “meeting-house” referred to under date 1701, appears to have been unsuitable. The Episcopalians, through Mr. Logan, one of their members, solicited Lord Yester to give the

use of one of his vaults in the Abbey to worship in, which his Lordship readily granted. (*Chal. Hist. Dunf.* vol. i. p. 427.)

IRON WEIGHTS *for the Burgh to be got from Holland.*—"16th Sept. 1703: The said day the Counsell ordains the thesaurer to send to holland for 12 stand of trone yetling weights, consisting of a Stone, a half-pound, a quarter, 2 pound, and 1 pound each stand." (*Burgh Records.*)

PROVOST OF DUNFERMLINE.—Sir James Halket re-elected Provost 11th October. (*Burgh Records.*)

THE FLESHERS *and Blown Meat.*—"13th Nov. 1703: The said day the magistrates and counsellors discharged and by thir prsnt discharges all fleshers either freemen or strangers in any time coming within the territories of this burgh to *blaw* sheep, lambs or calfs, or to expose such *blawn meat* for seall under the pain of forfeiting each beast blawn as said is, and fourteen shillings scots of fine besides, and also discharges all other manner of working of sheeps, calfs or lambs under the paine of fourteen shillings for each wrought calf or sheep, and 40s. for each *wrought* lamb, and also discharges all manner of *cutting* or *carving* of kine or oxen, except only on fliep or of y^e soulders and one squint cutt on one of the hinder legs, and also all cutting of sheep except *an even in score* in y^e shoulder and a fliep in y^e rumpell, and y^t under the paine of six shillings 8d. for each cutt in a sheep and 40s. for each cutt in a lamb. And ordains the bailies to give one-half of y^r fines to y^e poor of y^e toun and y^e oyr half to y^e poor of y^e trade y^t need." (*Burgh Records.*)

THE SPITTAL BRIDGE IN RUINS.—"11 Dec. 1703: Ordains the baillies to take some skill'd men to visit the Case of the Spittle bridge, in order to repair the ruins of it." This useful bridge was not rebuilt until the end of the year 1706, when "y^e shyre was content to give Sixty pounds and y^e toun 40lib." (*Burgh Records.*)

1704.—NEW BURGESSES AND "MARCH STONES."—"10 June, 1704: That day the counsell statute and ordained that all persons who shall hereafter be admitted burgesses y^t y^e freemcn's sons or not shall before y^r admission be obliged to give bond to put in a new large march stone at such a place as the baillies shall direct, and that by and attour pay^t of y^r burges dues, and y^t even gratis burgesses shall

be lyable to this act as soon as they shall settle their residence within this burgh." (*Burgh Records.*)

PROVOST OF DUNFERMLINE.—Sir James Halket was re-elected Provost of the burgh, 9th October, 1704. (*Burgh Records.*)

FOOT MANTLE AND THE PROVOST.—"29 Nov. 1704: This day the magistrates and toun counsellors having taken to their consideration the extraordinary charges that the family of pitfirrane has frequently been at on the toun's account, and particularly the great expense that Sir James Halket, our provost, has of late been putt to for the honour of the toun in providing a *foot-mantle* at the *riding of the parliament*, and that the provost has gifted the said foot-mantle to the toun; Therfor y^e s^d magistrates and toun counsellors did and hereby do make offer to y^e s^d Sir James of y^e heall bygone anⁿ rents of y^e prsn^t sum of 3000 mks due by him to the toun, conform to his father's bond, the same extending betwixt Lambmas, 1698 (fra which terms y^e s^{ds} anⁿ rents are due), and martinmas last, 1704, to y^e sum of six hundred and ninety pounds scots, and of which anⁿ rents resting preceeding the term of mar^{tms} last y^e s^d magistrates and toun counsellors do unanimously discharge y^e s^d Sir James Halket now and for ever. Also, y^e s^d day y^e magistrates and toun counsellors ordered a press to be made for y^e keeping of y^e s^d foot-mantle, and ordains James Pringle to keep it. *Sic Subtur.*, JER. COWIE." (*Burgh Records.*)

DOCTOR OF THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL ELECTED.—"27th Dec., 1704: This day the Counsell unanimously elected Mr. Thomas Anderson to be *doctor of the grammar school*, in place of peetir Kennedie, latelie decased, and appointed a *corum* of the Counsell to install him at two a clock afternoon, and desired the ministers to be invited to be present." (*Burgh Records.*) Doctor, as here applied, means *second* master, or assistant to the master of the school. It is an old designation.

MASON LODGE.—"27th Dec., 1704: By a pluaralitie of voices, Continuous James Mudie, Deacon, and John Stavin, Warden for ane yeir to come." (*Masons' Register.*)

QUEEN'S PRESENTATION TO FIRST CHARGE OF ABBEY CHURCH.—The First Charge, under the Queen's presentation, was reported in the Presbytery Records of 25th April, 1705, to have been vacant from Candlemas, 1693, to Martinmas, 1700.

1705.—PROVOST HALKET KILLED *by a Fall from his Horse.*—Sir James Halket of Pitfirrane, Provost, was killed in March this year (1705), by a fall from his horse. “The baronetcy, in consequence, became extinct, but he was succeeded in the estate of Pitfirrane by his eldest sister Janet, who intermarried with Sir Peter Wedderburn of Gosford (created a baronet of Nova Scotia in 1697), who was obliged to assume the name and arms of Halket of Pitfirrane.” (*Chal. Hist. Dunf.* vol. i. p. 298.)

MR. HUGH KEMP demitted his charge in Dunfermline Church in consequence of his having accepted a call from Carnbee, to which he was translated. (*Fernie's Hist. Dunf.* p. 35.)

THE PROVINCIAL SYNOD OF FIFE assembled in Dunfermline Church, 22nd March, 1705. (*Chal. Hist. Dunf.* vol. i. p. 436.)

EAST PORT *ordered to be Repaired.*—“22d May, 1705: This day the Counsell ordained James Meldrome to cause repair the east port.” (*Burgh Records.*)

PROVOST OF DUNFERMLINE.—In consequence of the death of the late Provost, a new Provost was elected. “25th June, 1705: This day Sir Peter Halket compeared persn^{l^{ie}} before y^e Counsell, and his instructions insert in y^e book of y^e date of his election. He gave his promise and word of honour to obey them, and q'oyr instructions y^e counsell should fra time to time give him.” Sir Peter Halket was re-elected Provost at the usual annual elections on 8th October, 1705. (*Burgh Rec.*)

COCK-FIGHTING was “one of the popular amusements” about this period in Dunfermline, as elsewhere. The barbarous sport of cock-fighting was introduced into Dunfermline on the day before Yule, in 1705, when the auld kirk-yard was selected for the field of action; a great crowd attended. Afterwards, when “The Queen's House” became uninhabited, *the fights* were held in one of the large rooms in that old building on Auld Handsel Mondays. “Admission, front seats, 6d.; second seats, 3d.; and 1d. for back seats.” These fights appear to have been abolished about 1797, but were afterwards revived for a short period. (*MSS., Tradition, &c.*)

1706.—DUNFERMLINE CHURCH-YARD TO BE PROTECTED BY GATES.—“23d Feb., 1706: This day the Counsell appointed David Wilson to build up what of the kirkyeard are ruinous, and put yeats

on the entry's, in respect that the heritors have condescended that it be allowed in the first end of the touns proportion of the reparation of the church, and that both heritors, toun counsell, and session, have appointed the bellman, who possesses the grass, to uphold it in time coming." (*Burgh Records.*) There were at this period *two entries* into the Kirkyard, but without gates. The new gates, then crected, were situate as follows :—A large massive gateway on the site of the present entrance facing Kirkgate. The other one was erected in the Kirkyard Wall, near the foot of St. Catherine's Wynd ; a flight of several steps ascended from the street to the Kirkyard. This *gate* was removed and the entrance filled up in 1823. At the same time a new gateway was built facing the Kirkgate, on the site of the old one. (See also *An. Dunf.* date 1823.)

"PITREAVIE WILDERNESS."—An old MS. note mentions that "the wilderness way of planting" was introduced into Scotland about the year 1699, and that a great many acres were planted with trees on "the wilderness system at Pitreavie;" hence the origin of "*Pitreavie Wilderness*"—a name not extinct in 1878. (See also *Chambers's Gazetteer of Scotland, Article "Haddingtonshire,"* p. 518.)

PROVOST OF DUNFERMLINE.—Sir Peter Halket re-elected provost of the Burgh, 5th October. (*Burgh Records.*)

"CURSERS AND SWEARERS" TO BE SEIZED BY THE SEIZERS.—*"23d October, 1706:* This day the Counsell instructed the constables to sease all cursers and swearers, and all that shall be found committing ryots either by night or day, and ordains y^e baillies to give y^e constable apprehender a shilling for his pains of y^e first end of y^e fine; also, to informant all vagabonds who come to reside in y^e toun *without testificals.*"

OPPOSITION TO THE UNION BETWEEN SCOTLAND AND ENGLAND.—The Magistrates and Town Council, with the greater part of the inhabitants of Dunfermline, were "bitterly opposed to the Union," and, in consequence, sent a letter to Sir Peter Halket, their member in the Scottish Parliament, to vote and protest against it. The following are copies of the Council minutes regarding "the matter":—*"4th Nov., 1706:* That day the counsell signed a letter to Sir Peter Halket, their commissioner to the parliament, instructing and requiring him to vote ag^{tt} and protest ag^{tt} y^e union, and elected y^e deacon convener to go and deliver y^e letter, and get ane answer." "6th Nov.,

1706—That day the counsell having got a letter fra Sir Peeter Halket that he was content to give in ane address fra the counsell to y^e parliament ag^t y^e union, and y^rfor y^e counsell ordain an address to be drawn up to be pnt^{ed} to y^e parliament, and commissionat y^e clerk to go over and deliver it to Sir peeter, and to wait on till y^e address be presented.” (*Burgh Records*, Nov. 4th and 6th, 1706.) The writer has in his possession one of these printed addresses (supposed to be the only one extant), printed on a sheet of strong paper $17\frac{3}{4} \times 15$ inches. In order to preserve the contents of such a remarkable document, it is here reproduced, viz. :—

TO HIS GRACE HER MAJESTY'S HIGH COMMISSIONER, AND THE RIGHT
HONOURABLE THE ESTATES OF PARLIAMENT.

The Humble Address of the Magistrates, Town-Council, Merchants, Deacons of Crafts, and others, Tradesmen and Inhabitants of the Burgh of Dunfermling:—

WE the Magistrates, Town Council, Merchants, Deacons of Crafts, and other Tradesmen and Inhabitants within the Burgh of *Dunfermling* underscribing: Having seen and Considered the Articles of the Union agreed upon by the Commissioners for the Kingdom of *Scotland* and *England*, in which they have agreed: That *Scotland* and *England* be united into one Kingdom, and that the United Kingdom shall be Represented by one and the same Parliament: And *seeing* it does not evidently appear that such an incorporating Union, as is contained in the said Articles, is contrary to the Honour, Fundamental Laws, and Constitution of this Kingdom, Claim of Right, and Rights and Privileges of the Burrows and Church Government, as by Law Established: And that the same is destructive to the true interest of this Nation: *Therefore*, We humbly beseech Your Grace, and the Honourable Estates, and do confidently expect that you will not allow any such Incorporating Union; but that you will Support and Preserve entire the Sovereignty and Independency of this Crown and Kingdom, and the Rights and Privileges of Parliament, which have been so valiantly maintained by our Heroick Ancestors for near 2000 yeirs: That the same may be transmitted to succeeding Generations, as they have been conveyed to us; and we will heartily concur with you for Supporting and Maintaining our Sovereignty and Independency with our Lives and Fortunes conform to the Laws of the Nation—

Taylor.

James Richardson.
Robert Donald.
Andrew Hepburn.
Alexander Coventry.
Thomas Hanna.
James Henderson.
John Jamison.
William Hodge.
Alexander Couper.
John Horn.

James Kellock.
James Wardlaw.
Robert Bauld.
James Hall.
James Richardson.
James French.
John Wilkie.

Smiths.

James Law.
David Black.

Thomas Wilson.
John Cunninghame.
Adam Stevinson.
William Anderson.
James Smith.

Baxters.

William Ker.
John Anderson.
Robert Adamson.
Robert Drysdale.

James Buist.
Robert Ferguson.
George Crawford.
James Legat.
John Buntine.

Weavers.

John Wilson, Deacon.
James Wilson.
John Stark.
Patrick Hutton.
James Turnbull.
David Marres.
James Wilson.
Charles Kirk.
Andrew Wilson.
William Kirk.
Thomas Drysdale.
Thomas Richardson.
Alexander Douglas.
John Gotterson.
John Black.
John Williamson.
William Wilson.
David Dalglish.
John Ker.
Andrew Wilson.
James Shortlands.
John Wilson.
John Wilson, *alter*.
Robert Gotterson.
Robert Wilson.
Robert Strachan.
Robert Buist.
John Durham.
Robert Dalgleish.
Adam Robertson.
Andrew Young.
Robert Black.
Robert Stark.
Thomas Bain.
Magnus Malcolm.
Robert Inch.
George Pullans.
William Beanny.
Robert Mackeraigh.
John Inglis.

John Mackeraigh.

Wrights.

John Main, Deacon.
Andrew Wilson.
John Simpson.
John Potter.
George Walker.
George Walls.
Thomas French.
Thomas Bonnar.
John Henderson.
James Henderson.
John Mair.
James Kirk.
Patrick Thomson.
William Hutton.
James French.
Thomas Richardson.

Masons.

James Signet.
Charles Young.
David Hunter.
James Sumervel.
David Purvis.
William Murgain.

Shoe-Makers.

Andrew Duncan, Deacon.
George Stewart.
John Young.
Andrew Main.

Fleshers.

John Hodge, Deacon.
James Cusin.
Robert Kirk.
John Belfrage.
Thomas Beverage.
Thomas Beverage.
George Philip.
William Taylor.
William Welwood.
John Burly.
Andrew Belfrage.

Town-Council.

David Adie, Baillie.
David Adie, *y^r.*, Baillie.
Jerome Cowie, Dean of
Guild.
William Wilson, Treasurer.
David Wilson, Counsellor.
John Cowie, Counsellor.
James Meldrum, Coun.
John Adie, Deacon-Con.
Laurence Henderson,
Counsellor.
VWilliam Inglis, Coun.
William Findlay, Coun.
VWilliam Young, Coun.
James VValls, Coun.

Merchants.

VWilliam Black.
Hendry Elder.
Robert Anderson.
John Hart.
John Belfour.
VWilliam VWilson.
Thomas Mitchel.
Andrew Polland.
Robert Adie.
Charles Chambers.
John Hay.
Patrick Clow.
Joseph Kirk.
John Couper.
VWilliam VWilson.
Robert Robison.
James Dick.
David Gray.
George Christie.
John VWatson.
Patrick Currie.
John Brown.
John Allan.
James Pringle.
John Bethon.
Robert VWilson.
David Meldrum.
Robert Walker.

Ego Andreas Symson, Notarius Publicus a scriba dicto de Dumferling, speciali mandato, Davidis Sands, Gulielmi Pierson, Jacobi Band, &c.; Gulielmi Robertson Fabrorum Ferrariorum in dicto Burgo ac Roberti Wellwood, Andreae Smeitton, Jacobi Wilson, Calceariorum in dicto Burgo,

&c.; Joannis Rea, Jacobi Beannie, Tomæ Wilson, Joannis Hepburn, &c.; Jacobi Mappertoun, Sartorum in dicto Burgo, &c.; Eduardi Ovenwhyte, Andreae Beanny, &c.; Joannis Beanny, Fabrorum Murariorum ibidem, ac Petri Nigrew, Alexandri Grieve, Roberti Crawford, Joannis Broun, Andreae Morrice, Roberti Durham, Gulielmi Kirk, Andreae Chrystie, Jacobi Walker, Gulielmus Walker, Davidis Chrystie, Gulielmi Eason, Jacobi Broun, &c.; Joannis Thomson Fabrorum Lignariorum, &c.; Gulielmi Cusin Lanioris in dicto Burgo pro illis omnibus scribere nescien tibus specialiter requisitus subscribo,

AND. SYMSON, *N.P.*

LITERATURE.—Dr. Steedman (surgeon), Dunfermline, published this year “A Treatise on Astronomy,” explaining the General Phenomena of the Heavenly Bodies, and the Theory of the Tides. Published at Edinburgh, 1706, at 1s. (*Title Page.*)

1707.—THE “UNION QUESTION” and *Discontent.*—Sir Peter Halket, of Pitfirrane, Provost of Dunfermline and Burgh Commissioner to Parliament, was pressingly charged by the burgh to deliver their Address to Parliament, and to *vote against the Union.* This he solemnly promised to do. He in due time presented *the Address*, but *voted for the Union!* This inconsistency and want of moral rectitude in the Provost “caused a wide-spread spirit of discontent and ill-will against him.” It is said that “his conduct gave so great offence to the Council and inhabitants that Sir Peter did not show face in Dunfermline for *twelve months* afterwards.” (*Mercer’s History Dunf.* p. 96; *Chal. Hist. Dunf.* vol. i. p. 279.) If this really happened, it is singular that the Town Council, on the first election of Provost thereafter, re-elected him to be their Provost, and continued to do so for twenty-seven years.

The Act of Union was “a great and glorious act” for both countries, but the good deed was not accomplished without a blemish. A great many of the Burgh Commissioners or Representatives *had a price*, it would appear, and such *were secured*, to *vote in favour of the Union*, and “considerable *personal advantages* held out to them besides.” It has been supposed that “Sir Peter had been threatened by those high in power, *the granters of privileges*, that if he did not vote in favour of the Union, his coal privileges *would not be renewed*, and thus Sir Peter, perhaps against his better inclinations, was forced to vote contrary to his promise.” Thirty-three burghs voted for the Union and twenty-nine against it. (*Marshall’s “History of the Union,”* and other works.)

CROWN RATIFICATION OF COAL PRIVILEGES TO SIR PETER HALKET.—From a remote period, the family of Pitfirrane had a government privilege of exporting their coals to foreign parts free of all duty whatever. This privilege was renewed by Queen Anne on 21st December, 1706, and was *Ratified* in the United Parliament, London, on *March 21st, 1707* (see also *Annals*, date 1788). It will be observed that the renewed "Pitfirrane coal privilege" is dated 21st December, 1706, shortly *before* "the Union became an accomplished fact," and the Crown ratification of it three months *after* the renewal. (See *Crown Charters*; *Chal. Hist. Dunf.* vol. i. p. 21, &c.)

THE CUSTOMS, &c., OF FOUR OF THE FAIRS TO BE ROUPED.—*"23rd April, 1707*: This day the counsell ordains the customes of *y^e foure old fairs*—laddle of the *meall tron*, and small customes—to be rouped on Wednesday next, and declaires *y^e July and October faires free* of a custom for a year." (*Burgh Rec.*) The "laddle" was a small one; the "holder of it" had the power of dipping it into every sack-mouth containing meal that was exposed for sale, and to "put the ladle-fu' into his own private bag." (*Tradition, and MS.*)

THE RACE SADDLE.—*"4th Aug.*: The said day warrants the treasurer to pay the sadler 6 pounds for *y^e sadle ridden* at July mercat last." (*Burgh Rec.*)

A COMPASS FOR THE COAL HEUGH.—*"29th Augt.*: The Counsell appoints the thesaurer to buy a good compass for the use of the heugh." (*Burgh Rec.*)

PROVOST OF DUNFERMLINE.—*"8 Oct. 1707*: The said day the grand counsell re-elected Sir Peter Halket *Provost*; David Adie, *y^r*, and David Wilson, *baillies*." (*Burgh Rec.*)

THE LATE FISCAL'S SALARY AND THE FOOT-MANTLE.—*"11th Oct. 1707*: The counsell warranted Wm. Wilson to pay Helen Broun, four pound ten, p. in compleat pay^t of her husbands fiscall cellary till michaelmas next; including his service for keeping the *foot-mantle*, and this, beside his half croun for keeping the carpet on *y^e seat* in the Kirk: Also, ordains, a foot gar to be made at *y^e officers seat* in the [Kirk?] for holding *y^e carpet* and *y^e officer* to keep it." (*Burgh Rec.*)

1708.—GREAT SNOW-STORM.—Several old accounts refer to this snow-storm. It continued without intermission for eight days; the streets in some places were 12 to 20 feet deep in snow. Then followed a frost which continued for nearly three months. (*Notes on Dunf.*)

DUNFERMLINE PALACE.—*Fall of the North Gable and Roof.*—According to several old MS. notes, “the Palace, previous to this period, had been long neglected, and suffered to become ruinous,” and “early in the year 1708, the north gable wall and part of the front wall fell, along with the greater part of the roof;” henceforward it became an utter ruin.

“ So fades, so perishes, grows dim, and dies,
All that the world is proud of.”

Probably the great snow-storm and frost of this year hastened the fall of the Palace wall and gable. (*MSS. and Tradition*; also *Chal. Hist. Dunf.* vol. i. p. 99.)

SEAL OF CAUSE TO THE WEAVERS.—“*18th May, 1708*: This day the Counsell granted a new gift, or Seal of Cause, to the Weavers.” (*Burgh Records.*) This Seal of Cause, as well as similar documents, occupy 2 or 3 pp. folio of the *Records*.

ANCIENT BURIAL CUSTOM ABOLISHED.—“*22 April, 1708*: The which day the counsell taking to their consideration y^t it has been an ancient custome of this burgh at burials to invite y^e magistrates, counsell and oy^r burgers up to y^e burials immediately before lifting of of y^e corps and y^t y^e s^d custome is both uneasie to the people who must wait a long time on y^e street till y^e magistrates come out, and besides makes a confusion when too many people goes up to the buriall-house, considering y^t y^e best burgh in the nation has left of y^t custome, and the counsell y^rfor, for avoiding confusion and observing more decency at such occasions, *have and hereby, do resolve and enact, y^t in all time coming, no magistrate, counsellor, or burgar (tho invited) go up to y^e buriall house immediately before lifting of y^e corps in time coming, Except they be near relations of the defunct.*” (*Burgh Rec.*)

PROVOST OF DUNFERMLINE.—“*11th October, 1708*: The said day the grand counsell, continued and re-elected Sir Peter Halket *Provost.*” (*Burgh Records.*)

NEW WEIGHTS AND MEASURES TO BE BOUGHT.—“*20th Nov. 1708*: The counsell commissionat baillie Wilson to go to Edinburgh to procure a letter fra y^e provost of Ed^r to Lithgou, Lanark, and Stir-line for y^e neu english standard of weights and measures and if he procure y^m to go to y^e s^d touns and receive them and pay y^r dues.” (*Burgh Records.*)

BRASS JUGS AND ELL-MEASURE FOR USE OF THE BURGH.—“*29th Nov. 1708*: Ordains baillie Wilson to writ to deacon Inglis

at Edinburgh to cast two brass jugs for y^o use of this burgh, and to get it stamped by y^o dean of gild of Edinburgh's stamp: Also, orders Adam Stevinson to make a iron *eln* and *yard*, according to the english standard, and it to be sent to Edinburgh there to get the dean of Gild's stamp." (*Burgh Records*.) "Adam Stevinson's charge for his job, including the irons for lettering, was *ten shillings*." Are these weights, measures, jugs, &c., still in existence?

1709.—GREAT SNOW AND FROST.—The great snow and frost "which set in with the year 1709," appears to have been general in Dunfermline and West of Fife. The snow and frost lasted 37 days. The burns were all deep frozen, and large numbers of sheep were lost. (*MS.* and old newspapers.)

PENNY MEALS.—"21st Feb. 1709: The said day the magistrates and town counsell, taking to their consideration the great trouble and great expense the magistrates and thesaurer are at in yearly collecting the penny mealls and annualls payable yearly to the town out of the burgage lands; and, beside that, the toun have no right for some of these pennie mealls, except immemorial use of payment, and that it would be more to the advantage of the toun, and save a great deall of trouble, that the burgesses were allowed to buy and redeem these pennie mealls and annualls: They therefore did and hereby do enact and declare that any burgess of this burgh who pleases shall have full power to buy and redeem the pennie mealls and annualls payable out of his own proper lands at fifteen years' purchase, and that upon his paying of the same to the thesaurer for the time, in presence of the counsell, and getting ane extract y^of under the hands of the thesaurer and clerk, the counsell declares y^e. s^d pennie mealls and annualls renounced and discharged, and y^o lands quat and free y^of for ever." (*Burgh Rec.*; see also *An. Dunf.* date 1712.) This offer of redemption of the meals, &c., at 15 years' purchase, was at another meeting of the Council reduced to 10 years' purchase.

THE *Provincial Synod of Fife* assembled in the Church of Dunfermline on April 7th, 1709. (*Chal. Hist. Dunf.* vol. i. p. 436.)

RALPH ERSKINE, who had been for some months previous to June this year residing within "the bounds of the Presbytery of Dunfermline," was, at a meeting of Dunfermline Presbytery, held on June 8th, 1709, "licensed to preach the everlasting gospel" on same day.

Mr. James Wardlaw (his future colleague) was also licensed. (*Presb. Rec. ; Chal. Hist. Dunf.* vol. i. p. 428.)

EXECUTION OF JANET MITCHELL *on Town Hill Road for the Murder of her Illegitimate Child.*—The following is a copy of Minute in the *Burgh Records* regarding the execution:—"6 Sept. 1709: The counsell having received a letter fra Robert Ged of Baldridge and John Moubray of Cockarnie, craving the favour of a guard at Janet Mitchel's execution, they agreed to grant the favour, and ordered the baillies to cause to warn the malitia men to be a guard on thursday next." Janet Mitchell, a native of Saline, was condemned to death by the Regality Court of Dunfermline, for the murder of her illegitimate child. "She died very penitent on the gallows, Town-hill, near Dunfermline." In 1764 a pamphlet of 16 pp. was published at Edinburgh, entitled, "A Brief Account of the Last Words and Confession of Janet Mitchel, parishioner of Saline, who was executed at Dunfermline upon the 8th September, 1709, for the horrid crime of child murder." The writer has a copy of this very rare pamphlet. The pamphlet mentions near its conclusion that Janet Mitchel—

"Notwithstanding of her mean education and all her other natural disadvantages, acted rationally and spoke pertinently. Being asked, very near her being turned over, what particular sins did now stare her in the face, she answered, 'The bairn,' but hoped that the Lord had pardoned; and added: 'O Sirs, pray much for me; now I am a dear bought sight to you. There is a sight this night betwixt *Michael* and his angels, and the Dragon and his angels, about my poor soul. But I hope *Michael* will prevail, who hath delivered me from these torturing feats of wrath, especially these eight nights bygone. O pray, pray that the devil may now get a complete disappointment; that the red Dragon's head may be broken, and he may now be foiled. O that Christ might overcome him for me, and take a fast grip of the jewel of my precious soul, for I cannot think of dying without Thee. There are now many looking on me, but there is another kind of company in heaven, who, I hope, will rejoice this night at the coming in of the lost sheep. O come, leave the ninety and nine and fetch it in. O that He would send a guard of angels about me, to receive me to Himself; O for faith and strength, comfort and support, for I am going an untrodden path. The Lord Jesus be my stay and staff, a leader and all to me through the dark valley of the shadow of death, for His name's sake. O for an upmaking meal of free grace—a rich alms to make all odds even—for I am one of the poorest beggars that ever came to Thy door.' And with many more significant expressions, she gave a sigh, saying, '*into Thy hands I comntend my spirit.*'"

Her body was cut down, after hanging the usual time, and carted to a cross road near the Yetts of Muckart, and there interred.

PROVOST OF DUNFERMLINE.—"10th Oct. 1709: The said day the

said magistrates and grand counsell elected and continued Sir Peter Halket of Pitfirrane, Provost." (*Burgh Records.*)

A WOMAN SMORED IN THE HEUGH.—*17 Nov. 1709*: This day the Counsell ordered the thesaurer to give to Robert Adie twentic shillings on charity, to help to bury his daughter smored in the heugh, and to cure his other daughter's broken leg."

1710.—DIED at Dunfermline, *James Graham*, the last Episcopal minister of Dunfermline. (*Chal. Hist. Dunf.* vol. i. p. 416, &c.; see also dates 1687-1701.) There is still extant a small quarto volume of Mr. Graham's Sermons, 43 pp. (see date 1719.) Although Mr. Graham was deposed by the Synod in June, 1701, he continued to discharge his pulpit duties in Dunfermline Church until his death this year (1710).

GRAHAM'S MORTIFICATION.—In the year 1710, six hundred merks Scots—(£33 6s. 8d. sterling)—were found in the poor's box at the death of Mr. Graham, which sum was, by the Justices of the Peace, Heritors, and Town Council, mortified in the hands of the town for the benefit of the poor. By the bond granted by the Council, they are obliged to pay yearly the interest of the above sum, the one half to the poor of the burgh, conform to a list to be yearly subscribed by the Magistrates and Town Council, and the other half to the poor of the landward part of the parish, conform to a list to be yearly subscribed by the Justices of the Peace and Heritors, or a quorum of them. (*Fernie's Hist. Dunf.* p. 48, 49, and other *Hist. Dunf.*)

ROBERT ADIE, one of the bailies of Dunfermline, "a most active, worthy, and upright man," died, and was buried in the north porch, where there is a monumental tomb to his memory, with a short inscription on it.

RIDING THE MARCHES.—*30th May, 1710*: That day the counsell ordered the heall burgesses to be warned to attend the magistrates on horseback at riding of the marches on munday next. And that such as cannot get horses, shall attend on foot, with certification that each person that answers not to his name at Cragincat, shall be fyned in half a merk without forgiveness; and declares the dean of Gild lyable for each gild-brother's fine, and he to have his relief from the absent gild brethern; and that each deacon of croft be lyable for the absents of his own croft; and the baillies to see to the exacting of the fynes

of the common burghess." (*Burgh Records.*) How do the Marches stand in 1878?

SIBBALD'S HISTORY OF FIFE, &c., and his *Account of Dunfermline*.—In the year 1710 Sir Robert Sibbald published his "History, Ancient and Modern, of the Sheriffdoms of Fife and Kinross" (folio edition). The following are a few notes, taken from this celebrated work, referring to Dunfermline:—

"Dunfermline is a royal burgh, having its name from a hill near a crooked water, which is the situation of it, for it lies upon the ridge of a hill, sloping gently to the south. It was the ordinary abode of Malcolm Kenmore. The ruins of a tower he dwelt in are yet to be seen near to the west bridge. This King Malcolm III. founded the monastery; and he and his successors, especially David I., did endow the same with great riches and privileges, &c. . . . In the town, the town is one long street, which runs from the east to the south-west, where, by a lane, it entereth the King's Palace, which is famous for the birth of King Charles I. The monastery is joined to it—a great fabrick. It was, for the Benedictine Monks, founded by King David, anno 1130. The town has a manufactory of dornick cloth. It gives the title of Earl to a branch of the Seatons. The heritable keeping of the palace, with the revenues of the monastery and the superiority and jurisdiction, belongeth now to the Marquis of Tweeddale. In Mr. Sletzer's 'Theatrum Scotiæ' there is a prospect of the town and abbey, and another of the abbey." (See *An. Dunf.* under date 1690.)

Sir Robert closes his meagre account in noticing the royal and other interments at Dunfermline, &c. There are several inaccuracies in his account. In 1803 a reprint of this work was published by Mr. Tullis, publisher, Cupar-Fife (octavo), edited by the Rev. Dr. Adamson. The editor illustrates the original text with copious notes. At page 294 of this edition, there is a very nice view (within an oval space), entitled "Ruins of the Monastery of Dunfermline," which view appears to be a reproduction, in miniature, of Juke's large view of "The Abbey and Palace." (See *Annals of Dunfermline*, date 1792.) In his *first note*, the editor of the new edition says—"In some old manuscripts, the Abbey," &c., "is designated '*Monasterium de monte infirmorum*,'" but does not refer to where the "*old manuscripts*" are to be seen. (*Sib. Hist. of Fife*, 1803 edit. pp. 293-298; also *Appen. A, B, and C of Annals of Dunfermline.*)

TOWER HILL ROAD CUTTING.—"1 July, 1710: The counsell ordered the thesaurer to give fifteen shillings to John Mackie, in order to help him to pay the expense of cutting the Town Hill to make the highway straight." (*Burgh Records.*) At this period the only road from Dunfermline to the west was by this road. Probably the road

would be made straight by cutting down part of the Tower-hill brae near the bridge.

TROUBLESOME DRAGOONS.—“*15 July*: The said day the council commissionat the conveener to goe to Edinburgh and speak to the advocate and general to see to get the dragoons removed.” (*Burgh Records.*)

PROVOST OF DUNFERMLINE.—“*9 Oct. 1710*: That day the grand counsell re-elected Sir Peter Halket, of Pitfirrane, Provost.” (*Burgh Records.*)

CHAPMAN'S STANDS.—“*15 Nov. 1710*: The said day the magistrates and counsell statute and ordained that in all time coming the chapmen in the public mercats be provided with sufficient furnished stands by the inhabitants or tenents of the landes before which the chapman's stands are set, at twelve shillings for each stand each mercat; And in case the chapmen be not furnished and provided with stands, as said is, allows the chapmen to set up on the street gratis; Reserving always power to the counsell to alter this as they shall think fit.” (*Burgh Records.*)

MR. THOMAS BUCHANAN was translated from Tulliallan and admitted to the First Charge of Dunfermline Church on 30th Nov., 1710. (*Chal. Hist. Dunf.* vol. i. p. 416.)

BROWN AND HONEYMAN'S MORTIFICATION.—“*30 Dec. 1710*: The said day the counsell, William and David Brown's and John Honeyman's mortifications for the year 1710, and six pounds as the half-year of the town's half of the six hundred merks mortified by the heritors at whitsunday last, with eight pounds eighteen shillings of augmentation, conform to the particular list this day signed by the magistrates, to be dealt and payd to the respective poor.” (*Burgh Records.*)

1711.—MR. RALPH ERSKINE *Preaching as a Probationer.*—Early in the year 1711 Mr. Erskine, after having received a certificate (or license) from the Presbytery of Dunfermline, that “he exercised the talents which the Lord had given him within the bounds of the said Presbytery, both in vacancies and settled congregations, to the great satisfaction of his hearers, both ministers and people,” soon after this received a call to Tulliallan, and also to Dunfermline, which latter call he preferred and accepted. (*Dunf. Par. Rec.*)

AN OBSTREPEROUS DEACON.—“*30 May, 1711*: That day George Walls, deacon of the Wrights, was, in a *feuced court*, holden by the provost in presence of the counsell, convict by his own confession of deforcing the magistrates yesternight, and of ringing the tolbooth bell, and throwing stones out at the window, and barricading the tolbooth door, refusing entry to the magistrates, and throwing lyme in their faces when attempting to enter, was therefore, by the said provost and counsell suspended of his office as counsellor during the counsell's pleasure, and fyned in twenty pounds scots, to remain in prison till payment, or [giving bill therefor.” On Sept. 7, showing himself “very penitent for his offence,” he was restored to office, &c. (*Burgh Records.*)

MR. RALPH ERSKINE ordained minister of the Second Charge of Dunfermline Church on 7th August, 1711. (*Chal. Hist. Dunf.* vol. i. p. 416; *vide* also *An. Dunf.* date 1716.)

LIBRARY.—“*29th Sept. 1711*: The said day the magistrates and counsell, taking to their consideration that it would tend much to the benefit of their grammar school, The encouragement of learning and interest of the community, That a Library were founded here, Did, for encouragement of so good and pious a design, Resolve, out of the common good to contribute ten pounds sterling for that end; and did and do hereby recommend to the Gildry and respective corporations of the burgh, And all other persons who pleases frankly to contribut, in order to make up such a sum as may buy such a number of good books as may lay a competent foundation for a Library: Declaring allways that the foresaid library and heall additions hereafter to be made thereto shall for ever be under the sole management of the counsell or such person as they shall appoint keeper, who shall give bond to keep the books safe, and re-deliver them when the counsell shall call for them. *Sic subscribitur*, PET. HALKET.” It would appear that nothing came out of this excellent proposal. It is not again noticed in the *Burgh Records*. Perhaps the “conditions” made shipwreck of the scheme.

PROVOST OF DUNFERMLINE.—“*8th Oct., 1711*: The said day, Sir Peter Halket was re-elected Provost.” (*Burgh Records.*)

PENNY WEDDINGS PROHIBITED.—“*8th Dec., 1711*: This day the counsell ordains the drum to go through the town to discharge penny weddings in terms of the act of parliament of King Charles the Second.” (*Burgh Records.*)

1712.—MASON LODGE.—There is an entry in the *Masons' Records*, of date 15th January, 1712, which notifies, that the following charities had been bestowed: "Item, to ane poor man that was taken with the pooks, 6s. Scots; item, to ane blind violer, 12s. Scots; to y^e pyper, 12s. Scots; to Geo. Miller, 6s. Scots."

CARD MAKER.—In an old MS. book of accounts, there is a notice of 4s. 2d. having been paid to "John Maxwell, Card Maker at the back-o-the-dam." These cards were made for carding wool. The carding and the sorting of wool was at this period carried on to a considerable extent at "the back of the dam." Probably Wooler's Alley or Woo'ers Alley may in some way have derived its name from the "woo' carders," which, according to tradition, were employed in this locality.

REDEMPTION OF PENNY MEALS.—The Act of Council, of date 21st February, 1709, regarding the redemption of Burgh Meals and Annuals at ten years' purchase, appears to have been very favourably received by the community. The following is an extract of the town council meeting on the subject:—

"3d March, 1712.—The said day, Robert Adie, late treasurer, now one of the present bailies of the said burgh, did in presence of the Counsell, give in a subscription list of the heall penny meals payable out of the burgage lands of burgh *which had been redeemed* during his office. And for redemption thereof by order of the counsell he had received *ten years' purchase*. The counsell ordered the said list to be registrat in the counsell books in *perpetuam rei memoriam*, and the clerk to give extracts thereof to such persons as should please to call for them. And declaired and hereby declare, the penny meals contained in the said written list, to be redeemed for now and for ever."

This *said list* gives the names of those who had redeemed the meals and annuals, along with the names of the streets wherein their properties were situated; it forms an interesting paper for "natives," a kind of Directory for 1712. The following is a copy of it:—

<i>Maygeat.</i>				<i>Kirkgeat—East Side.</i>			
	<i>lib.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>		<i>lib.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Andrew Simson's land, . . .	0	0	2	Strang's land, now Pierson			
W ^m Black's land and closs, . . .	0	2	11	& Finlay's,	0	0	2
James Mcbeath's land, . . .	0	1	7	Adam Anderson's land, . . .	0	0	10
James Rolland's land, . . .	0	2	0	David Bull's land,	0	0	3
John Bunton's land,	0	3	6	Gilbert Ker's land,	0	2	4
William Flockerd's land, . . .	0	5	4				
Robert Dalgliesh's land, . . .	0	0	7	<i>Kirkgeat—West Side.</i>			
Patrick Anderson's land, . . .	0	0	4	John Anderson, younger's			
Lindsay's land, now John				land, Kirkgeat and Col-			
Christie's,	0	0	6	lieraw,	0	1	1
George Meldrom's land, . . .	0	1	10	John Wilkie's land,	0	0	4

	<i>lib.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Robert Brand's land,	0	0	4
John Cowie's land,	0	0	9
William Wilson's land,	0	5	4
David Eadie, elder's heall lands,	1	18	10½
John Anderson, elder's two lands,	0	1	9
Alexander Whyt's land, now Grissel Wyld's,	0	0	4
John Wilson's land,	0	0	7
Smith and Kennedy's land,	0	0	7
Mr. Peter Kennedy's land,	0	0	11
James Moore's land,	0	0	7
Robert Crawford's land,	0	0	7

Collier Raw—East Side.

James Morre's land,	0	0	5
William Inglis' three lands,	0	1	4
James Bruce's two lands,	0	0	9

Rotten Raw.

Andrew Wilson's land,	0	0	4
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High Street—North Side.

William Wilson's land,	0	2	7
Andrew Walker's land,	0	14	9½
Robert Donald's three lands	0	1	3½
Henry Kirk's land,	0	0	5½
John Anderson's land,	0	1	3
John Brown's land,	0	0	10
Andrew Belfrage's land,	0	0	3
Thomas Mitchell's lands,	0	2	6
Robert Mudie's land,	0	0	7
David Wilson's land, at Cross,	0	0	6½
Land, new raw, east side,	0	0	1

Cross Wynd.

Cusin's land,	0	0	1
Robert Shorton's land,	0	0	2½
Hary Elder's land,	0	0	2½
William Wilson, Cogys's heal lands,	1	8	2½
James Coallier's land,	0	5	1
Jerom Cowie's land,	0	15	2
Robert Walker's land,	0	5	0
John Duncanson's land,	0	0	2
James Walker's land,	0	0	10
John Chalmer, now Thomas Richardson's barn,	0	1	0
Robert Pierson's land,	0	0	7

	<i>lib.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Thomas Hutton's land,	0	0	7
Adam Stevenson's land,	0	14	0
William Hodge, taylor's land,	0	0	7
William Wilson, land and yeard, newraw,	0	0	8
Robert Whyt's land,	0	0	6½
John Wilson's half of Steed- man's land,	0	0	8
John Wilson's land, rotten raw,	0	0	5
Robert Belfrage's land,	0	0	10
Patrick Inglis,	0	0	2
Touch's land,	0	0	8

High Street, South Side.

George Crawford's land,	0	0	7
Helen and Margaret Dun- canson's land,	0	0	2
Robert Kirk's land,	0	1	9
Katharin Gibson's land,	0	0	6
Helen Walls and David Horn's land,	0	0	7
Peter M'Grew and Wm. Young's land,	0	2	4
Thomas French's land,	0	2	0
Laurence Henderson's land	0	3	4
John Meldrom's lands,	0	4	3
William Purdie's lands,	0	2	1
James Wall's lands,	0	5	7
John Henderson's lands,	0	0	9
John Wall's land,	0	0	3
Andrew Belfrage's land,	0	0	7
John Sandar's land,	0	0	4
John Adie's land,	0	1	1

lib. s. d.

3 acre hallbank,	0	2	0
Meikle John,	0	1	2
Ostend,	0	0	7
Elliotshill,	0	0	4
Land at trone,	0	0	2
Turnbull's land,	0	0	9
2 acres Logie's,	0	1	2
Wall's barn,	0	0	3
			0 7 6
Thomas Elder's shop at tol- booth, 2s. 6d. yeard, new raw, 1d., is	0	2	7
Thomas Clerk's land,	0	0	2

	<i>lib.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>		<i>lib.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Thomas Walker's two lands	0	1	11	Kathrine Hodge's land,	0	0	7
George Turnbull's land,	0	0	2	Laurence Stevinson's land,	0	0	1
Andrew Pierson's land,	0	0	8	Hutton's lands,	0	0	2
Andrew Symson and Margaret Walker's acres and lands,	0	3	6	Thomas Law's land,	0	0	6
James Meldrom's land,	0	1	3	<i>Neithertoun.</i>			
David Adie, younger's lands	0	1	1	James Mudie's land,	0	0	4
<i>Newraw—East Side.</i>				Harry Davidson's land,	0	2	0
John and William Ker's land,	0	0	2	John Mayn's land,	0	1	10
Margaretta Allan's land,	0	0	1	John Henderson's land,	0	0	10
Scarlot's land,	0	0	1	Barclay, and half of Richardson's land,	0	0	5
Patrick Turnbull's land,	0	0	9	Robert Wilson's land,	0	0	11
James Mitchell's land, now John Christie's,	0	0	3	Broun and Dougal's land,	0	0	6
John Ferguson's land, now Christian Ferguson's,	0	0	4	James Bayn's land,	0	0	4
John Wilson's land,	0	1	2	John Hepburn's land,	0	0	4
Andrew Rolland's land,	0	0	11	<i>Neithertoun—South Side.</i>			
Thomas Stevinson's land,	0	4	9	Alex. Gillespie's land	0	0	4
Rhode's heall lands,	0	5	2	Edward Logan's land,	0	0	3
James Imbrie's land,	0	0	4	James Somervail's land,	0	0	9
James Wilson's land,	0	0	1	Patrick Hall's land,	0	0	4
David Dalglish's land,	0	0	11	Janet French's land,	0	0	7
John Donaldson's land,	0	0	7	Edward Overwhy't's land,	0	0	11
John Rea's land,	0	0	2	Broomhall's heall lands,	0	16	0
Andrew Grieve's land,	0	0	6	Purves' land, 8 <i>d.</i> ; and his land, sometime Blackie's,			
John Rolland's land,	0	0	1	7 <i>d.</i> ,	0	1	3
David Man's land,	0	0	1	James Purvis', part of Randifoord's land, 6½ <i>d.</i> ; Randifoord's land, sometime burns', 6 <i>d.</i> ; Wellwood's an ^l rent, 4 <i>s.</i> ,	0	5	0½
Rober Coallier's land,	0	0	1				
John Anderson's land,	0	0	1				

Such is a list of the greater part of "The Worthy Ratepayers of 1712." It may be noted here that the *meals and annuals* in great part arose from feu-duties on which their houses stood—sometimes on flats or compartments of dwellings, and also on "kailyeards." The "Counsell" also derived considerable sums from parties who had liberty from *them* to have "oot-side stairs" projecting from the front of the houses into the street, besides a small annual rent for "the allowance." (*Burgh Records, &c.*)

LORD OF THE CHAPMEN'S STANDS.—"10th June: The said day, upon a complaint fra the Lord of Chapmans, showing that some merchants in the toun set up stands before Gibb's Walls, to the prejudice of the mercat and hindering of the Chapmen to set up their

stands," &c. ; "the council enact that such must not happen, but declares that they may do so if stranger chapmen come not to set up." "Gibb's Walls" were a little below the Cross, on the north side of the street. (*Burgh Records.*)

PROVOST OF DUNFERMLINE.—Sir Peter Halket of Pitfirrane, re-elected Provost. (*Burgh Records.*)

1713.—BROWN'S MORTIFICATION.—"11th March, 1713: The said day bailie Wilson represented to the counsell that Mr. William Brown, lecturer in Edinburgh, now minister in South lieth, had given to him thirty-six pounds scots, and ordered him to mortify the same in the toun's hands, on condition that the an^m rent thereof be payed yearly to the poor of the toun, with the an^l rent of other mortifications." (*Burgh Records.*)

POPULATION OF THE PARISH—*Proposed Third Minister for Dunfermline.*—At this period it was proposed (but without success) to have a third minister for the Church of Dunfermline, as the population was 5000, which was considered too great for two ministers. (*Presb. Records.*)

PROVOST OF DUNFERMLINE.—"5th Oct. 1713: This day Sir Peter Halket accepted and gave his oath *de fideli*, and was re-elected Provost of Dunfermline." (*Burgh Records.*)

TOWN'S COLLIERS LENT TO THE EARL OF ROTHES, &c.—At this period colliers were slaves. They were property which could be sold, exchanged, and lent. On 31st October this year the Earl of Rothes sent a letter to the Town Council of Dunfermline asking for the loan of two colliers, when the Council "warranted the baillies to lend to the earl, David Murgain and George Brown, upon the earl's bond to restore them on demand without expence. And in case the lady Pittencrieff want William Watson, warrants the baillies to lend Watson to her." (*Burgh Records.*)

CATTLE MARKET *to be Removed to the New Raw.*—"28 Nov.: The counsell resolved that the nolt mercat be removed to the Newraw against March fair next, and same to be intimat at Januar fair." (*Burgh Records.*)

1714.—MEAL AND FLESH MARKET TO BE BUILT.—"20th Feb.: The said day the counsell appointed the baillies, dean of gild, con-

veener, baillie Wilson, John Reid, and George Walls to draw up a Scheme for building a meall and flesh mercat in Gibb's walls." (*Burgh Records.*) Before 7th May, 1715, these markets appear to have been erected, as shown by the following Council Minute:—"7th May, 1715: The said day allows William Stevinson to advance to William Inglis and John Reid six or seven hundred merks, in part of what the toun owes them on the accompt of their contract for building of the meall and flesh mercat." (*Burgh Records.*)

THE NEW DRUMMER AND DUTIES, &c.—"29 May: That day James Cumin dimitted his office of drummer, and the counsell unanimously elected John Hoggan drummer in his stead; And appoints the drummer to goe through alone evèry morning by four o'clock, an every night alone at seven. And appoints the piper to go through alone at six in the morning and nyne at night." (*Burgh Records.*) The community appear to have been very fond of "hard music" in those days. (See also *An. Dunf.* date 1701.)

BUTTER MARKET AND BUTTER SELLING, &c.—"5 June: The counsell discharges selling of butter or cheese in any place but at the trone, and not til *after seven* a cloak in the morning in may, june, and july, and til *after eight* the rest of the year, under the pain of fourty shillings each faillie." (*Burgh Records.*) Probably the Dunfermline Butter and Cheese Market originated at this time. These markets continued to be held at the Tron until 1832.

LITERATURE.—Mr. James Bayne, schoolmaster of the Grammar School, Dunfermline, published a "Short Introduction to the Latin Grammar," 8vo, Edin., 1714.

CITY OF DUNFERMLINE.—The following extract is given here because it uses the designation, *City of Dunfermline*:—"June 26th, 1714: The very Reverend Ralph Erskine, one of the ministers in the *City of Dunfermline*, gave up his name to be proclaimed, in order to marriage with Margaret Dewar (only daughter of John Dewar of Lassody) and gave to the Box £3 os. od." (*Beath Par. Regist.* 1714.)

THE QUEEN'S ILLNESS.—*List of Fencible Men, Arms, &c.*—"5 Aug. 1714: The counsell having received a letter from the Lord of the Justiciary, the barons of the exchequer, the advocat, provost of Edinburgh, the Generall and Solicitor, acquainting them that *her Majesty was in danger* by sickness; and that it was the command of the Lords of the Privy Counsell that all ministers and others in

authority use their utmost endeavour for taking care of the public peace, and to give such directions as may be most likely to prevent any disturbance in the Kingdom, in case her majesty be carried of by this fit of sicknes. The magistrates and counsell Judged it proper to appoint, and do appoint hereby the baillies, dean of gild, and deacon Wilson, with such others of the counsell as shall please to go along to take up a list of the heall fencible inhabitants, and of the heall arms and ammunitioun presently within the burgh and report." (*Burgh Records.*)

DEATH OF THE QUEEN—*George I. Proclaimed.*—"7th August, 1714: That day the magistrates and town counsell being certainly informed that it has pleased almighty God to call to his mercy our late Sovereign Lady, Queen Ann of blessed memory, by whose decease the imperiall Crown of Great brittain, France, and Ireland are solely and rightfully come to the high and mighty prince George, elector of Brunswick and Luxemburg; And that he had been proclaimed King at London, Edinburgh, and many other towns in the nation: They therefore resolved this day, at two afternoon, to proclaim from the cross that the said high and mighty prince George, elector of brunswick Lunenburg, is now, by the death of our said late Sovereign Lady, of happy memory, become our only lawfull and rightfull leige Lord, George, by the Grace of God, King of Great brittain, france, and irland, defender of the faith." (*Burgh Records.*)

Note.—Queen Anne died on 1st August, 1714, aged 50. The news of her death appears to have officially reached the magistrates of Dunfermline on August 6th or 7th.

PROVOST OF DUNFERMLINE.—"11th Oct., 1714: The Grand counsell continued the provost (Sir Peter Halket) for the ensuing year." (*Burgh Records.*)

THREATENED REBELLION.—During the latter part of the year, 1714, the country was threatened with rebellion and "a general rising in arms," to place James VIII. on the throne; much commotion; Dunfermline Fencibles in arms to defend King George, &c. (*Burgh Records.*)

THE EXCISE BILL.—Dunfermline strenuously opposed the proposed excise bill; great dissatisfaction and threatenings prevailed in Dunfermline. (*Burgh Records and Newspapers.*)

PROCLAMATION OF KING GEORGE I.—An old note states that

King George I. was proclaimed in August this year by the Magistrates and Council at the Tolbooth Stair, at the Cross, and at the Gate of the East Port. (*Burgh Records.*) "A deal of drinking followed the ceremony." (*MS.*)

1715.—MR. THOMAS BUCHANAN, minister of the First Charge of Dunfermline Church, died on the 10th of April, 1715. (*Dunf. Presb. Records.*)

"THE EXCISE BILL" BURNT BY THE HANGMAN.—In the *Caledonian Mercury* for 18th April, 1715, there is the following paragraph:—"We hear of strange doings at Dunfermline last Thursday, when the excise bill was burnt by the hands of the common hangman." (*Edinburgh Courant; MSS., &c.*)

THREATENED INVASION—*Powder and Shot Ordered.*—"4 August, 1715: The counsell, taking to their consideration the hazard this town may be in if the country turn loose by threatened invasion, and that it is very fit the town be provided in powder and lead; they therefore ordered baillie Wilson and William Stevinson to *buy one hundred pound weight of powder, and six hundred pound weight of lead, as soon as possible.*" (*Burgh Records.*) "23d Sept.: The said day the Counsell approved of the baillies their distributing the town's powder and lead among such inhabitants as had arms." (*Ibid.*)

PROVOST OF DUNFERMLINE.—"1st Oct. 1715: This day, Sir Peter Halket was re-elected Provost. (*Burgh Records.*)

THE REBELLION.—*Surprisal of a Jacobite Detachment in Dunfermline.*—Oct. 24, 1715: The fortunes of war brought Dunfermline within the sphere of "war operations" in October, 1715. Sir Walter Scott, in his "*Tales of a Grandfather,*" gives the following graphic account of the surprisal of a Jacobite detachment who had taken possession of the Palace and Monastic buildings:—

"A detachment of about *four score horse and three Highland foot*—chiefly followers of the Marquis of Huntly—was sent from Perth to raise the Cess. The direct road from Perth to Dunfermline is considerably shorter, but the troops had orders to take the route by Castle-Campbell, which prolonged the journey considerably, for no apparent purpose but to insult the Duke of Argyle's garrison there by marching in their view. When the detachment arrived at Dunfermline, Gordon of Glenbucket, who commanded the Highlanders, conducted them into the old Abbey, which is strongly situated, and there placed a sentinel. He took up his own quarters in the town, and placed a sentinel there also. The commander of the horse, Major Graham, took the

ineffectual precaution of doing the same at the bridge, but used no further measures to avoid surprise. The gentlemen of the squadron sought each his personal accommodation, with their usual neglect of discipline, neither knowing with accuracy where they were to find their horses, nor fixing on any alarm-post where they were to rendezvous. Their officers sat down to a bottle of wine. During all this scene of confusion, the Honourable Colonel (afterwards Lord) Cathcart, was lying without the town, with a strong party of cavalry, and obtaining regular information from his spies within it. About five o'clock on the morning of the 24th October, he entered the town with two parties of his dragoons—one mounted, the other on foot. The surprisal was complete, and the Jacobite cavaliers suffered in proportion; several were killed and wounded, and about twenty made prisoners, whose loss was the more felt as they were all gentlemen, and some of them considerable proprietors. The assailants lost no time in their enterprise, and retreated as speedily as they entered. The neighbourhood of the Highland infantry in the Abbey was a strong reason for despatch. This slight affair seemed considerable in a war, which had been as yet so little marked by military incident. The appearance of the prisoners at Stirling, and the list of their names, gave *éclat* to the Duke of Argyle's tactics, and threw disparagement on those of Mar. On the other side, stories were circulated at Perth of the loss which Cathcart had sustained in the action, with rumours of men buried in the night, and horses returned to Stirling without their riders. This account, however fabulous, was received with credit even by those who were engaged at Dunfermline; for the confusion having become general, no one knew what was the fate of his comrade. But, in very deed, the whole return of casualties on Colonel Cathcart's side amounted to a dragoon hurt in the cheek, and a horse wounded. This little affair was made the subject of songs and pasquils in the army at Perth, which increased the Marquis of Huntly's disgust at the enterprise," &c.

At this period, the Palace stood in ruins, and therefore could give no accommodation to *this party*. *The Abbey*—that is, *the Church*—would not be "taken possession of"; the old buildings on the west side of the Church, forming the northern boundary of the *Abbey Close*, viz., the *Queen's House*, the two *Constabulary Houses*, and the *Pends*, would be the houses in the old Abbey which were "taken possession of" on this occasion. The *bridge* here alluded to would, no doubt, be the Tower-Burn Bridge, close by, on the west. It may be noted that the sunk apartment, or cellar, down a few steps (south-east end of the Palace), was on this occasion used as a store-room, and into which were *stowed* gunpowder, shot, guns, and other war materials. From this circumstance the cellar got the name of "The Magazine," which name to this day it retains.

1716.—THE AURORA BOREALIS.—An old account notifies that "the inhabitants of Dunfermline, as everywhere else, were taken by great surprise, and many by terror, at the sudden appearance in the north-east sky of meteoric flames [the aurora borealis, now so fre-

quently seen], which occurred on the evening of March 6th. Many of the pious portion of the lieges were in terror; many went out to the town's end [East Port Street, &c.] to get a wider and better view of it." This grand meteoric display was everywhere long remembered.

THE "LANTERN TOWER" OF THE ABBEY fell down early in 1716. Traditionary accounts inform us that the Great Lantern or Central Tower, which stood at the junction of the Choir and the Nave, and which was "at least 150 feet in height, and about 30 feet square, and had two stories of three tall Gothic lancet windows in it on all its sides, or 24 windows in all, fell with a heavy fall early on a Sunday morning in April 1716." The area of the Old Choir had since 1560 been used as a place of interment, and was known as the Sythar or Psalter Kirkyard. "The deep graves which were dug around the base of this Great Tower, in time loosened its foundations and at last caused it to fall." (For views of this tower, &c., see *Annals*, dates 1226, 1290, 1670, and 1672.) With the fall of the Great Tower the most interesting and picturesque part of the ruin of the Old Choir disappeared. It would appear that "its fall was long remembered in sadness by the inhabitants"—as Arnold says—

"Towers, temples, pyramids must fall,
And man, their builder, pass away:
Oblivion, soon thy shadowy pall
Shall shroud them from the eye of day."

MR. RALPH ERSKINE, minister of the Second Charge, was, on May 1st, 1716, admitted minister of the First Charge of Dunfermline Church. (See *An. Dunf.* date 1711; *Chal. Hist. Dunf.* vol. i. p. 416; also *An. of Dunf.* date 1740.)

REBELLION FAST.—"A fast day was kept on 7th June for the suppression of the *unnatural rebellion* of the preceeding year." (*Par. Records.*)

LOSS SUSTAINED BY DUNFERMLINE "*through the Heiland Insurgents.*"—"28th June, 1716: The Counsell appoints the baillies to write to Buquhan to see if he can recover the money lost by the town by the rebels, and the expence the town has been at by the detachment of his Majesties forces that lay there." (*Burgh Records.*)

ANCIENT SOCIETY OF GARDENERS IN DUNFERMLINE, &c.—There is no record, so far as is known, which gives an account of the origin of the Gardeners' Society. The earliest date in its oldest

Record Book is 16th October, 1716. This Society of Gardeners is supposed to be the oldest one in Scotland. Its Charter begins:—"Be it kend To all men Bye thir pr^m Letrs, we, John Daill Gairdiner in Pittencrieff pn^t. deacon, John Campell gairdener in Pitfirrane pn^t. boxmaster. To the Gairdiners of the Toun and Presbytrie of Dunfermline." Then follows a long notice in praise of Gardenerie, its great antiquity, &c., which is signed "Moray" and "Tweeddale." See the Gardeners' Society Book, entitled,—*"Laws of the Ancient Society of Gardenerie in and about Dunfermline;"* for full particulars, see also *Chal. Hist. Dunf.* vol. i. pp. 456, 457. This Society has had as members 1 Duke; 1 Marquis; 6 Earls; 7 Lords; 8 Baronets and Knights; 2 Colonels; 6 Captains; 3 Licutenants; 4 Ensigns; 1 Professor in a Colledge; 11 Magistrates; 6 Ministers; 7 Advocates; 2 Writers to the Signet; 21 Doctors and Surgeons; 122 Gentlemen of Landed Property, with a long list of names of the worthy Burgesses of Dunfermline, &c. (See *Abridged Histories of the Gardeners' Society*, which have been frequently printed since this period.)

PROVOST OF DUNFERMLINE.—*"8th Oct., 1716:* This day the magistrates and grand counsell elected and continued Sir Peter Halket Provost." (*Burgh Records.*)

1717.—MILITIAMAN FOR THE TOWN.—*"13th March, 1717:* The said day John Bell, weaver in S^t. Katharine's wynd was made burges, and engaged himself to serve the toun as a malitiaman—sic. subst. j. B.; John Bell, his mark." (*Burgh Records.*)

LITERATURE.—A small work, entitled *"The Believer's Dowry,"* by the Rev. Ralph Erskine, minister of First Charge, Dunfermline Church, was published early in this year; this is supposed to be his first production.

DEAN OF GUILD COURT—*Harry Davidson Fined.*—At a Dean of Guild Court, held on 20th June, "Hary Davidson, son to Hary Davidson of St. John Chapel [Chapelwell], appeared before the Court to answer for encroaching on the privileges of the Gildry; and having referred himself to the Dean of Gild and Counsell, they fyned him in three pounds Scots, whereof the Clerk got his third, the Fiscal and Gild Officer got each six shillings Scots, and the remainder, being one pound eight shillings, is to be charged on Robert Paterson the Treasurer." (*Guildry Records, 1717.*) This is a specimen of doing legal business in "the good old times."

PROVOST OF DUNFERMLINE.—Sir Peter Halket, of Pitfirrane, elected Provost; 7th October, 1717. (*Burgh Records.*)

WEAVING.—At this period, “the devices woven on goods in the loom consisted, generally, of such emblems as the British flag, the British coat of arms, and the coat of arms of the nobility, gentlemen,” &c.

MASON’S LODGE.—“21st Nov., 1717: That day John Oberwhyte, son to Edward Oberwhyte, mason burgis of Dunfermline, wes entered apprentice to the s^d Ludge by James Somerville younger, and gave his oath de fidely, and to obey the haill laws of the s^d Ludge, and each S^t Jons day to subscribe to ther bond of Societie. The bill given be s^d James Somerville for the rest of the s^d Ludge. Signed, James Somerville yng^r, John Overwhyte.” (*Masons’ Register.*)

1718.—PARLIAMENT BRIDLE, &c.—Previous to the Union, Royal Burghs “usually provided a bridle and other appendages for the horses their members rode on in procession to the Scottish Parliament.” The Dunfermline “horse appendages” had been lying useless since the Union (1707), and as they were, from “*the altered state of things,*” no longer needed for sustaining “the dignity of the burgh,” they were put up for sale, as shown by the following minute in the *Burgh Records*:—“9th April, 1718: The same day, John Stevinson, shoemaker, bought the parliament bridle, curple, and the strip leathers and strip irons, for seven pounds six shillings and eight pennies (Scots) at a roup, which he instantly payed to Robert Anderson, treasurer.” (*Burgh Records.*)

THE OLD BRASS CANDLESTICK OF THE KIRK.—“9th April, 1718: The same day, John Stevinson bought the old brass candlestick that hung in the church for seven shillings (Scots) per pound; the same weighing in heall twenty-four and a-half pounds weight, and so the price extending to eight pounds eleven shillings six pennies (Scots), was p^d to the treasurer.” (*Burgh Records.*)

EAST-PORT TO BE RE-BUILT.—It would appear from the following minute in the *Burgh Records*, that the East-Port had either become so ruinous, or had fallen, that it had to be re-built:—“9th April, 1718: The Counsell appoints the dean of gild conveyener, and the treasurer with any of the baillies to agree with workmen for laying the causey betwixt the Cross and the Port, and for *building the Port again.*” (*Burgh Records.*)

DAMASK WEAVING INTRODUCED INTO DUNFERMLINE.—The then new operation in weaving called Damask Weaving, appears to have been in operation at Drumscheugh, near Edinburgh, as early as the year 1715. For many years this new department in weaving was kept secret, and no one but *tried men* were admitted into the weaving establishment at Drumscheugh. The trade was a paying one, and accordingly the *process* was the subject of much conversation and debate among the weaving populations in Scotland. James Blake, an ingenious weaver in Dunfermline, skilled in mathematics and mechanics," &c., and endowed with a most retentive memory, resolved at all hazards to get into the Drumscheugh factory. According to tradition, he feigned himself of weak intellect, and by telling queer stories to the workmen, he was allowed to come inside the factory to amuse them. This was Blake's opportunity; his keen eye and mechanical mind mastered all the details of the mystery of damask-weaving. After obtaining his object he *regained his senses*, came back to Dunfermline with the whole of the Drumscheugh weaving mechanism, in full working order, on his mind. He then drew plans for the construction of his loom, which he got made by a wright and a smith; this effected, it was erected in the lower north-west room of "*the Pends*," immediately above the archway, and *there* he commenced his damask-weaving during the summer of 1718. Shortly afterwards, John Beveridge and John Gilmour, weavers, of "the Brucefield Feus," joined Blake in the damask trade, and the whole of the empty rooms in "the Pends," &c., were filled with damask looms. (See *Histories of Dunfermline*.) John Blake was the maternal great-grandfather of the writer; he appears to have been born about the year 1690, and would therefore be about twenty-eight years old when he set up his loom in Dunfermline. "He died respected and regretted by the hail burgh," about the year 1770, aged eighty years. (*Newspapers, Magazines, &c.*)

"THE ANCIENT SOCIETY OF GARDENERS," whose members had previous to this period been confined to the "craft," began this year (1718) to attract the notice of noblemen and others, who through solicitation were admitted members. Henceforward, their preses or deacon was dignified with the title of Governor, and lastly by the title of Chancellor." (Vide *Histories of Dunfermline; Gardeners' Record, &c.*)

PROVOST OF DUNFERMLINE.—"6th October, 1718: The said day

the grand counsell re-elected Sir Peter Halket of Pitferrane Provost." (*Burgh Records.*)

REV. JAMES WARDLAW translated from Cruden, Aberdeenshire, and admitted minister of the Second Charge of the Church of Dunfermline, 20th Nov., 1718. (*Par. Records;* also *An. Dunf.* date 1742.)

1719.—SEAL OF CAUSE TO THE MASONS.—"19th Jany, 1719: A new Gift and Seal of Cause was granted to the masons by the Provost, Baillies, and Council." (*Burgh Records.*)

THE KING'S BIRTH-DAY *ordered to be Held.*—"16th April, 1719: The counsell ordains the King's Birth Day to be observed upon thursday next the 28 instant and the Marches to be rid the same day after the ordinar manner." (*Burgh Records.*)

ELIZABETH HALKET'S poem of "*Hardy-knute*" was first published in 1719. (*Finlay's Domestic Ballads, &c.*; see also *An. Dunf.* date 1263, 1618, 1802, 1727, and *Appen. F.*)

WEAVING.—*A Servet, or Table Napkin, Woven by James Blake.*—An unique $\frac{7}{8}$ Servet, or Table-Napkin, of single damask, was this year woven by James Blake, damask-weaver in "the Pends," Dunfermline. It is still in a state of excellent preservation. In the centre of the servet there is the representation of a mansion-house of five storeys, with a sort of tower and a pillar on each side, and attached to the house there is a row of buildings like offices; while in other places there are the figures of a *horse*, a *unicorn*, a *dog*, a *monkey*, a *ship*, a *chariot* and *charioteer*, a *St. Andrew's Cross*, *branches of trees*, &c. There are also woven on it at different places the following three mottoes:—

"Quid gravius capta'—Fortunam causamque, sequor'—
Jan. 30, MDCXLIX."

"Deceptis custodibus"—MDCCXIX."

For a considerable length of time the writer was of opinion that all these mottoes (especially the first one) had reference to the unfortunate King Charles I. He had occasion to modify his opinion regarding this, in consequence of being made aware of the existence of two medals of a *later date*, bearing similar words in their legends. On March, 30, 1861, Messrs. Dowell & Lyon, auctioneers, Edinburgh, exposed for sale a large lot of coins and medals. At page 10 of their catalogue, and Nos. 138 and 139, are the following remarks on these medals:—

No. 138, Portrait of "James (VIII.)," to the right: Legend, '*Unica*

Salus.—R.A. View of London, with Hanoverian horse trampling on the British Lion; Britannia weeping; family emigrating, &c.: Legend, "*Quid Gravius Capta.*" (Size 13½ silver.)

No. 139, Portrait of "Clementina," with her titles as Queen of Great Britain. R. View of Rome in the distance. Clementina in a biga at full speed. "*Fortunam Causamque Sequor:*" Exerque, "*Deceptis Custodibus,*" referring to her escape in domestic female attire, having deceived the keepers. (Size, 13½ silver.) There are also similar medals in bronze.

Here we have all the *three mottoes*, as also the *dates*, on the napkin, and they are the same as struck on the medals. It therefore appears evident that the mottoes and dates on the napkin were taken from the medals. A set of the medals would probably be in the possession of some "Dunfermline Jacobite" in 1719, and Blake would thus have an opportunity of copying them, and, without attending to their proper arrangement, wove them into his napkin.

The three mottoes may be arranged as follows:—

1st, "*Quid Gravius Capta,*" *i.e.*, "What is graver (or sadder) than a captive." The date, January 30th, 1649, is that of the decollation of King Charles I. It will be observed that the so-called "James VIII." adopts this motto for his medal legend (*vide* his medal).

2nd, "*Fortunam Causamque Sequor,*" *i.e.*, "I follow fortune and the cause" (Clementina's medal).

3rd, "*Deceptis Custodibus,*" *i.e.*, "Deceived the *custodier* (or keeper)" —also on Clementina's medal. She—Clementina—was for a short period a prisoner, and effected her escape by disguising herself "*in domestic female attire.*" The date (1719) is that of her escape.

No doubt specimens of these medals will be seen in the British Museum, and in the great museums of the country. The several figures of animals, ship, mansion, &c., on the napkin may refer to nothing; probably they are "fanciful creations." This napkin was long in the possession of the late Mr. Laurence Wilson, of Midmill, near Dunfermline, who, shortly before his departure for America in 1855, sold it privately to the late Mr. Erskine Beveridge, manufacturer, Dunfermline. (See *Mercer's History of Dunfermline*, p. 163; also *Chalmers's History of Dunfermline*, vol. i. p. 382; vol. ii. p. 330.)

LITERATURE.—The Rev. James Grame, the last Episcopalian minister of Dunfermline, was tried for Nonconformity, and deposed

20th June, 1701. This year (1719) his "Trial" was published. The following is a copy of the title-page:—

The Famous
T R Y A L
Of the late REVEREND and LEARNED
M R. J A M E S G R A M E
 EPISCOPAL MINISTER OF DUNFERMLINE
Formerly
 PROFESSOR OF HUMANITY AT ST. ANDREWS,
Before the Several
COURTS OF CHURCH JUDICATURE
 IN SCOTLAND.
 ———
Edin. 1719.

PROVOST OF DUNFERMLINE.—"5th Oct. 1719: The said Council elected and continued Sir Peter Halket as Provost." (*Burgh Rec.*)

1720.—GREAT SNOW-STORMS.—"In January and February, 1720, there were three great falls of snow in the West of Fife. In Dunfermline the streets were covered with snow two-three times to the depth of at least a dozen of feet." Afterwards, "severe frost set in." (*MS.*)

LIMEKILLS ROAD PLEA.—"25 June: This day the counsell commissionat the Clerk to go to Edinburgh and consult Mr. Grame, Mr. Dalrymple, Mr. Wedderburn, Mr. Walker, and any other George Robertson shall direct to defend Sir Philips plea against the toun, and to tell George Robertson to be very carefull and spare no money in defending the touns plea, and to give George Robertson twelve guineas to disburse on the plea."

THE KIRK UNDERGOING REPAIRS.—"The roofs made tight; Bellhouse repaired; windows glazed, and the fabric pointed with lime." (*Old Account.*)

FREE HONORARY BURGESSES OF DUNFERMLINE.—The Rev. Dr. J. T. Desagulier, LL.D., London, and Mr. William Walls, were this year made free burgesses.—"26th August, 1720: The councill appointed y^e Clerk to writ out, Seall and Subsc̄ibe two burges and

Gild tickets, y^e ane for Mr. William Walls, and y^e oy^r for John Theophilus Desaguliers, doctor of laws, fellow of y^e royal society and chaplain to his grace y^e Duke of Chandos, And to transmit y^m to Captain Halket, now in London. (*Sic Subs^r*) PET. HALKET." (*Bur. Rec.*) Why these gentlemen were made burgesses of Dunfermline is now not known. The *Records* do say—"Dr. Desagulier was an eminent scientific man, Public Lecturer on Natural Philosophy in London, and author of several scientific works." Of Mr. Walls nothing is known.

PROVOST OF DUNFERMLINE.—"The grand counsell re-elected Sir Peter Halket Provost." (*Burgh Records*, Oct. 10, 1720.)

FREE HONORARY BURGESS OF DUNFERMLINE.—"This Day y^e Counsell ordered y^e Clerk to writ out, sign and seall a burges ticket to Samuell Walker, merchant in Leeds, and to transmit it to m^r David Walker, advocat, who deserved it." (*Burgh Records*, 17th Oct. 1720.)

1721.—FIRE BUCKETS.—"9th Jan. 1721: The counsell appoints the thesaurer to send to Edin^r for a hyde of good inglish uppers to make water buckets, to be kept by y^e toun in case of fire." (*Burgh Records*.)

BORING FOR WATER NEAR THE EAST PORT.—"23d March, 1721: The counsell, after voting, ordered the thesaurer to pay to James Anderson six pounds scots as a help to him and y^e neighbourhood about y^e east port in defraying y^e charges lately made by y^e neighbourhood in setting down for water at the east port." (*Burgh Rec.*) This boring for water for the supply of the town proved abortive.

PROVOST OF DUNFERMLINE.—Sir Peter Halket, of Pitfirrane, re-elected Provost. (*Burgh Records*, 9th Oct., 1721.)

THE PRINCE'S BIRTH-DAY.—"28th Oct., 1721: The counsell ordained the prince's birth-day to be observed as usual." (*Burgh Records*.) "As usual" may mean that it was to be observed with the assistance of "dram-glasses!"

THE NETHERTON AND THE HOWGATE CAUSEWAYS TO BE REPAIRED.—"The Counsell appointed the Dean of Gild Conveener, and John Mayn to order the repairing of the street at the east-end of the Nethertoun, and help the broken causey in the howgeat." (*Burgh Records*, 3rd Nov., 1721.) The Howgate, a name now unknown, refers to the lower part of the Newrow, between the east end of Priory Lane and Bothwell Street.

LIST OF THE GUILD BRETHREN IN 1721.—The following list of the Guild Brethren of Dunfermline is extracted from the last page of one of the volumes of the *Guildry Records*. It cannot fail to be interesting, as it shows forth the holders of wealth and position of that period in the burgh and vicinity. We therefore insert it :—

William Walker.	Andrew Turnbull.
John Brown.	John Turnbull.
Jerome Cowie.	John Henderson, Drymiln.
Thomas Mitchell.	James Bayn.
James Hutton, Primrose.	John Halkerston.
Patrick Angus.	John Cowie.
Robert Anderson.	John Brand.
Andrew Symsones,	Robt ^t Baxter.
John Allan.	John Finlay.
Robert Wilson.	David Ramage.
W ^m Wilson, litster.	W ^m Stevinson.
John Anderson.	Alex ^r Ady.
Adam Wilson.	John Brown (Jun ^r).
James Rolland.	Andrew Belfrage.
Robert Walker.	W ^m Ady.
W ^m Black.	Robert Hutton.
David Gray.	Andrew Mayn.
James Wilson, } Limekilns.	Adam Anderson.
W ^m Alexander, }	John Hutton (Cross).
James McBeath.	W ^m Marshall.
Robt ^t Pierson.	John Scotland.
John Hart.	Alex ^r Veatch.
W ^m Wilson, maltster.	James Elder.
George Chrysty.	John Deall.
Patrick Currie.	John Wilson.
Robert Belfrage.	Peter Rolland.
Thomas Anderson, Crossford.	W ^m Meldrum.
John Bethune.	David Hutton.
Charles Chalmers.	Matthew Kier.
John Walker.	James Young.
David Sands.	John M ^c claron.
John Barclay, Georgetoun.	Heugh Craig.
Robert Paterson.	John Kirk.
John Thomson, Barns.	William Wilson.
Alexander Duncan.	John Gib.
James Hutton, } Dunduff.	George Turnbull.
W ^m Hutton, }	Peter Black.
Robt. Dalgliesh, Dunnygask.	David Wilson.
Gavin Stanhouse.	David Morres.
George Wilson, } Knockhouse.	David Adie.
Patrick Wilson, }	James Hoog.
Adam Rolland.	William Hutton.
Adam Walker.	George Shaw.
Lau. Henderson.	Peter Curry.

John Lindsey.
James Crawford.
John Flockart.
Thomas Scotland.
John Adie.

George Adie.
John Black.
George Kellock.
John Wilson.

Total—97 members of Dunfermline Guildry. (Vide *MS. Guildry Record* for 1605-1770.)

ANCIENT SOCIETY OF GARDENERS.—The Marquis of Tweeddale elected Chancellor of the Society.—(*Abrid. Hist. Soc. Gardeners.*)

1722.—DANIEL DEFOE VISITS DUNFERMLINE.—Daniel Defoe, the celebrated author of "Robinson Crusoe," visited Dunfermline early in 1722, while on his second tour through Scotland collecting materials for his work—"A Journey through Scotland,"—which was published in London in 1723. (See date 1723 for extract of his article on Dunfermline in that work.)

A COMMISSIONER TO BE ELECTED FOR THE NEW PARLIAMENT.—"8th Oct., 1722: A letter from the Earl of Rothes, Sheriff-Principal of Fifeshire, directs the Provost, Baillies, Counsellors, &c., to meet and elect a Commissioner for the New Parliament, to be holden at Westminster on 10th May. On the 10th May, 1722 the Counsel of Dunfermline met, when they elected Captain Halket to be their Commissioner."

PROVOST OF DUNFERMLINE.—"8th Oct., 1722: Sir Peter Halket of Pitfirrane re-elected Provost. (*Burgh Records.*)

PROPRIETOR OF PITTENCRIEFF.—Mr. Arthur Forbes was proprietor of Pittencrieff in 1722.

THE TOWN-DRUMMER CLANDESTINELY SOLD HIS DRUM.—"17th Oct., 1722: This day James Hatton, conveyed before the Counsell, confessed he sold the town's drum to John Hood, and was to have got account therefor tho he never got it. The Counsell considering that he disposed thereon without the town's leave, orders him to pay the said crown to the Treasurer." (*Burgh Records.*)

GARDENERS' SOCIETY AND THE "CIRCULATION OF SAP IN VEGETABLES."—"On the 10th October, 1722, the following subject was given out to David Bowie, Gardener, viz. :—On the Circulation of the Sap in Vegetables, and a reason given why Brambles, Allars, and Sallows, are of such large pith, and put forth greater growth the first

year, than those of smaller pith, such as Oaks, Box, &c. Nothing more is said on this matter in the Gardeners' Book than that the thanks of the meeting was given to Mr. Bowie." (*Abrid. Hist. Soc. Gard. of Dunf.* p. 62, pub. in 1816.)

1723.—DE FOE'S "JOURNEY THROUGH SCOTLAND PUBLISHED.—Under date 1722, *An. of Dunf.*, it is noted that in that year De Foe visited Dunfermline during his travels, collecting materials for his new work, entitled, "A Journey through Scotland," which work was published this year (1723) in London. It has been styled "a vaguely written work." The following are a few extracts from his "Journey" relating to Dunfermline. He says—

"From Kinross, in eight miles more I arrived at the Royal Palace of Dunferling. This was the Habitation of King James the Sixth, before he came to England. It was here that Prince Henry, King Charles the First, and the Princess Elizabeth, Queen of Bohemia, were born. It was also the Jointure-House of Queen Anne of Denmark, who built an Apartment for herself, at the top of the Entry or pend, with a Gallery of Communication with the Royal Apartments. This Palace consists of Two Courts, the Upper and Lower; the Lower was a house as large as that at London—for Stables, Hawks and Hounds, and the officers belonging to them. The Upper Court makes the Palace, the Royal Apartments to the South and West—Queen Anne's Jointer-House to the North, and the Church and Remnants of the ancient Monastery on the East.

"The Church was above Three Hundred Foot long. It was built after the manner of that at Litchfield, with a Steple between two Spires on the West, and Two Spires more on each side of the middle of the Church. At the Reformation King James the Sixth repair'd and Buttressed the West End of it for a Protestant Parochial Church; The Body of the Church and Choir, where several Kings of Scotland lye buried, continuing still a Heap of Rubbish; their tombs are still preserved in the open Air; and particularly that of St. Margaret, in Black Alabaster. From this Church to the Refectory, or Frater Hall, as they call it here, was a noble Cloyster, turned into a Tennis-Court after the Reformation. The Refectory was a Noble Room Fifty Foot Long, Forty High, and Thirty Broad; in it are Nine Windows to the South, Twelve Foot High and Three Broad, from whence one hath a most delicious Prospect of the *Frith* at four miles distance. This Hall is erected upon Two several Vaults, supported by Pillars, like the Foundation of some of the Cathedrals in England; the lowermost vault, as I suppose was a Burying-Place there, but what use the Second vaulted Story was I cannot imagine. The Roof of this Hall, as also of the Royal Apartments is all down, and Jack-Daws build now in the Room where King Charles the First was Born. I believe this was a Royal Palace before the Reformation, for the Arms of James the Fifth, with his Queen of the House of Guise are still fresh upon the Apartments, as are also those of the Lord Hamilton, Governor of Scotland in the Minority of Queen Mary. The Gardens, as by the walls still standing, have been very spacious, with a Rivulet running through them." (*De Foe's Journey Through Scotland*, pp. 173-176.)

De Foe makes several slips of the pen in his description, viz., Prince Henry was not born at Dunfermline, but in the Castle of Stirling. The entire length of the Church was 275 feet, not 300. It was not built "after the manner of Litchfield Cathedral," but that of Durham in miniature, two west towers with a large central or lantern tower at the junction of the Choir with the Nave. "The Noble Room of the Refectory" was 119 feet long, not 50; the height outside is 43 feet, and about 30 in breadth. The lower vaults could never have been a "Burying Place." The apartment where Charles I. was born has long been "an ivy mantled ruin."

"Sad are the ruthless ravages of time—
The bulwark, turret frowning, once sublime,
Now totters to its base, and displays
A venerable wreck of other days."

De Foe says that several of the royal tombs in ruins amongst the rubbish were to be seen. These were likely the "six large flat stones," under the pavement of the north transept of the new Abbey Church, and now known not to have been royal tombstones. The stone having on it the arms, &c., of James V. and Mary of Guise, is still to be seen; it has had many sites of late; at present it stands on the ground inside Frater Hall, adjacent to the Great Western Window.

Since Defoe's time, the Palace ruins have been nearly all swept away; the royal ruins are now represented by "one long, lone ivy-buttress'd wall"—

"And now dismantled—prostrate all
Thy former might—there scarce remains
Enough of what thou wert to call
Thy bulwarks and thy wide domains."

ENCROACHMENT ON THE GUILDRY'S PRIVILEGE.—"At a Guild Councill held by the Dean of Guild, 27th February, 1723, John Maclaron, indweller in Dunfermline, was brought before said Counsell for encroaching on the Gildrie's privileges by selling staple ware within the burgh. He confessed his cryme, and referred himself to the Counsell, who fyned him in three pounds Scots, and ordained him to remain in prison till payment." (*Guildry Records; MS. for 1723.*)

THE RACE SADDLE.—"26th Apr., 1723: The said day the Counsell resolved to put out a Saddle for a race to be run on Wednesday next at two o'clock afternoon. And Commissionat the two baillies,



From a Painting by D. O. Hill, Edinburgh.

Engraved by Stephen Miller, Glasgow.

V I E W O F T H E R U I N S O F T H E R O Y A L P A L A C E , D U N F E R M L I N E , F R O M T H E S O U T H - E A S T .

the dean of gild and thesaurer to buy the saddle and draw out the articles." (*Burgh Records.*)

THE GARDENERS' RACE.—"30th Apr., 1723: The said day the counsell, for encouraging of the Gardener's race to be kept up here they agreed that the town shall next year Contribute thirty shillings sterling for buying and putting a plete [plate?] for next year." (*Bur. Records.*)

SEAL OF CAUSE FOR THE TAILORS.—"22d June, 1723: This day the magistrates and Counsell granted the incorporation of Tailors a new gift or Scall of Cause." (*Bur. Rec.*) It consists of 3 fol. pp.

PROVOST OF DUNFERMLINE.—"8th Oct., 1723: this day S^r Peter Halket was re-elected Provost." (*Burgh Records.*)

BARCLAY'S DESCRIPTION OF THE PARISH AND THE TOWN OF DUNFERMLINE IN 1723.—The following description of the Parish and Town of Dunfermline by Mr. Barclay (in *MS.*) is in "*Macfarlane's Geographical Collections,*" vol. i., Advocates' Library, Edinburgh. (See also *Fernie's Hist. Dunf.* pp. 175, 182.)

"The Parish of Dunfermlin, in the Shire of Fife, hath to the S. the Parish of Innerkeething 3 miles distant. To the north Clysh 6 miles; to the NE and NW Baith and Carnock; the first 3 and the other 2½ miles distant; to the W. Torryburne 3 miles distant; and from Edinburgh 12 miles, including the breadth of the river at Queenferry. [Note these miles are old Scotch miles, add a half more to each to adjust to modern miles.]

"The most remarkable houses in the Parish are just adjoining the Church. On the southside Pittencrieff, the Hill call'd Anster Feild ½ mile, S.E. Pitravy 2 miles SSW.; Broomhall 1½ mile, just over Limnekilnes, a little thriving village belonging to Sir Peter Halket of Pitfirren, with a commodious harbour for shipping of his coal, which has been long esteemed the best for Forges in foreign Countries. S.W. Pitliver 1½ mile; NW. Balmoole 2 miles, and Balrige ¼ mile; NE Garvock; W. Pitfirren 1¼ mile, and just joining to it Cavill.

"The town is pleasantly situate, in a fruitful soil, on a rising ground with a brooke, or Rivolet on the west side commonly call'd the Toureburn, rising from a lake about 2 miles from the town, running to the south under the Abbay.

"A little without the west gate are the Ruines of a Tower, called Malcolm Canmore's, who probably lived here. This Malcolm 3d. built the Church, at the same time with that of Durham, near the same manner and figure. More than half the Church is in ruines, where lye buried, under plain and coarse marble Stones, Malcolm 3., with his son Prince Edward, his Queen S. Margaret, Donald 7., Edgar, Alexander 1., David 1., Malcolm 4., Alexander 3., Robert the Bruce, and Thomas Randall, Regent in King David Bruce's minority.

"The Abbay has been a spacious and noble Building, but now all in ruines, except a part built by King James 6. soon after his accession to the

Crown of England. At the Revolution (1688) the Room was entire where was borne the Royal Martyr, Charles I., on 2 Nov. 1601; and it may glory in being the birthplace of Mathilda, Malcolm Canmore's daughter. Dunfermline is a Regality, where two head Courts are held yearly by the Marquis of Tweeddale, or his Deputies, and is a Burgh Royall." (*Fernie's Hist. Dunf.* pp. 175-178).

There are several errors in this description, *e.g.*—Pitreavie is south-east, Balmule north-east, and Baldridge north from Dunfermline.

The following is another Description of the Burgh and Parish of Dunfermline; author unknown.

"The antient and Royall Burgh of Dunfermline, in the Shire of Fife, stands on the north syde of the litle water of Lyne, when it hath a part of its name. It lyes two miles north from the river forth at Lymekills, &c. The burgh of Dunfermline is the head burgh of the regality of Dunfermline, and is bounded on the west by the tourburn, which derives its name from a tour of King Malcolm Kanmore's, standing without the west port thereof. On the west end of the burgh stands the remains of a stately palace and monastrie of old, the greatest and richest in Scotland. And on the north syd of the monastrie stood a very stately Church of Old Gothick work, now all ruinous except the west end thereof, which makes a large parochiall church.

"The burgh is divided into an upper and lower town, having the Palace Garden and park in the middle. On the south-east corner of lower or nether town, and on the south syde of the Water of Lyne, stands a hospitall, for maintenance of eight Widows, called St. Leonard's Hospital.

"The North, the East, and West parts of the paroch are full of Coall, a great part of which are exported from the harbour of Lymkills, lying in the said paroch, on the north syd of the River Forth, and two miles south fra Dunfermline.

"Within the paroch of Dunfermline are the Gentlemen's houses following, viz.: The house of Pitfirran, pertaining to Sir Peter Halket, a large mile west from the town; about a ridge lenth east from Pitfirran lyes the house of Cavile, pertaining to James Lindsay of Cavile; the house of Pitliver, pertaining to Mr. John Lumsdean, a mile and a half south-west from the town; the house of Broomhall, pertaining to the Earl of Kincardin, near two miles south from the town, and within a ridge lenth of the river Forth; the house of Pittencrieff, at the west end of the town, pertaining to Mr. Arthur Forbes; the house of Eastergellit, pertaining to Henry Wellwood, one mile south from the town; the house of Pitravy, two miles south-east from the town, pertaining to Mr. Robert Blackwood; the house of Hill, half a mile south fra the town, pertaining to William Black; the house of Baldridge, half a mile north from the town, and the house of Garvock, half a mile east from the town, both pertaining to the said Mr. Harry Wellwood; the house of Balmule, two miles north from the town, pertaining to Sir Henry Wardlaw.

"A mile north, and a little east from the town, lyes a Loch, called Moncar Loch, or the town Loch, of about seven or eight hundred elns long and four hundred elns broad. Near two miles north lyes another Loch, called Lochend, about the extent of the former. Two miles north-east from the town lyes Lochfitty, near thrice as large as any of the other two.

"In the burgh are a great many Weavers, constantly employed in working

damask, and Diaper, tyckings, and bongall. In the burgh there is a good foundation for a Grammar School, affording a good Salary both to a Master and Usher. There is also another foundation for a Music School." (*Fernie's Hist. Dunf.* pp. 179-182).

PROVOST OF DUNFERMLINE.—Sir Peter Halket was re-elected Provost. (*Burgh Rec.*)

PENDULUM TO THE AULD KIRK CLOCK.—“*4th Dec. 1723*: The s^d day Adam Stevinson, having acquainted the Council y^t he had turned the Clock in the Steeple to a pendulum [Clock] and desired y^o Councill might appoint some persons to visit her and report, if y^e Cloak be bettered y^by.” (*Burgh Records.*) It would appear that this clock had been regulated in its motions by a horizontal vibrating-bar, fixed on the top of the vertical verge, or 'scape-pallets. From about 1292 to 1642, this was the usual regulator of all clocks. The son of Galileo first applied the pendulum to a clock about the year 1639. Shortly afterwards, “the application” was improved by the celebrated Huygens. A “universal altering of clocks from the old vibrating-bar to that of the pendulum began in 1650.” Previous to the application of the pendulum, clocks frequently made an error of half-an-hour, or even an hour in a day! The pendulum applied to the works will keep the clock to time for months within a few seconds. “A glorious invention was the pendulum.” (See an account of De Vick's vibrating-bar clock, in *Reid's "Treatise on Horology."*)

THE AULD KIRK BELLS, &C.—Application is to be made to the Presbytery regarding the repairs of the “Auld Kirk” bells, the roof, and the “glasses.” (*Burgh Records*, 21st Dec.)

A TOWN-GUARD ESTABLISHED.—“*21st Dec. 1723*: The said day the Councill taking to y^r consideration y^e pres^t state of y^e country by reason of *robbing* and stealing, and that many of y^e inhabitants have been desering y^t for some time a Guard of y^e neighbourhood might be kept nightly. They y^rfor appointed y^t y^o magistrates appoint a *Guard of ten men* to be kept nightly in y^e Guard House in the meall mercat and y^t y^e toun furnish y^m wth coall and candle, and y^t y^o magistrates name the Captain of the Guard out of y^e number of ten to be on Guard each night.—*Sic subscribitur*, JO. WALKER.” (*Burgh Rec.*)

THE GUILDRY BATON.—According to the *Guildry Records*, the Guildry got a Baton this year; it was of ebony wood, was about eight inches long, and half-an-inch in diameter. A broad ring of silver round it has an inscription on it.

1724.—THE TOWN GUARD “A NOISY AND RECKLESS SET.”—
 “18 Jan. 1724: The said day John Reid, mason, gave in a petition to the Council, representing y^t he and his tenents above y^e guard-house in y^e meall mercat were much incommoded by the noise made by the guards kept y^r and yⁱ lately a gun had accidentally been discharged and y^e ball had gone up through y^e floor. The Councill taking y^s to consideratⁿ they in order to prevent y^e like inconvenience in time coming ordered y^e guard-house to be plaistered and y^t it be rammed closs wth fogg betwixt y^e plaister and the floor.” (*Burgh Rec.*)

THE SUB-COMMITTEE OF BURGHS MEET IN DUNFERMLINE.—
 “23d Sept. 1724: The s^d day y^e councill ordained the baillies, conveener and Captⁿ Halket to wait on y^e sub-committee of burrows now sitting here, and propose to y^m some queries now drawn up and cause y^e thesaurer pay y^r dinner.” (*Burgh Records.*) At this meeting an explanation of the Act or Set, or Decreet-Arbitral, was given by the sub-committee to the magistrates, &c., as pronounced by the Annual Committee of the Convention of Royal Burghs, on 13th July, 1724. In accordance with the Decreet-Arbitral, the Town Council were elected as follow :—

On the *Thursday* immediately preceding the term of Michaelmas, the ordinary Council convene and appoint the Incorporations to assemble, and each of them to make a leet, or list of four, of the most sufficient craftsmen of their respective crafts, burgesses and freemen of the burgh, bearing scot and lot there; and to deliver these leets, the same day, to the provost, or eldest magistrate in the place for the time.

On the *Friday*, the leet of four is laid before the Council, who elect *two* out of each, and remit the leet of two to each incorporation, appointing them to elect one of the two as their deacon for the ensuing year.

On the *Saturday*, the Town Council elect two new merchant councillors, and two craftsmen, either as two new trades' councillors, or in the character of two old ones. Immediately after this, the eight newly-chosen deacons are presented to the Council as duly elected; such of the old deacons as have not been re-elected are removed, and the new ones admitted members of Council.

On the *Monday*, the ordinary and extraordinary members of Council, consisting of twenty-six, elect out of the merchants of the Council (exclusively of the two new merchant councillors) a provost,

two bailies, a dean of guild, and a treasurer; an *old provost*, two *old bailies*, an *old dean of guild*, and an *old treasurer*, for the ensuing year. Then two merchant councillors, who have not been elected to any office or character, and two old trades' councillors, are removed in order that the ordinary administration of the affairs of the burgh may be vested in a Council of twenty-two persons only. (See *Burgh Records* for such elections.) They are very curious; the leets are reckoned by strokes of the pen, and in whole "resemble the teeth of a comb," as a writer has remarked. It will be observed that there are *duplicate provosts*, *duplicate bailies*, &c. Such "duplicates" existed long before the present Act (Decreet-Arbitral), and it is not improbable that the title of "Lord Provost" arose out of such duplicates—thus the new provost (head provost) would be the *dominus*, or *ruling provost*; hence Lord Provost. The Act of Decreet-Arbitral continued in force from 1724 till 1833, when it was superseded by the Municipal Act of the Reform Bill of 1833. In Dunfermline there were the following incorporated trades given in their usual order, viz., *Smiths*, *Weavers*, *Wrights*, *Tailors*, *Shoemakers*, *Baxters*, *Masons*, and *Fleshers*. (See *Fernie's Hist. Dunf.* pp. 23, 24.)

ELECTION OF PROVOST, &c.—"28 Sept. 1714: The s^d day of y^e s^{ds} magistrates and town councillors, ordinar and extraordinar, did, and hereby doe elect and choose y^e s^d Peter Halket provost; Mr. John Walker and W^m. Wilson, malsterer, bailies; Rob^t. Walker, dean of gild; John Wilson, merchant, thes^r; Capt. Peter Halket, *old provost*; Jerom Cowie and David Sands, *old bailies*; John Hutton, *old dean of gild*; and Alex^r. Veatch, *old thes^r*." &c. (*Burgh Records*.) It is probable that when the new or head provost was absent, the next in dignity—the *old provost*—would take the chair and preside.

1725.—WEAVING FRAUDS, &c.—"13th Feb., 1725: The which day y^e magistrates and town councill taking to y^r consideration y^e great frauds committed in making of linnen *damask*, *dornack*, *tyckings*, and *Congall's*, contrar to and in manifest contempt of y^e many excellent laws for regulating y^e same, and y^t these frauds must of necessity ruin so profitable a manufacture to y^e great loss of y^e nation in gnral, of this place in part^{lar} if a speedy remedy be not provided. Therefore y^e magistrates and town councill unanimously resolved and agreed y^t for preventing and obviating these frauds in time coming, we will this year and in all times coming put y^e laws into execution ag^t all

who shall commit such frauds or abuses either by working insufficient cloath or of ill sorted yarn, or by bleaching y^e s^d cloath or yarn q^of it is made with lyme," &c. (*Burgh Records.*)

THE MALT TAX.—An old *MS. Note* states that "the malt tax bill was ill receivit be malsterers of Dunfermling, who were to a man against it." It was also unfavourably received in most other burghs.

THE MINISTERS OF DUNFERMLINE AND THE MARQUIS OF TWEEDDALE.—The Ministers of Dunfermline opposed the right of the Marquis of Tweeddale to appoint a Reader to Dunfermline Church. The controversy between them went to so great a length as to prevent the dispensation of the Lord's Supper this year. The case was taken to the Court of Session, when a decret was given in favour of the Marquis's claim. The ministers and the Marquis were unfriendly until 1734 (nine years!) when a reconciliation took place. (*Kirk Ses. Rec.*)

FREEMAN WEAVER.—In the Dunfermline *Weaver's MS. Minute Book*, under date August 25, 1725, there is the following entry:—"The which day David Moreson younger was made freeman with the weavers, and gave his oath of fidelity as use and custom is." (See *An. Dunf.* dates 1596 and 1683 for Note on *MS. Minute Book.*)

PROVOST OF DUNFERMLINE.—Sir Peter Halket was re-elected Provost, 27th September, 1725. (*Burgh Records.*)

STEREOTYPING.—The art of stereotyping, or the casting in metal of pages of type, was invented about this period by William Ged of Baldrige, near Dunfermline. Ged at an early age left Baldrige for Edinburgh, where he served an apprenticeship to the jewellery business, and afterwards commenced jeweller on his own account, "with a strong predilection for Printing." The casts of two of his pages of *Sallust* are to be seen in the Antiquarian Museum, Edinburgh. (See *Museum Catal.* p. 81, No. 39; and *Cham. Trad. Edin.* for notice of his supposed sisters, see *An. Dunf.* date 1758.)

THE DRINKING CUSTOMS AT ELECTIONS.—"11th Dec. 1725: "The s^d day y^e counsell resolved and enacted y^t in all tims coming y^r be no drinking out y^e common good on y^e seall days of y^e elections excepting allennarly on y^e day y^t y^e magistrates are elected, on qlk day y^e councill may spend twelve pounds Scots and no more. And ordains y^e head court hereafter to be kept on y^e s^d munday on qlk y^e magistrates are chosen." (*Burgh Records.*)

1726.—BUTTER AND CHEESE—*Arbitrary Laws*.—"30th April: The s^d day y^e magistrates and town council statute and ordaind y^t no person nor persons (not inhabitants) of y^e burgh presume in any time coming to sell any butter or cheese on fair-days, or on y^e weekly mercat days, viz., Wednesday and friday; and also y^t no inhabitant buy any butter or cheese on ye s^d days except at y^e tron y^e ordinar mercat place, under y^e pain of two pounds Scots, for said failling and y^rin buy or sell, *toties quoties*, And intimates this to be intimat by *touk of drum*." (*Burgh Records*.)

FALL OF THE EAST GABLE OF THE CHOIR OF THE ABBEY.—According to two *M.S. Notes*, "the east gable of the Choir of the Abbey fell into the Syther-Kirkyard in 1726 in the harvest time." After the destruction of the Choir in 1560 the area came to be used as a burying-ground; and as the Psaltery, or Singing, had been conducted on this area "in the days of the Abbey," it received the name of "the Psaltery"; afterwards contracted to "Salter," and, in later times, "Sither-Kirkyard," which was its name as late as 1821. The name is now *worn out*.

LITERATURE.—A small work was published this year, by Rev. Ralph Erskine, entitled, "The Happy Congregation; or, the Gathering of the People to Shiloh." Edin., 12mo, 1726.

PROVOST OF DUNFERMLINE.—"26th Sept., 1726: The said day y^e magistrates and town councillors, ordinary and extraordinary, re-elected Sir Peter Halket of Pifirrane provost." (*Burgh Records*.)

"CHURCH BELLS CRACK'D."—An old *Note* states that the "bell-stocks gave way at the end of this year, and the bells falling with them, broke them, and so rendered them useless."

MASON LODGE.—A "Ludge of Dunfermline Masons was holden by David Bald, Deacon, and Robert Bald, Warden, and remnant brethren, in Wm. Flockhart's house, Dunfermline, 27 Dec., 1726, regarding Sundries." (*Masons' Register*.)

1727.—DEATH OF ELIZABETH HALKET, *reputed Authoress of the Ballad, "Hardy-Knute"*.—She was married in 1696 to Sir Henry Wardlaw of Pitreavie, and according to Fernie, was interred in the Pitreavie burying-vault, on the south-east angle of the Auld Kirk. (See *Fernie's Hist. Dunf.* p. 105; also, *An. Dunf.* dates 1263, 1616, 1702, 1719, &c.)

It would appear from the following extract from an old title-deed, which the writer in 1855 received from the late Mr. Souter, writer, Dunfermline, that Elizabeth Halket at one time (during the latter period of her widowhood) resided at the head of the Cross Wynd, Dunfermline:—"All and haill that tenement of land and houses within the libertie of y^e burgh of Dunfermlyne, upon the east side of the Wynde, called y^e Cross Wynde, purchased by the sayd deceasit Robert Anderson from David Wilsons, which was formerly ruinous, and lately rebuilt by the said deceasit Robert Anderson, which tenement was lately possessed by Dame Elizabeth Halket, relict of Sir Henry Wardlaw of Pitreavie." Date of title-deed, 30th June, 1736. This talented lady, for some years previous to her decease, resided in an old house which stood in the north-east corner, at the top of Cross Wynd. After her decease in 1727, the old property was purchased by Mr. Robert Anderson, who removed the ruinous house, and built the present one on its site. There is a stone on the front wall of this (second) house, which bears the initials, "R. A.—E. M." and date "1727," being the initials of Robert Anderson and that of his wife, and the date when the present house was built, as noted in the foregoing title-deed. "Probably Elizabeth Halket died in the old house, top of Cross Wynd." (Vide *Appendix* for Remarks on the Poem of "Hardy-knute.")

DRUMMER AND PIPER DISMISSED.—"16th Jan., 1727: The Council considering y^t y^e drummer and pyper were very negligent in their office, and went rarely through y^e toun notwithstanding seav^l reproofs, y^rfor deprived y^m both of y^r offices."

PROCLAMATION OF GEORGE II.—"King George II. was by the Provost, Magistrates, and Council proclaimed King of Great Britain, &c., at the Cross, June 25th." (Old *MS.*)

A HAUTOY APPOINTED INSTEAD OF A PIPER.—The Town Council and inhabitants appear to have been fond of noisy music in those days—daily ringing of bells, "tuck of drum," and groaning bagpipes. Now, here is another functionary elected to make a great noise, viz., "Hautboy." "24th July, 1727: The s^d day y^e counsell agreed y^t y^e toun shall have no pyper But a *hautboy* in place y^rof, and elected Wm. Ferguson to be y^e touns hautboy, And y^t he have three pounds sterling of yearly cellary, to commence fra y^e 24th Day of June last." (*Burgh Rec.*)

PROVOST OF DUNFERMLINE.—Sir Peter Halkét of Pitfirrane was re-elected Provost. (*Burgh Records*, Oct. 2, 1727.)

SCHOOL KEPT IN THE QUEEN'S HOUSE.—At this period Mr. Francis Paterson kept "a promiscuous school for boys and girls in the large room above the gate-way of Queen Ann of Denmark's House, adjacent to the west side of the Kirk Steeple." (*MS. Note.*)

1728.—ACT IN FAVOUR OF THE INCORPORATION OF TAILORS —"10th June, 1728: The council hereby grant to the corporation of Tailors the priviledge of exacting Six pennies Scots for each chapman's stand in the liberties of the town, in which there shall be any tailor work exposed to sale, Declaring allways that made gloves are not comprehended in this Act, And for which the Corporation can exact no box penney." (*Burgh Records.*)

PROVOST OF DUNFERMLINE.—Sir Peter Halket of Pitfirrane re-elected provost. (*Burgh Records*, 30th Sept., 1728.)

THE CHURCH UNDERGOING REPAIRS.—"In 1728, the church, the steeple, and the church bells, being in need of repairs, estimates of the expenses were given in to the heritors and town council. James Noble, slater, undertook to make the roof of the kirk sufficient, with blue and grey slates, for 58 merks Scots. Other estimates were accepted (sums not mentioned) for repairing the point of the steeple, the ceiling above the area of the kirk, the porch-door, and the loft below the bells."—"October 13th, 1728: This day the cock was set upon the steeple by the hands of David Inglis Wright." "October 28th: The repairs being finished (except the bells), and visited by neutral tradesmen, were found sufficient. The tradesmen's accounts were all paid, when the repairs were approved of, the expenses amounting to £647 1s. 10d. Scots (near £54 Sterg.) The two bells being both crakt, were cas anew at Edinburgh. The big bell (Queen Anne's donation) weighed 14 cwt., and the little bell (belonging to the town) weighed 12 cwt." (*MS. Journal of David Inglis*; also, vide *Mercer's Hist. Dunf.* pp. 179-180.)

The following inscription, in raised Roman letters, is round the outside of "the bell mouth."

REFOUNDED · BY · THE · TOWN · OF · DUNFERMLINE · AND · HERITORS · OF
THE · PAROCHE · THEREOF · ROBERT · MAXWELL · AND · COMPANY
FECIT · EDINBURGH · ANNO · 1728.

The large bell is ornamented with a scroll; the small bell has the

representation of a boar-hunt on it—each boar being pursued by two men and dogs, while a man stands in front with a long pole or spear in his hand pointing to the hunt. *Dimensions of the Bells.*—The large bell, on which the clock-hammer strikes the hour, is 2 feet 9½ inches over the mouth (8¾ feet full in circumference.) The height of this bell is 2 feet. The small bell is 2 feet 7½ inches over the mouth (or 8¼ feet circumference), and is also 2 feet high. (*An. Dunf.* date 1720.)

BOOK-KEEPING in 1728 appears to have been conducted in a singular way. The following old account relating to the Kirk repairs, the re-founding of the bells, &c., may be interesting to the curious in such matters :—

Cost of the Bells and particular Accompt fra the founders,	Scots.
£80 13s. 1½d. (Ster.), or in Scots money,	£967 17 6
Q ^r of laid on already by the Presbytery of Dunfermline,	686 0 0
	<hr/>
	£281 17 6
<hr/>	
Spent with the founder, and at taking down the bells,	£3 19 6
To the half of the extract of the Presbytery's Act,	6 6 0
To the incidents at hanging the bells,	13 16 0
To creish and tar to the bell-stocks and tows, with the price of the tows,	2 18 0
To the half of the expence of executing the horning against Pitreavy a second time,	0 16 0
To Thomas Richardson, carrier p ^r accompt,	2 18 0
To the half of the expence of denouncing Pitreavy,	0 3 0
To the half of a doubling and registering horning, 5 sheets,	3 0 0
To lead and oil p ^r accompt,	10 12 0
To the half of the dinner to the heritors	7 4 0
To staybands to the bells,	3 19 6
To a bottle of oil,	0 18 0
To the half of Robert Lumsdens, writer, his accompt,	67 18 0
	<hr/>
	£406 5 9
From which to be deducted the price of old iron left,	£10 1 0
Also, the volutar collection appointed by the Presbytery,	24 14 0
To price of the cock,	36 0 0
	<hr/>
	70 15 0
	<hr/>
	£335 10 9
Twopence on each pound to the collector,	33 11 0

Note.—Half of the expence allowed by the Lords of Session their decret agn^t the Earl of Kincardine, Pitreavy, &c., belongs to the toun of Dunfermline, and is yet unpaid.

Sum laid out for repairing the Kirk of Dunfermling, &c., in 1728 :—

	Scots.
Item, to the tradesmen p ^r particular Accompt, discharge,	£547 2 6
It... to the price of the steeple cock,	36 0 0
It... to registering the toun's bond,	1 13 4
It... to Spent with David Coupar estimating reparations,	4 4 0
It... to writing the contracts with the masons and wrights,	3 13 0
It... to the half of the expence of extracting the Presbytery's Act,	6 6 0
It... to Spent with plumbers,	0 6 0
It... to James Smith for locks,	4 18 0
It... to two new doors to the Steeple,	
It... to the other half of the expence of executing horning against Pitreavy,	0 16 0
It... to the half of the expence denouncing him and registering the horning,	3 3 0
It... to the half of the expence of the dinner to the heritors, &c.,	7 4 0
It... to the half Robert Lumsdeans writer his Accompts,	67 18 0
	£686 12 1

Sum laid on by the Presbytery for Repairing the

Kirk,	£554 7 4	
Price of trees, &c., sold,	8 14 0	
	563 7 4	
2 Shillings on each Pound, q ^r of to the collector,	£123 4 9	
	12 6 0	
The toun's fifth part, q ^r of is,	£135 10 9	
	27 2 2	
Rests to be proportioned among y ^e heritors,	£108 8 7	
Half of the Bells,	184 10 1½	
	£292 19 5½	

Mercer, in his *History of Dunfermline*, pp. 308-309, places these accounts under date 1720, which is an error—a typographical one; 1728 is the date. (Vide *Kirk and Burgh Records*.)

THE MASONS' REGISTER.—In the *Masons' Register* of this date there are the two following entries:—"Payed to Wm. Flockhart, St. John's Day, 1728, £15 18s. Scots; item, payed the Clerk's fee s^d day, £4—£19 18s. (*Oldest MS. of Masons' Register*.)

AULD KIRK STEEPLE MEASUREMENTS, &c.—In David Inglis's *MS. Journal* are the following measures of objects connected with the

Auld Kirk at this period, viz.—“The height of the steeple from the bottom to the top, is 198 fouts; the length of the stalk, or prick upon which the cock stands, is fifteen foot long; four fouts within the steeple; eleven fouts above the steeple—viz., from the point of the steeple to the first globe, three fouts; from the second small globe to the iron cross two fouts and an half; from the iron cross to the cock, two fouts and an half. The Cock is just a yard long, and one foot and half thick; so that from the tope of the steeple to the upper part of the cock, is twelve fouts and an half foot; This added to the 190 fouts, makes the steeple from the ground to the upper part of the cock two hundred fouts $\frac{1}{2}$ an foot. From the little bell holes to the tope of the steeple, is 24 fouts, besides the stalk. The little bell holes are five fouts high, two fouts wide.” *Note*.—From the foundation of the Steeple to the top point of stone work is only 156 feet; these measures are too much—they are to each other as 156 to 200 $\frac{1}{2}$. (See *Mercer's Hist. Dunf.* p. 180.)

1729.—NO COMMISSIONER TO BE SENT TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.—The Council agreed that both the Acts of Council anent the Electing of Robert Blackwood and James Thomson, and resolved to send *no Commissioner to the General Assembly this year*, and the said two acts were accordingly expunged in presence of the Council. (*Burgh Records*; 19th March, 1729.)

MUSIC MASTER AND READER.—“*27th Nov., 1729*: Which day the Councill considering that the offices of *Music Master* and *Reader* in the church are both vacant, and that it will be for the interest of the town that these two offices be united in the person of one man. Also, understanding that the Marquis of Tweeddale is willing to present any person that the council is satisfied with and agreeable to the kirk-session. The councill appointed the two baillies and Charles Chalmer to wait upon the Kirk-session and intreat them to concur with the town to find out a man that is sufficiently qualified for both these offices, and that they would join with the town councill in desiring the Marquis of Tweeddale to allow the town to advertise it in the *Gazett*. (*Burgh Records*.)

TREES PLANTED IN THE VICINITY OF THE PALACE.—According to an old note, trees were planted on the north of the Sheeling Hill (Heugh Mills), in front of the west wall of the Palace, and all

the way north to the Tower Hill; also many were planted on the old floor of the Palace.

PROVOST OF DUNFERMLINE.—Sir Peter Halket of Pitfirrane re-elected Provost. (*Burgh Records*; 29th Sept., 1729.)

THE GUILDRY'S COLOURS.—“At a meeting of Guildry held in October, 1729, it was remarked that their colours are entirely torn and useless; they appoint the Dean of Guild and David Morris to buy a stand of new colours of silk.” (*Guildry Records*.)

ANCIENT SOCIETY OF GARDENERS.—Thomas, Lord Erskine, elected Chancellor of the Society. (*Gardner's Records*.)

1730.—THE SCHOLARS' LOFT, &c.—“The Councill orders the Dean of Guild, John Scotland, and William Flockart to meet with Mr. Bayne and Mr. Hart, and commune with them about their drawing rent for the Seats of the Scholars loft, and anent their not allowing the Scholars to sit according to their Seniority.” (*Burgh Records*, 12th Jan. 1730.)

“EXAMINABLE PERSONS IN THE PARISH.”—The ministers of Dunfermline, the Reverends Ralph Erskine and Wardlaw, computed that in 1730 there were 6000 examinable persons in the parish, and made efforts, without success, to have two other churches in different parts of the parish. (*Chal. Hist. Dunf.* vol. i. p. 431.) This appears to be a large number of examinable persons in the parish in 1730; there were only 5000 persons in the parish in 1713.

GRASS GROWING ON THE HIGH STREET.—An old *MS. Note* states that in 1730 “the ‘hie gaitie’ was o’ergrown with grass in some places, and that ‘kie’ and horses were to be seen feeding thereon.” Fernie, at p. 135 of *Hist. Dunf.* has a note somewhat similar. He says, “In 1791 or 2 some of the inhabitants recollected the time when the cadgers, or strangers who sold fish, were in the practice of allowing their horses to graze along the sides of the High Street, eastward of the Cross.”

A COAL AND CAUSEY MEALL DISPUTE.—During a great part of this year “there raged a coal and causey toll war between the Council of Dunf. and the Laird of Garvock.” (See *Burgh Records*, April till August, 1730.)

PROVOST OF DUNFERMLINE.—Sir Peter Halket of Pitfirrane was re-elected Provost. (*Burgh Records*, 28th Sept., 1730.)

NEW ROAD TO KIRKCALDY.—“The councill considering that seeing the town had got the liberty of a way along the south side of their parks, and on the east side so far as Garvock’s ground goes, they therefore resolved to turn the high way along the south side of the town green; and because it cannot be a good way unless it be mended, they empower the baillies to employ men to call rubbish from Garvock to s^d way, And also empowers them to apply to the justices of peace to get the s^d way declaired the high way from the town to Kirkcaldy.” (*Burgh Records*, 7th Oct., 1730.) Previous to this period the high way to Kirkcaldy “went along from the foot of the Witch-loan by the north of the town green.”

FRENCH PRINT OF DUNFERMLINE.—A French published view of Dunfermline was issued this year, entitled, “Vue de la Villa et de l’Abbaye Dunfermling,” *i.e.*, “View of the Town and the Abbey of Dunfermline.” We have a copy of this rare view. It appears to have been reduced from Sleizer’s “View of Dunfermline.” (See *Annals*, date 1690; also *Chal. Hist. Dunf.* vol. ii. p. 124, for a view which was engraven from this one.)

MORTIFICATIONS—*Charity Distributed*.—“6th Dec., 1730: The said day the councill distribut in charity the annual rent of the following mortifications:—David Brown’s, 200 merks; Wm. Brown’s, 100 merks; John Honeyman’s, 100 merks; the town’s half of Mr. Graham’s, 600 merks, 300 merks; Wm. Brown’s, £35 Scots; John Walker’s, 50 merks—for one year, to Martinmas, 1730, being twenty-six pounds sixteen shillings Scots, with £30 Scots as a part of the Music Master’s cellary, extending to £56. 16 shillings Scots.” Although it is understood that many of these mortifications are now unknown, yet it is pleasant to record the names of the worthy benefactors. (*Burgh Records*.)

1731.—THE KIRK BELLS, &c.—“The Council appointed the baillies, Dean of Guild, Conveener, and Clerk to wait upon the presbytery this day and consent to the Stent to be laid on by the presbytery for what yet is resting of the price of the bells and reparations of the Kirk.” (*Burgh Records*, 24th March, 1731; see also *An. Dunf.* date 1728.)

STATIONER.—There was a stationer in Dunfermline as early as this period, named Henry Moubray—the first on record in Dunfermline. (*Guildry Records*, June, 1731.)

BLEACHFIELD—*The King's Park*.—"9th July, 1731: Which day it was represented to the council by Thomas Cusine, Deacon of the Weavers, that the manufacturers of linnen Cloath in this town were under a great disadvantage by reason of a want of a bleaching field, and that the fittest place about the town for that was the King's Park [the Abbey Park.] The council having considered the said representation, appointed Baillie Wilson to write to the Marquis of Tweeddale in name of the council, and desire that his Lordship would be pleased to allow the town as much ground in that park as will serve for a bleaching field, and that his Lordship would use his interest with the tenent to quit his tack of that piece of ground, and appoints the baillies to represent the s^d affair to the trustees that they would use their interest with the Marquis to procure it." (*Burgh Rec.*)

PROVOST OF DUNFERMLINE.—Sir Peter Halket of Pitfirrane was re-elected Provost. (*Burgh Records*, 27th Sept., 1731.)

EXHIBITION OF A SCRIPTURAL PAINTING.—Several notes state that "a man came to Dunfermline in the summer of this year with a very large picture of the Saviour on the Cross, and charged one penny each to see it. Great crowds went to see it in the large room of the Queen's-house during the week it was exhibited." Probably this may have been a picture which had been hung up above the high altar of some great church before 1559.

ESCAPE OF PRISONERS FROM THE TOLBOOTH, &c. — "The council considering that of late severall prisoners have escaped out of the tolbooth, and the other low prisons—They empower the Baillies to cause make a machine fit for securing prisoners, and to employ smiths to make it." (*Burgh Records*, 7th Dec., 1731.) This machine was made a kind of *iron cage*, which became a terror to the law breakers and the unruly.

POTATOES.—An old note states that potatoes were introduced into the west of Fife this year, and that they were first set in a garden on the south side of the Netherton.

1732.—EXECUTION OF JAMES RAMSAY AT TOP OF WITCH-LOAN ROAD.—James Ramsay of Lambhill in Perthshire, his brother Andrew, his sister Helen and her husband, Andrew Hutson, in Pliverhall, of Drumtuthell, near Dunfermline, were tried by the Regality Court of Dumfermline in February, 1732, for cattle stealing, &c. The Judges at the trial were James Dewar of Lassodie, Captain

Peter Halket, younger of Pitfirrane, and Henry Wellwood of Garvock, and a jury of fifteen. The following notes regarding Ramsay's apprehension and execution are from the Burgh Records :—

“James and Andrew Ramsay, after a long and violent resistance, were apprehended within a hut in Pitconochie, dean-park, in the barony of Pitfirrane. The place where the hut stood, on a small eminence, was much covered with whins and broom to screen it from observation. In the hut there were found a quantity of straw, two pairs of blankets, a bee-hive with some honey in it, the foot of a sheep, raw, a timber-plate, with mutton-collops, a cap which contained honey, and in which there were large lumps of fat, and livers, and also the lead of a window.”

The crimes which the Jury found proven against James Ramsay were, the stealing four oxen and a quey from John Carswell, tenant in South Cults, in the parish of Saline, and a bee-hive out of the gardens of Pitfirrane. The Sentence of the Court is dated 8th February, 1732, and so far as it relates to James Ramsay, was as follows:—

“The Judges of the Courts of Justiciary and Regality of Dunfermline Having considered the foregoing Verdict of Assyze, of the date 5th current, Returned against James Ramsay, Andrew Ramsay, Andrew Hutson and Helen Ramsay pannells: They in respect whereof, by the Mouth of John Cummin, dempster of court—Decern and Adjudge the s^d James Ramsay to be taken fra the tolbooth of Dunfermline Upon Wednesday being the twenty second day of March next to come, to that place of the common Muir of Dunfermline, called the witch Loan; and there betwixt the hours of two and four o’Clock afternoon of the said day to be *hanged by the neck* upon a gibbet, till he be dead. And ordains all his moveable goods and gear to be escheat and inbrought for the use of the ffiscal of court. Which is pronounced for Doom.” (*Regality Records, and Fernie’s Hist. Dunf.* pp. 170-172.)

In the *Caledonian Mercury* newspaper for 11th February, 1732, there is the following paragraph regarding this trial, &c.:—

“*Dunfermline, February 8th, 1732.*—This day was finished here a very tedious trial of four gypsies (or gypsies habit and repute), strollers, or vagabonds, which lasted between 18 and 19 hours, by the honoured Captain Halkett, James Dewar of Lassodie, and Henry Wellwood of Garvock—deputies of the most Honourable the Marquis of Tweeddale, as hereditary bailie of the justiciary and regality courts of Dunfermline; when on a full and plain proof James Ramsay, one of the gang, was sentenced to be hanged the 22d March next; and the other three to be *whipped the first Wednesday of each month, for one half year, and afterwards to be banished the regality for ever.*” (!!!)

“James Ramsay has, since his sentence was pronounced, confessed to the Rev. Mr. Ralph Erskine that he stole the four oxen and young cow—one of the branches of the indictment. During his confinement in prison the Rev. Ralph Erskine frequently visited Ramsay for spiritual advice and consolation; he also went with him to his place of execution, soothing his mind, and offered

up a fervent prayer in his behalf to the fountain of mercy, as he was turned off."

The following extract is from the Burgh Records of 15th March, 1732:—

"The said day the baillies acquainted the Council that they had this day received a letter from James Dewar of Lassody, and Henry Wellwood of Garvock, two of the baillies deputed of the regality of Dunfermline, signifying to them that they heard that some of the members of the Council are making some difficulty anent the obeying the *dead warrant*, directed to the magistrates, in consequence of the s^d baillies deputed their sentence pronounced against James Ramsay on the 8th of February last; and in order to obviate any inconveniences thereanent, they desire the magistrates to see the said sentence put into execution in the *usual manner*. And thereby declare that by their former *dead warrant*, they meant not to bring any new hardship or burden on the burgh of Dunfermline further than what the law and practice of this burgh requires, nor thereby to invalidate the baillie heretable of the regality his right in cases of that nature. And they desire the magistrates to send their guard to the execution—which guard they will pay. The Council having considered the import of the said letter, agreed to grant to the baillies of the regality the favour of the malitia to guard James Ramsay at his execution. And accordingly appointed the baillies to cause raise the malitia for that purpose on Wednesday next being the day of the execution." (22d March.)

So far as is known, this was the last execution that took place in Dunfermline or neighbourhood. In the year 1827, when some parts of "the Witch-loan" were being levelled, Ramsay's grave was opened; his decayed bones were lifted, but they were re-interred in deeper earth on the same spot. (*MS. Note*).

"THE HANGMAN'S PLEDGE OF FIDELITY."—"27th May, 1732: The said day John Cummin the hangman lodged in the hands of John Lindsay town thesaurer forty pounds Scots, as a pledge of his fidelity. And the council hereby promise to pay annual rent for the said forty pounds from Whytsunday last during the said John Cummins life, Upon this express condition that if the said John Cummin shall at any time hereafter refuse to execute any sentence of the baillies, or of the baillies of the regality, or baillies of Innerkeithing, or desert the place, In either of which cases, the said John Cummin shall forfeit the s^d sum and annual rent thereof that shall be resting, upon which provision the said sum is lodged by him in the towns hands."

DUNFERMLINE WEAVERS—*Bleachfield*—"Retaliation Act!"—In the Weaver's *MS. Minute-Book* there is the following curious but

pugnacious entry relative to their struggles to obtain a site for a bleachfield, &c.:—"March 31st, 1732: The which day David Moresin, Deacon, and Remanent members of the Incorporation of Weavers, being Conveened within the Session-House of Dunfermline (Kirk), and having taken to their consideration the Great hardships they labour under for want of a Bleachfield, and finding that the most Commodious place for Bleaching about this place is the King's Park's, commonly called the Abbey Yeads, which place they found they by no means could obtain, notwithstanding they had made the most reasonable proposalls to Alexander Miller, Tennant on the heugh-mills, possesor of the park, who rejected all proposalls Both of Rent and entry of grassum made to him." Now comes "*the Retaliation Act*," which gives a glimpse of "the age and body of the times," by showing how, sometimes, "our ancient forefathers agreed wi' the laird" when he became obstreperous:—"They (the weavers) therefore, hereby Statute enact and ordain, that no member of their Incorporation shall drink ale after the tenth of Aprile next to come, either publickly or privately that is made by the s^d Alex^r Miller, under the penalty of one pound Scots to be payed to the trades Box by each person who drink ale made of the malt grind as aforsd, and the trade ordains the Deacon to insert this their act and to sign the same In their name by their unanimous consent and vote, and the s^d fine to be payed for each times *Totes quoties*.

"Signd. DA. MORISONE, Deacon."

PROVOST OF DUNFERMLINE.—Sir Peter Halket of Pitfirrane was re-elected Provost. (*Burgh Records*.)

THE BLEACHFIELD—A GIFT OF £200.—"Bailie Wilson informed the Councill that Mr. Hugh Forbes advocat desyred him to acquaint y^o Councill that the 'Trustees and Commissioners for improvement of Manufactures' had agreed to allow the town two hundred pounds sterling to enable them to prepare the Bleachfield." (*Burgh Records*, 26th Dec., 1732.)

WHEAT MILL.—"The councill unanimously agreed to Sub-set that ruinous house on the east side of the Abbay Stables to the Corporation of Bakers in order to build y^on a miln for grinding of wheat, allennarly with y^o use of the water when going and the liberty of winnowing and drying wheat in the Abbay Closc." (*Burgh Rec.*, 26th Dec., 1732.) The lower of the mills is now called the "Heugh

Mills." "Abbey Close," the space for forty yards north of the archway of the Pends.

CUTLER.—William Steedman commenced business in Dunfermline as a cutler. He was made a free burges. (*Burgh Records*, 11th Nov., 1732.) This is the first named Dunfermline "cutler, or *whitler*," on record.

1733.—FANNERS FOR THE HEUGH MILLS.—"John Durie, the town's sub-tenant of the heugh mills complains to the town council of the great loss he sustains for 'want of wind' to dight his shealing, accasioned by 'the braes of the Shealing Hill being all *planted at* and by west of y^e said milnes with trees.'" The Council agreed to contribute twenty-four pounds "to help John to erect his fanners." (*Burgh Rec.*, Jan. 1733; see also *An. Dunf.* date 1729.)

BELL-HOLES SOUNDING-BOARDS.—"William Inglis and George Walls informed the Council that they had bought timber and put on the Sounding-boards on the Steeple, and laid the loft above the bells. Cost £113. 9s. 8d. Scots." (*Burgh Records*, 23d March, 1733.)

WHEAT was first grown in this district at the Gellet. (Vide *Cham. Jour.*, No. 88, Sept. 1835.)

TOWN OFFICERS' LIVERY.—"The council agreed to furnish each of the Town Officers with a big coat Bearing ornaments of Red and Whyte, being the Town's Livery, And that the Officers put on the said Coatts at all times, both Sabbath day and Week day; And if any of them shall be guilty of any malverse, for which they shall be deprived of their office, that the Coatt be immediately taken from him or them, and put upon such person as the Council shall choice in room of the Transgressor." (*Burgh Rec.*, 28th March, 1733.)

GREAT SICKNESS prevailed in the town in June, July, and August this year, and a large number, both young and old, were carried off by it." (*MS.*)

PROVOST OF DUNFERMLINE.—Sir Peter Halket of Pitfirrane was re-elected Provost. (*Burgh Records*, 1st Oct. 1733.)

THE AULD KIRK CLOCK and *New Crown Wheel*.—"The council considering that the time agreed with Robert Bonnar for keeping and taking care of the Clock Expyred at Michaelmas last, They therefore call'd for Robert Bonnar when he acquainted the council it was proper there should be made a *Crown Wheel* of brass for the

Clock in order to make her go well. Which, being considered by the council they agreed with him to make the same and to pay him twelve pounds scots therefor, and sett to him the keeping of the Clock for six years to come at the old rent." (*Burgh Records*, 13th Oct. 1733.)

GREAT THUNDER-STORM.—On the 27th October, 1733, a great thunder-storm passed over the west of Fife. "A wall of the old Abbey Choir, struck with the lightning, fell; also a part of the old wall" [In-below-th'-Waa's]. (*Old MS. Note*, of date August, 1735; see also *Sib. Hist. Fife.*)

THE BAKERS' WHEAT-MILL BUILT.—This mill, now a ruin, stands on the west side of the overflow of water on Heugh Mill Brae, 70 yards south-east of the Palace wall. On a stone near the foundation there is the date "1733." The ancient *Shilling* or "*Sheeling*" Hill was on "the brae of the heugh," a little to the east and north of this mill.

1734.—"IN-BELOW-TH'-WAA'S" was ordered to be cleansed and kept in proper order. (*Burgh Records.*) In the beginning of the 16th century, this passage between the east end of May Gate and the New Row was a narrow, "ill-kept foot-road," and had then the name of "the foul vennel." Afterwards it was known as "In-below-th'-Waa's"—*i.e.*, below, or at the foot of the north wall of the Abbey Park. It is now three times its former breadth, and dignified with the name of "Canmore Street," which name was bestowed on it in 1811.

THE WEAVERS' FLAGS.—The flags belonging to the incorporation of Weavers were woven in the loom by James Blake, damask-weaver, Dunfermline. The writer has in his possession one of these flags, it consists of a large solid sheet of silk damask, on which perfectly different patterns are woven on each side, and on this account considered a great curiosity in weaving. On one side there is a *reed*, a *sword of the lay*, a *rocking tree*, *two shuttles*, *two temples*, and *four combs*, with the words—

"For the Weavers of Dunfermline. 1734"

and the Weavers' motto—

"TRUST · WITH · TRUTH"

and their ensign—a *Boar's Head*, with a *Shuttle* in its mouth. On the other side, in the centre of the sheet, is a *Lion rampant*, surrounded

by a border of Scotch Thistles, with a Crown at the head, and a St. Andrew's Cross, with the motto—

"NEMO · ME · IMPUNE · LACESSIT."

CITY OF DUNFERMLINE.—Hope has appended to his "*Minor Practicks*" a copy of Spotiswood's "*Religious Houses*," wherein Dunfermline is designated a city (p. 436). The "Account of Religious Houses" appears to have been first published about the year 1680. Hope's "*Minor Practicks*" was published this year, 1734. (See also *Keith's Scottish Bishops*, p. 402.)

PROVOSTS OF DUNFERMLINE.—"30th Sept., 1734: This day the councill Elected and do hereby Elect Patrick Black, merchant, Dunfermline, to be Provost. Same day Patrick Black demitted office, or rather would not accept it, upon which the Councill unanimously Elected The Most Honourable John Marques of Tweeddale to be Provost of this burgh till michaelmas nixt, And his Lordship accepted of the character and office." (*Burgh Records*, 30th Sept., 1734.)

THE NETHER-GATE OF THE ABBEY.—"The council, by petition from the inhabitants of the Nethertown, 'craving liberty to open the wicket at y^e nethergate of the Abbey Park for their convenience,' was granted, on the condition that they should have a sufficient door on it or glacks and uphold it," &c. (*Burgh Records*, 23d Nov., 1734.)

JAMES YOUNG, MERCHANT, DUNFERMLINE, *Tried by the Regality Court for Manslaughter*.—Ferne, in his *History of Dunfermline*, has the following notice of this trial:—"James Young, merchant in Dunfermline, in December, 1734, was indicted for bruising and wounding Henry Wardlaw, son of lieutenant Patrick Wardlaw, and being the occasion of the boy's death. The jury, consisting of fifteen, unanimously found the pannel *not guilty*. The depute bailies of regality on the trial were Arthur Forbes of Pittencrieff, and Mr. Hugh Forbes, Advocate." (*Règality Rec. of Dunf.* Dec. 1734.)

LITERATURE—"The Gospel Sonnets."—The first edition of this work was published towards the end of they ear 1734 by its author, the Rev. Ralph Erskine, minister of the First Charge of Dunfermline Church. It is entitled "Gospel Sonnets, or Spiritual Songs, in Six Parts," &c. This celebrated work has gone through about thirty-two editions.

ABBAY WALL PARTLY REMOVED.—That part of the north wall of

the Abbey, which stood between Abbot and Canmore Streets, was removed in order "to get a nearer road to the new Bleachfield." (*MS. Note.*)

1735.—BLEACHFIELD CANALS.—The Council appointed several of their members to oversee the building of "four canalls in the Bleachfield w^t stones on each syde and bottom, and that the same be fallen about as soon as may bc." (*Burgh Records*, 7th March, 1735.)

THE WEAVERS' CALANDER HOUSE.—In the *Burgh Records*, 21st March, 1735, "the Corporation of Weavers represent to the council, that they having new built y^r calender in the *new raw*, and placed some windows on y^e south gavill y^rof by east y^e corner of John Donaldsons house," they therefore crave the Council to recognize these windows as their rights. The Council, in the meantime, refuse to sanction them in case Donaldson's heirs might at some time enlarge his house by which *the weavers' lights* may be stopped, &c.

ROTTENROW PORT.—The following appears to be the only notice on record of the Rotten Row Port :—"3 May, 1735: The council having several times visited the foundation of the malt barn proposed to be built by Bailly Lindsay on the north syde of y^e Rottenraw, and having this day reasoned on the same. They allow the south east corner of the malt barn to be built nine foot north from the South pillar of *the Rottenraw port*, and the south wall to run therefrom in a straight line a foot by south the east corner of James Thomson's byre, and that the stair on the south side shall be only three foot and an half by south the syde wall, and the council ordain Bailley Lindsay to pay Matthew Keir, thesaurer, a guinea for behoof of the community." Such like payments, which were "very rife" in those days, do not always appear to have benefited "the community." This Port appears to have stood on the street between the south end of North Chapel Street and the north end of Randolph Street. It is likely that it would be greatly damaged by the "overwhelming fire of 1624," and afterwards re-built, or "helped." (For other Ports, see *An. Dunf.* dates 1327, 1488, 1585, 1752, 1780.)

LITERATURE.—"*The Female Preacher; or the Woman of Samaria's Sermon to the Men of the City*, by Rev. Ralph Erskine; printed for David Duncan, foot of the West Bow, 1735." This production is a 16mo of 76 pp.

PROVOST OF DUNFERMLINE.—"27th Sept. 1735: Council of the

Burgh of Dunfermline, Holden within the Tolbooth thereof by the Magistrates and members of the councill. Sederunt—*The Most Honourable The Marquis of Tweeddale, Lord Provost, presiding,*” &c., when “the councill elected the most Honourable the Marques of Tweeddale *Provost*, and James Crawford and David Morison, *Baillies.*” (*Burgh Records.*)

A COPPERSMITH.—Mungo Borland is mentioned in a *MS.* book, this year, as being a coppersmith at the lower end of the Heugh Mills. (*Old Business Account.*)

1736.—AULD KIRK REPAIRS—“*Rotten Laft,*” &c.—“The auld kirk was again under repairs in 1736, when a timber roof or awning was erected along nearly the whole length of the middle area of the kirk, a little above the stone pillars.” This was done in order “to keep the minister’s voice more into the kirk, and to be better heard, and also to make the kirk more comfortable and warm;” the date, 1736, was cut into several of the cross-beams. The “laft” was removed in 1823; it had the name of the *rotten laft* shortly after its erection, as the whole fabric of the laft was constructed of *ratten deals*, &c., or undressed timber.

PROVOST OF DUNFERMLINE.—It is not known who was Provost this year, the *Burgh Records* for this date, and also for dates 1737, 1738, and 1739 having been long missing.

METEOROLOGY.—According to a *MS. Note*, “the summer was extraordinarie hot and sulphry for above 3 months.”

WEAVING.—David Mackie at this period “carried on the damask weaving trade in Dunfermline, and had three looms employed, which was then reckoned a large stock.”—*Mercer’s Hist. Dunf.* p. 164.

1737.—REV. RALPH ERSKINE, of Dunfermline, “*first formally connected himself with the Associate Synod,*” which was instituted in 1733.

PUBLIC RACES on the Carnock Road established this year, “and ordained to be run there annually at June Fair.” (*Burgh Records.*)

METEOROLOGY.—On the fly-leaf of an old book there is a written note by W. B., stating that “this summer, like last one, was extraordinarily warm in Dunfermline, and that the lieges were greatly distressed for want of water, for the Dam, the Back Burn, and Broomhead Burn, had been dry for many weeks.”

SACRAMENT SUNDAY, 10th July, 1737—*Extraordinary Number of Communicants, Length of Service, &c.*—Fraser, in his *Life of Rev. Ralph Erskine*, extracts the following note from his *Diary*:—"Sabbath, July 10th, 1737—The sacrament was in Dunfermline, and I preached half an hour before the action began, about half an hour before 8 in the morning, upon Mat. iii. 17. The tables began to be served a little after 9 o'clock, and continued till about 12 at night; betwixt four and five thousand communicants." (*Fraser's Life and Diary of the Rev. Ralph Erskine*, p. 233.) It would appear that the above number and length of services were nothing uncommon; such had happened yearly since about 1716, and continued so until the death of Rev. Mr. Erskine in 1752.

PROVOST OF DUNFERMLINE.—Name not known. *Burgh Records* for this date, &c., lost.

1738.—RELIGIOUS CONTENTION.—"Much religious contention in Dunfermline and locality at the beginning of 1738, caused by the Secessionists and others." (*MS. Note.*)

LITERATURE.—"A Paraphrase or Explicatory Poem upon the Song of Solomon," by Rev. Ralph Erskine, published.

TRANSCRIPT OF DUNFERMLINE ABBEY CHARTULARY.—Walter Macfarlane (of that ilk), the eminent antiquary, during the year 1738, made a transcript of the Chartulary (or Register) of Dunfermline Abbey, which is considered to be a faithful translation. On the death of Macfarlane, in 1767, it was purchased, along with other Abbey transcripts, by the Faculty of Advocates, Edinburgh, and deposited in their library, where it may be consulted. It has been much referred to by antiquaries and others during the last hundred years.

PROVOST OF DUNFERMLINE.—Name not known. *Burgh Records* for this year lost.

ABBAY WALL.—"A great part of the old Abbey wall, extending along the north side of the Common Vennel (Priory Lane), fell in December, 1738. It had been long in a very ruinous condition." (*MS.*)

1739.—SEVERE FROST.—According to an old *MS. Note*, the frost which "set in about the middle of Decr. 1738," continued for 107 days, "for it did not give way until March 29th this year." Dunfermline was "distressed for want of pure water. The Dam and

Clay acres loch on Pilmuir swarmed with sliders, old and young, and Curling was brisk."

SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR ERECTING A SECESSION KIRK.—An *Old MS. Note* informs us that "great discontent and irritation prevailed in the town and parish in 1739, in consequence of the Rev. Ralph Erskine, one of their ministers, being placed in such an uncomfortable and unsatisfactory position. In the month of March, this year, it was resolved, at a numerous meeting of his adherents and kirk-session, that a new kirk should be built in case their minister should be deposed at the then forthcoming meeting of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland," and "to accomplish this, the town and country was ordered to be canvassed for subscriptions to defray the expenses of the building."

Referring to this matter, the Rev. Mr. Erskine has the following entry in his Diary:—"April, 1739: About this time a libel and summons were put into our hand from the Commission, to appear before the Assembly; and what happened in this parish was very remarkable. Some three weeks ago [end of March, 1739], upon hearing of the libel, our Session, all except four or five, met in order to contribute for a meeting-house, in case of the Assembly's sentence of deposition; and then they went through the parish for subscriptions, and the people generally and heartily subscribed, some less and some more, according to their ability, and very quickly made a considerable sum, which at present is going on, this being the 17th of April. It is expected that at least *four hundred pounds sterling* will be gathered in the parish, even amongst the poorer sort for the most part; and many that have given declaring that, in case of need, they will give as much again. This collection by subscription is so universal that it is surprising and astonishing both friends and enemies. Great and wondrous are thy works, Lord God Almighty; and what am I that such favour should be expressed towards me in this place! Lord, help rightly to improve this providence." (*R. Erskine's MS. Diary*, and *Fraser's Life of Ralph Erskine*, pub. Edin. 1834, pp. 230, 231, &c.)

The sum ultimately collected does not appear to be on record. It has been said, however, that shortly before the end of the year 1739 the sum of £1060 was collected, and that a site was then purchased for the erection of the new kirk. (See *An. Dunf.* date 1740.)

A PREACHING TENT, erected for the Rev. Ralph Erskine, "in Clerk Wilson's yard" (the ground now occupied by St. Andrew's

Church, North Chapel Street.) Near at hand there was a large barn, in which worship was frequently conducted in inclement weather until early in June, 1741, when "the *New Church*" was opened for him. (*Fraser's Life of Rev. Ralph Erskine.*)

ITALIAN VIEW OF DUNFERMLINE.—An Italian View of Dunfermline from the west, was published this year, entitled, "*Ruine della Badia de Dunfermling, in Scozia.*" This is similar to the French View of 1730; we have a copy of this print, now a very scarce one.

CAUSEWAYS TO BE REPAIRED.—The Maygate causeway ordered to be "*re-caused and raised;*" and the causeway at the "East end of the town," near the Town Green, also ordered to be repaired. (*Burgh Rec.*)

COLLIEROW MILLS.—The Council, seeing that "the Collierow Mills" were in bad repair, and in want of slates, ordered Thomas Knox, their tenant, to repair and put them in order at his own expense, and if he refused, to prosecute him before the Regality Court. (*Burgh Records*, 4th August, 1739.)

WATER.—"6th Sept., 1739: This day the council considering how profitable it would be for all the inhabitants If clean water could be brought into y^e town for serving y^e Leidges, and y^t it is probable water may be got on the foresyde of y^e grants bank, or the Witch Loan, order an inspection and trial of these places." (*Burgh Records.*) The sites were tried without coming on water.

SNUFF MILL.—According to an *Old Note*, "Andrew Paton erected machinery for grinding snuff, in a house below the Corn Mill, on the west side of the conduit and water fall." This is supposed to have been the first snuff mill in Dunfermline.

CHARLES, FIFTH EARL OF ELGIN, died in his 77th year, and was interred in "Eastern or Psalter Churchyard" of Dunfermline.

PROVOST OF DUNFERMLINE.—Lord Charles Hay (of Blansh), elected Provost. (*Burgh Records*, 1st Oct., 1739.)

DANGEROUS STATE OF THE ROTTEN ROW.—James Thomson and Alex. Wilson complain that the great quantity of rubbish on both sides of this street throws the water into the middle, and being frozen, makes the street dangerous to pass on; ordered to be inspected. (*Burgh Records*, 8th Oct., 1739.)

1740.—GREAT SNOW STORMS.—An old *MS.* informs us that during "the whole of the month of Januar in 1740, Dunfermline was

visited by terrible storms of snow, and that where it was drifted it was at least 24 feet deep."

THE PROVOSTSHIP.—"26th Jan., 1740: Which day was laid before the Council a letter to the Baillies and Council from Lord Charles Hay, Provost, whereby his L^dp declares his cheerful acceptance of his office as Provost of this Burgh. (*Burgh Records.*)

THE SECESSION KIRK FOUNDED.—Several notes inform us that "the new Secession Kirk was founded in May, 1740, and that the site purchased for its erection was in the south end of a field on the east side of School End Street (now Bath Street), and that the front wall and entrance of the Kirk reached close upon the Row, called the Back Syde" (now Queen Ann Street). Another note adds that "the field purchased for the site extended to near Pilmuir, which large purchase was for the purpose of having a tent erected in it for the numerous hearers who attended on sacramental occasions." (*An. Dunf.* 1741; also *Fraser's Life of Rev. Ralph Erskine*, p. 246.)

"ANCIENT SOCIETY OF WEAVERS."—The society called the Ancient Society of Weavers was instituted early in 1740. (*Mercer's Hist. Dunf.* p. 143.) It became a friendly society in 1793.

THE REV. RALPH ERSKINE, minister of the First Charge of Dunfermline Church, was *deposed* on 12th of May, 1740, by the General Assembly. (See *An. Dunf.* date 1742.)

NEW TANWORK.—"20th Aug., 1740: Which day upon application from Samuel Ford shoe maker, craving a tack of two roods of ground by east the baxters mill In order to set down a tanwork y^{on}; which was agreed to on certain conditions, and the baillies warranted to sign the Tack on such terms." (*Burgh Records.*)

ELECTION OF DEACONS OF THE INCORPORATED TRADES IN THE AULD KIRK—*Fall of a Gallery: Several People Hurt.*—The following paragraph is extracted from the *Caledonian Mercury*, 15th Sept., 1740:—"We hear from Dunfermline, that the trades being met in the church, in order to elect their deacons, the loft in which they sat was so crowded, that it fell down, whereby several were crushed." (See also *An. Dunf.* date 1678.) The Auld Kirk appears to have been a common place for holding meetings of the incorporated trades, elections of deacons, &c.

PROVOST OF DUNFERMLINE.—"29th Sept., 1740: The Council

Elected and hereby Elect The Right Honourable Lord Charles Hay Provost." (*Burgh Records.*)

PITTENCRIEFF HOUSE.—This house, built about the year 1610, had a third storey added to it in 1740. According to several notes, this storey was built with stones from the palace ruins; perhaps the entire house may have been aided from the same source. (*An. Dunf.* date 1610.)

THE CROSS "being in danger of falling down, the councill order it to be repaired according to the Report made on it." (*Burgh Records*, 11th Sept., 1740.)

"BURGH OVER COAL."—"11th Oct., 1740: This day the Council, agreed to set the over coal to five of the Colliers at half a crown each per week, and Eight pence each of them more for paying the Coal Grieve." (*Burgh Records.*)

MEAL MARKET.—"25th October, 1740: Which day the Councill taking under their consideration the great loss the inhabitants sustain threw y^e want of a meall mercat," &c., "the Councill for remedie thereof Resolved to build or provide a proper place for a meall mercat." (*Burgh Records.*) "An apartment in the lower floor of the tolbooth was taken for this purpose."

THE DEARTH.—A scarcity of provisions "began first to be felt in Dunfermline about Nov.," 1740. (*Old MS.*)

1741.—SHEELED BEAR BROTH.—"17th Jan., 1741: The Councill considering That several persons are demanding *sheeled* bear in order to make into broth, they order that four or five bolls of the said bear be dried and shealled, and then the councill will put a price on it." (*Burgh Records.*)

THE REV. THOMAS GILLESPIE was ordained to the charge of the church of Carnock on 22d January, 1741. (See *An. Dunf.* date 1752; *Mackelvie's Annals and Stat.*, p. 175.)

THE DEARTH.—"25th April, 1741: The Councill considering that the scarcity and dearth of victual continues, and that the Quantity of grain lately Commissioned by the Guilderie and brought to this place will in all probability soon be disposed off, The Council unanimously agree to commission one fourth part of a Loading of Victuall or y^by." (*Burgh Records.*) The vessel called the "Success" arrived at Brucehaven on the 8th June with the town's order of victual.

THE NEW SECESSION CHURCH *Finished and Opened for Public Worship.*—The new Secession Kirk, “in the Backsyde” Row, according to several *Notes*, was finished and opened for public worship in June, 1741. “The kirk was about 80 feet in length, from east to west, 50 feet from north to south; 30 feet in height in front wall; the gable ends from ground to *peak* of the roof, 50 feet; and had sittings for 1100 worshippers. There were galleries round three sides of the kirk,” and “they came so close together that they terminated within a few feet on each side of the pulpit in the south wall. The roof was composed of *close-set-together timber*, which was thoroughly covered all over with a deep layer of pitch. On hot days the pitch softened, and occasionally dropped down on the heads of the hearers, to their great discomfort and annoyance. At the west end there were ‘*loupin-on-staps*’ for the use of equestrians in leaping on their horses.”

The following engraving represents a view of this kirk from the south-west, reduced from one made under the direction of George Birrell, Esq., ex-Provost of the burgh, who in his youth worshipped in this celebrated kirk, and who pronounces this view to be a correct representation of the original kirk:—



The above view may be further described with the aid of our *notanda*, viz.: “In the front, or south wall, were *eight large oblong windows*, arranged in two storeys, *three circular ones* in the upper storey, and three large oblong entrance doors leading into passages. A few feet within the middle door, near the south end of the middle passage, stood the pulpit, which fronted the north. The passage was

wide where the pulpit stood, the worshippers passing along each side of the pulpit without inconvenience." (*Manuscripts.*) Above the *lintel-stane* of this door, figured the *lettered stane*, a representation of which is shown in the engraving below. "The south or *front wall* of this kirk was built on ground about sixteen feet to the south of the present iron entrance gates, while the north or *back wall* stood a few feet to the north of Mr. Erskine's statue. The west gable [shown in the view] reached within six feet of the west wall of School End Street" [Bath Street]. "It had four large oblong windows, similar to those in the front wall; also, arranged in two storeys, between the *soles* of the lower ones, stood the *loupin-on-staps*. At the north-west corner of this gable there was a *yett*, which led into the *tent park*." The only relic of this structure in existence is the lettered-stone which was built into the front wall over the lintel-stane of the middle door. This stone had lain long, "unheeded and unknown," amongst lumber in the lumber-place of the present church. It has recently been placed against the wall, inside of the west door. As it will be interesting to many of our readers, we give a *fac-simile* engraving of it:—



Probably this inscription was written by the Rev. Ralph Erskine, and may be rendered—

"Feed and provide, O Christ, for thy flock scattered abroad. THE LORD WILL PROVIDE. *Ralph Erskine, Minister of God's Word. 1740.*"

(See *An. Dunf.* dates 1741, 1742, and 1800.)

REV. GEORGE WHITEFIELD IN DUNFERMLINE.—This celebrated “Methodist Divine” preached his first sermon in Scotland from the pulpit of Ralph Erskine, in Dunfermline, on 31st July, 1741. Whitefield, in his *Diary*, referring to this occasion, says:—“I went to Dunfermline yesterday, where dear Mr. Ralph Erskine hath got a large and separate, or as it is commonly termed, *Seceding Meeting-House*. He received me very lovingly. I preached to his and the town’s people—a very thronged assembly. After I had done prayer, and named my text, *the rustling* made by opening the bibles all at once quite surprised me: a scene I never was witness to before,” &c. This sermon would be preached in the then recently erected meeting-house. On the evening of August 1st, Mr. Whitefield returned to Dunfermline, and preached in the “Orphan’s-House Park” (extreme end of East Port Street.) “Dear Mr. Erskine accompanied me. I preached to many thousands in this park. The Lord was there. Immediately after sermon a large company, among whom were some of the nobility, came to salute me.” (*Whitefield’s Diary*; also *Fraser’s Life of the Rev. Ralph Erskine* p. 328.)

MEETING OF THE “ASSOCIATE SYNOD” WITH THE REV. MR. WHITEFIELD.—This new body met in the house of the Rev. Ralph Erskine (down a close, south side of the High Street, leading down to the east end of the Maygate) by special appointment, on the 5th August, 1741, to meet and confer with the Rev. Mr. Whitefield respecting his religious views, &c. The meeting took place. Various versions have been given of this celebrated meeting; but there can be no doubt that it “ended rather unpleasantly.” (*Fraser’s “Life of the Rev. Ralph Erskine,”* pp. 329, 330.)

TIMBER STAIRS, &c.—“15th July, 1741: At a Councill meeting held this day, Baillie Wilson y^r stated that the whole or most part of y^e houses in y^e town have had originally timber fore stairs, and some with auderys without stone pillars below, and y^r can no instance be given of any hereitor being restricted from building as far out as their stone pillars, and y^r in this wise y^r was not only stone pillars but a piece of side wall.” (*Burgh Records.*)

PROVOST OF DUNFERMLINE.—Lord Charles Hay, of Blansh, re-elected Provost. (*Burgh Records*, 28th Sept, 1741.)

1742.—REV. JAMES WARDLAW, Minister of the Second Charge of the Established Church, died at Dunfermline on the 2d May, 1742, in

the sixty-ninth year of his age, and 24th year of his ministry. He lies near the site of the old pulpit. (*Burgh Records.*)

SCHOOL IN THE QUEEN'S HOUSE.—Mr. Francis Paterson had a School in one of the rooms of Queen Ann of Denmark's House in 1742, which he taught with ability and success.

THE REV. RALPH ERSKINE *finally left off Preaching in the Auld Kirk.*—Although he was *deposed* by the General Assembly in May, 1740, yet, in defiance of the act of *deposition*, he continued to preach once every Sunday in the Auld Kirk, until 11th May, 1742, when he, by eminent legal and other advice, *entirely "gave up preaching in his old pulpit."* Previous to this period there had been some unseemly "clerical passages at arms, and it was well for all parties that such clerical bickering had now ceased." As already mentioned, Mr. Erskine, besides preaching in the Auld Kirk every Sunday after his *deposition*, "also conducted divine service every Sunday in his *tent*, or in the *barn*, from 1739 to June, 1741. After the later date, till 11th May, 1742, he made use of his newly-erected Church, and continued to do so till his death. (See *MS. by David Inglis Wright; Mercer's Hist. Dunf.* pp. 126-133; *Fraser's Life of Ralph Erskine*; see also *An. Dunf.* dates 1739, 1740, 1741, and 1752.)

PROVOST OF DUNFERMLINE.—Lord Charles Hay of Blansh was re-elected Provost. (*Burgh Records*, 27th Sept., 1742.)

1743.—HORSE-STEALERS IMPRISONED IN THE TOLBOOTH—*One of them Hangs Himself in his Cell.*—The following is a note regarding the circumstances:—

"James Hay and William Gordon, natives of Aberdeenshire, were apprehended at Torrie, near Dunfermline, on a charge of Horse Stealing. They had two horses in their possession when taken. Hay and Gordon were lodged in the tolbooth of Dunfermline. They were put into separate cells, and examined separately. Both said that they had bought the horses, but gave different accounts of the circumstances. Next Sunday (1st Feby.) the Jailor of Dunfermline tolbooth, on returning from the church, found that Gordon had hanged himself in his cell. Shortly afterwards Hay was conveyed to Cupar-Fife, where he was tried for his crime; was found guilty, and Executed pursuant to Sentence passed by the Court." On the examination of Hay, "compared Alexander Richardson, jaylar in Dunfermling, witness, aged Sixty and upwards—married. Purged of all partiall council, Solemnly Sworn and interogat, depones that upon the twenty-eight of January last the pannell and William Gordon were committed prisoners in the tolbooth of Dunfermline, by warrant from Sir George Preston, Justice of Peace, for Horse Stealing; that they were put in separate rooms in the prison, and upon Sunday thereafter, the deponent having gone into the prison in the

morning, saw Gordon well, and having again gone into prison after Sermons, found that he had strangled himselfe *causa scientiæ patet*; and this is the truth, as he shall swear to God." (*Extract from Minutes of the Trial before the Sheriff of Fife at Cupar*; see also *Rec. Reg. Court Dunf.* date 1743.) It is probable that Hay was executed at Cupar-Fife.

POTATOES PLANTED IN FIELDS AT FOD, *near Dunfermline*.—An *Old MS.* states that "potatoes were first planted in the open fields, in the West of Fife, at a farm called Fod, near Dunfermline." The *Fods* are about two miles east of Dunfermline.

THE NORTH WALL OF THE ABBEY, &c.—"7th March, 1743: This day the Councill, after considering the many complaints of the walls of the under side of the north wall of the monastery of Dunfermline (Canmore Street), being insufficient, some part y^r of *already fallen*, and other parts y^r of *hanging over*, so that it is dangerous for passengers and travellers: Ordered that the heritors and possessors of land there to make the wall sufficient." (*Burgh Rec.*) It would appear that what was done to the wall was a make-shift. (*An. Dunf.* date 1744.)

THE REV. JAMES THOMSON, for 14 years a minister to the 26th Regiment of Foot, was admitted Minister of the First Charge of the Established Church, Dunfermline, on May 4, 1743. (*An. Dunf.* 1790.)

EXCESSIVE USE OF TEA AND FOREIGN SPIRITS.—"9th July, 1743: Which day there was laid before the Council by John Wilson, Commissioner to the Royall burrows, a printed paper signed by William fforbes, Clerk to the Royal Burrows, anent the preventing the Universal and Excessive Use of tea and fforeign spirits in order to obtain their oppinion anent the samen," &c. The Council ordered the bailies, on 31st August, to write to "the Clerk of the burrows, that it is the Councills mind and opinion that the *putting a stop to the use of tea* and fforeign spirits as ment^d in y^r act is for the interest of the country if proper methods can be fallen upon to prevent the same." (*Burgh Records.*)

PROVOST OF DUNFERMLINE.—Lord Charles Hay of Blansh was re-elected Provost. (*Burgh Records.*)

KEEPING OF THE TOWN CLOCK.—"15 Dec.: The councill ordered the treasurer to pay to Ro^t Bonnar, wright, *thirteen* pounds ten shillings Scots for his attending and rectifying the toun clock yearly." (*Bur. Rec.*)

1744.—THE BLEACHFIELD.—"18 Feb. 1744: Which day the Councill taking to y^r serious consideration the hazard that the bleachfield is in, throu the proprietors of houses on the west side of the new

raw y^r having an entry or door on the east dyek of the bleachfield (Abbey Wall); And that the masters or possessors of y^e s^d tenements cant account or answer for their servants their fidelity. Ordered all doors at the back of such houses to be closed up by the 1st April next," &c. (*Burgh Records.*)

DESCRIPTION OF THE PARISH OF DUNFERMLINE, *by Mr. Alex. Livingstone*—*MS. in Advocates' Library, Edinburgh*: The following are a few notes extracted from this *MS.*:—

"The Parish of Dunfermline, in the Shire of Fife, is bounded on the West by the parish of Torryburn, on the north-west by the parish of Carnock, on the north by the parish of Saline, on the north-east by the parish of Cleish, on the east by the parish of Beath, on the south-east by the parish of Dalgetie, and on the south by some points to the east, by the parish of Inverkeithing," &c.

"About a quarter of a mile from the Church, south side of the Town, is the Line Burn, from whence the name of the Town in Latin, viz., "Dunum Fermilinum," is thought by some to have taken its arise. The fountain from whence it springs is Moss Morrovine, three miles east of the Town, and falls into the Forth at the Iron Miln three miles south-west of the church.

"About a large mile north of the church is the Town Loch, about a mile in circumference, which produces some few Perches. About two large miles north-east of the Town is Lochfitty, about two miles in circumference, which produces Pikes and Perches. About two miles north of the Town is Lochend, which produces Perches (about a mile in circumference.) About two and a half miles north of the Town is Dunduff, which produces a few Pikes and Perches (of a quarter or little more in circumference.) About six miles north-east of the Town is Lochgloe, which produces plenty of Pikes and Perches, and is about a mile in circumference," &c.

"About a large stone-cast west of the Church is the Tower-hill, commonly called 'King Malcolm's Tower,' or his dwelling-place at Dumfermline. It is nearly surrounded with a little water, called the *back burn*, which takes its rise from the Town Loch, about a large mile north of the Church, and falleth in with the Line-burn about a quarter of a mile south of the Town. Over it is a Bridge of two arches, which leadeth into the Town from West to East," &c. (*Macfarlane's Geographical Collections, MS.*, vol. i., Advocates' Library, Edinburgh; *Fernie's Hist. Dunf.* p. 182-187.) [The most of Livingstone's description is taken up with distances of places from Dunfermline, and the relative bearings of "gentlemen's houses within the Parish."]

ADDRESS TO THE KING—*Threatened Invasion—Royal Marriage and Birth.*—"10th April: The councill order and appoint the baillies to form and sign an address to his majesty the King on the late threatened invasion: The marriage of princess Mary to the prince Royall of Denmark, and the Birth of the prince of Wales's third son: And to transmit the same to the honor^{ble} Mr. James Erskine, our member of parlia^t, to be presented to his Majesty accordingly." (*Burgh Records.*)

THE REV. THOMAS FERNIE admitted Minister of the Second Charge of the Church of Dunfermline, on 19th April, 1744. (*Ses. Records*, see *An. of Dunf.* 1788.)

ONE OF THE BAILLIES "HORRIDLY INSULTED."—"15th Sept. : Which day Baillie Scotland laid before the Council a written complaint ag^t Robert Meldrum, town officer, complaining of a *horrid insult and indignity* made and offered by s^d Ro^t Meldrum ag^t the s^d Baillie Scotland on wednesday night last, when the baillie went civilly to the tolbooth to curb some disturbance that he heard was among the prisoners." Meldrum was dismissed from his office, and ordered to be prosecuted. (*Burgh Records.*)

ABBAY WALLS IN A DANGEROUS STATE.—"22nd Sept. : Which day on a complaint from some of the burgesses, that no person can come or go from the *Maygeat* to y^e *Newraw* without great hazard of their lives by the abbay wall falling" : the Council ordered that the wall be inspected and "the faulty parts taken down." (*Bur. Records.*) The Abbey wall, all along "in below the walls" (Canmore Street), had been much shaken by the great thunderstorm in 1733.

PROVOST OF DUNFERMLINE.—Lord Charles Hay of Blansh was re-elected Provost. (*Burgh Records.*)

THE TOWN CONSTABLES' ANNUAL DINNER. "20th Oct., 1744: This day the council taking to y^r consideration the inconveniencys attending y^e constables of this burgh having it in y^r power to go to any house they please to spend money in use to be given to them by the town for a dinner; some of them wanting it to one house and some to another. The council y^rfor to prevent any dispute y^t may arise for the future y^eanent, Statute and ordained y^r in all time coming the Constables shall spend y^e money that y^e toun gives y^m after michaelmas, yearly in any house in this place q^r the Council pleases, and shall appoint y^m to go to, otherways, the transgressors to get no money off y^e toun." (*Burgh Records.*)

1745.—STEEL MILLS.—"6th Feb., 1745: Which day Baillie Scotland informed the Council that William Bruce, tenant of the Heugh Mills, acquainted him that the Corporation of Weavers intended this day to sell their two Steel Mills, presently standing in the Coalliaraw Mill at a public roup, and desired the baillie in his name to beg the favour of the Council to buy the s^d two Steel Mills for his use of the tack. The Council agreed to send some one to the

said roup to bid to the extent of three pounds ten shillings, ster^s for y^e s^d mills." (*Burgh Records.*)

LITERATURE.—“*Faith no Fancy; or a Treatise on Mental Images, Discovering the Vain Philosophy and Vile Divinity of a late Pamphlet, entitled ‘Mr. Robe’s Fourth Letter to Mr. Fisher’; and showing that an Imaginary Idea of Christ as Man (when supposed to belong to Saving Faith, whether in its act or object) imports nothing but Ignorance, Atheism, Idolatry, Great Falsehood, and Gross Delusion.* By RALPH ERSKINE, A.M., Minister of the Gospel at Dunfermline, who was very confidently, but ignorantly, charged with Blasphemy and Heresy in the said Pamphlet for condemning that imaginary Doctrine; with an *Appendix* relating to part of the late Writings of the Reverend Messrs. Williams and Currie, especially touching some points of Gospel Doctrine, injured by their Defence of the Act of General Assembly, 1722, &c. ‘*Nunquam periclitatur religio nisi inter Reverendissimos.*’—Luth. Edinburgh: Printed by W. & T. Ruddimans, &c. M.D.CCXLV.” This now very scarce work is an 8vo volume of 372 pp., with an appendix of 40 pp. “This is esteemed the most philosophical and learned of all Ralph Erskine’s works—a quotation would not suffice to give an estimate of the work, it must be read through,” &c.

WEIGHT OF BREAD, &c.—For some time previous to this year, many complaints had been sent to the Magistrates regarding the light weight of Bread; on June 17th, 1745, the Magistrates and Council issued the following Table of Weights and Prices:—

Weight.	White or finest.		Wheaten or Second sort.		Household or Third sort.	
	ounces.	drams.	ounces.	drams.	ounces.	drams.
	6	3	9	4	12	5
	12	6	18	8	24	11
	pence.	farth.	pence.	farth.	pence.	farth.
2 lb wg ^t .....	... 2	... 2	... 1	... 3	...	...
4 pound wg ^t ...	... 5	...	... 3	... 2	... 2	... 3
6 pound wg ^t ...	... 7	... 2	... 5	... 1	... 4	...
8 pound wg ^t ...	... 10	...	... 7	...	... 5	... 1

SIR PETER HALKET, who was so frequently elected Provost of Dunfermline between 1705 and 1733, died in the year 1745, at the advanced age of eighty-seven years.

A NEW TOWN OR KIRK CLOCK ORDERED.—The following

minute of the Town Council relates to the ordering of a new Town or Kirk Clock :—

“*26th June, 1745*: Which day the baillies informed the Councill that Mr. Andrew Dickie, watchmaker in Edin., was come over to this place as he was desired by the Councill, anent a new clock to the Kirk Steeple of this burgh; And that after the baillies, &c., some of the members of council had gone up w^t s^d Mr. Dickie to the present Clock in s^d steeple, which is reckond quit useless and takes more expence to uphold the same than will go a good way to get a new clock, The baillies and these members heard Mr. Dickie y^ranent. And Mr. Dickie offered to furnish a sufficient new clock to s^d steeple, the two big wheels y^of to be fourteen inches in diameter and very nigh an inch thick, and these wheels and y^o oy^r wheels to be of brass, and y^o rest of y^o wheels to be in proportion to y^o two big wheels, To go for about thirty hours, and a minute hand wⁱⁿ, All for forty pounds (sterg.); And that he declaird he could do the thing cheaper but could not attest a cheaper clock; Which being considered by the Councill, They appoint, warrand and impowr the two baillies and dean of gild in name of the town to contract w^t s^d Mr. Dickie for a new clock to the Steeple at s^d forty pounds sterling of price, and if the baillies and dean of gild think fit to agree w^t Mr. Dickie for a minute hand to the outside, altho the town should pay a guinea more for y^o s^d minute hand or so. And whatsoever the baillies and dean of gild shall so contract, The councill engagdes to relieve y^m y^of. And they enjoyn the s^d baillies and dean of gild to agree w^t Mr. Dickie to make y^o s^d clock to have an hour hand to the West, And the north broad or plate to have an hour and minute hand together, And allow y^m to contract w^t Mr. Dickie in y^o cheapest way for y^o west hand also; And the whole price Not to exceed forty three pounds Sterling.”
(*Burgh Records.*)

It would appear from this that the Council were anxious to have a dial with an hour-hand on it, to point out the hours on the *west side of the steeple*, and thus show the time to those on the west road, which then went by way of Tower Hill to Urquhart Bridge, but this was abandoned in consequence of “the difficulty there would be in piercing a hole through the thick wall of the Steeple.”

On the 31st August of the same year, the Town Council received a letter from Mr. Dickie, which will be understood by the following minute of Council :—“*31 August*: Which day the baillie laid before the councill a letter from Mr. Dickie, of the 28th current, relative to the Clock, signifying that it will be a troublesome job to pierce the hole in the west side of the Steeple, and to put up the broad on the west side thereof; and, wishing that the councill would let it alone and he'll discount a guinea of the price: Which being considered by the Councill, They unanimously resolve and agree that there shall be no hand nor broad to the west side of the Steeple, And appoints the baillies or any one of them to write to Mr. Dickie accordingly, and also to desire Mr. Dickie to provide a sufficient dyall-broad of

good fir, and six foot in diameter, and to cause sufficiently paint the same, with gold leaf of large figures for the hour hand and the minute figures in proportion." (*Burgh Records.*)

THE TOLBOOTH PORT.—This port is mentioned in a minute in the *Burgh Records*, under date July 2d, 1745, as follows: "Which day on application from Robert Bryce and John Adie, tacksmen of the town's landwart flesh stands, the Councill authorized and impowered the s^d tacksmen on y^r own expence to fix and place two trees and an overtree for the benefit of the landwart fleshers y^t bring flesh to this burgh, and y^t at the east end of the stone shop near y^e *tolbooth port* to Adam Walker's heirs, w^t kleecks on y^e s^d trees."

According to several aged inhabitants of Dunfermline with whom the writer in early life held frequent converse on "the days of old, the years of ancient times," and who, in their "boyhood days," had often passed through this port, all agreed in their statements regarding it, viz.: In front of the Old Tolbooth, removed in 1769, there projected out into the street an immense *fan-formed* stone stair, which led up to the Council Chamber in the second storey. The stair was about *ten feet in breadth* at the top landing, and widened out as it came down to the street, so much so that the lower steps that rested on the street were at least *twenty feet in length*. The upper steps of this stair, and the stone landing at the top, rested on an arch-way or *pend* of about *ten feet in height, eight feet in width*, and the *road through this arch*, below the big stair, was about twelve feet in length. This roadway connected the Kirkgate with the Collieraw (now Bruce Street). A gate hung on the northern exit of the arch or pend, and served as the *Tolbooth port*, which in ancient times was closed each night with the rest of the ports. Such are all the details known regarding "the Tolbooth Port." (For the other ports, see *An. Dunf.* 1327, 1488, 1585, 1735, 1752, and 1780.) Also, for view of this remarkable stair, see the view of it in *Chal. Hist. Dunf.* vol. ii. p. 4, which was supplied by the writer.

PROVOST OF DUNFERMLINE.—Lord Charles Hay of Blansh was re-elected Provost; 30th Sept., 1745. (*Burgh Records.*)

THE REBELLION, AND PRINCE CHARLES'S DEMANDS ON THE BURGH.—In the *Burgh Records*, between October 4 and December 27, 1745, there are five minutes of meetings of the Council of the Burgh regarding "Prince Charlie's demands on them." As the minutes are interesting, we shall give them in full:—

4th Oct., 1745.—The said day the letter from Mr. Murray of Broughton,

by command of his prince, was again read this day as it was on munday last, before the councill, the tenor q^tof follows :—

“*Holyrood House, 28th Sept., 1745.*”

“*Sir,*—You are hereby orderd upon receipt of this to repair to the Secretary’s Office at the Palace of Holyrood-house, there to have the contribution to be pay’d by your toun of Dunfermline for his Highness use ascertained, which shall be done according and in proportion to the duty’s of excyse arising out of the s^d toun of Dunfermline ffor the repayment of which contribution the s^d duty shall be assigned. This you are orderd upon pain of rebellion forth w^t to obey.—By his Highness command,

“Sign’d J. MURRAY.”

Directed on the back “To the Provost or Magistrates of the burgh of Dunfermline.”

Whereupon Baillie Adie and Baillie Crawford, verbally commissioned by the Council on munday to goe over to Ed^r in name of the toun in obedience to the above forced commission or letter, Reported that they went to Ed^r and met with Mr. Murray’s under Secretary’s, as they called y^mselves, viz., messieurs Stuart and Lumsdean, who demanded eighty pounds Sterling as the lowest contribution to be pay’d by this burgh, and to be pay’d to-morrow at furthest, and that for the touns repayment a proper assignment is to be given. The councill y^rfor, before they proceed to give judgment in the above affair, recommend to and appoint the dean of gild to meet his brethren and each deacon of croft to meet and assemble y^r seall crofts for advice how the s^d contribution is to be pay’d, or by whom in the meantime. The saids Baillies Adie and Crawford also reported that on payment of the an^l contribution no more in name of excyse on that score was to be pay’d by this burgh for near six months. And the councill appoints y^e dean of gild and deacons to report this day by 12 midday.—Council of the Burgh of Dunfermline held w^tin y^e writing chamber on friday the 4th October, 1745.

Council of the burgh of Dunfermline, held w^tin y^e writing chamber on friday y^e 4 October, 1745, at 12 midday, by adjournment.

Sederunt, &c.

Alexander Miller, }
David Adie, } *Baillies.*
John Lindsay, *dean of gild.*
Andr. Dickie, *treas^r.*
John Black.
Tho^s Scotland.
W^m Hutton.
David Sands.
George Kellock.
John Knox.

Ja^s Crawford.
Robert Wilson.
John Walker.
Alex^r Coventry.
W^m Walker.
W^m Anderson.
John Kerr.
John Pierson.
George Meldrum.

The dean of gild and deacons of Crofts, In consequence of the appointment this day made the following reports, viz.:—The dean of gild reported y^t he met his brethren and y^b they are unanimously of opinion that the contribution should be payd off the touns common good rather than the toun be plundered, but delayed giving y^r judgement how much they will contribut for y^e touns help or assistance till afterwards. And the whole deacons reported that it is the mind of their seall trades that the contribution should be payd

by y^e toun off the touns common good; And in case that the toun shall not recover it, or get repayment from the brewers and those lyable in excyse, that in y^t case that they will severally contribut conform to y^r abilities, save y^e corporation of Weavers and Taylors, who declined giving any advice in y^e matter.—Which reports being considered by the councill, and they considering that other royall burrows have payd y^r contribution money, The councill y^rfor agree to the said eighty pounds sterling of contribution money. And the councill having ask^t John Knox, treas^r, what money is in his hands of y^e touns, at the time, who declares y^t he has only twenty-two pounds sterling.—Whereupon the council appoint, warrand, and authorize John Knox, late treas^r, in name of y^e toun and on the touns credite, to borrow the remaining fifty-eight pounds Sterling, and when borrowed, also appoints him, y^e s^d John Knox, to send the s^d eighty pounds Sterling w^t Robert Meldrum, one of the touns officers, to Ed^r, and Robert Meldrum to give it to Mr. flockart, the touns agent, to pay the same accordingly, and also warrand y^e baillies to sign a conjunct bill or bills from y^e persons one or more from whom y^e s^d £50 Str. is to be borrowed. Signd. ALEX. MILLER.”

The same day also, John Knox, late treas^r, represented that as it is reported y^t the highlanders are by force to levy and uplift the land cess tomorrow or very soon, So he wanted the councill's judgement how to behave. That is, whether he should pay y^e touns land cess to y^m or not. Which being considered by the councill, they are of opinion and agree that the s^d John Knox pay the land cess as in case other gentlemen pay theirs to them.

(Signed) ALEX^s MILLER.

THE EARL OF KELLIE and a small party of Highlanders come to Dunfermline demanding money. The Council meet to consider it along with former demands, viz.:—

Councill of the Burgh of Dunfermline holden wⁱⁿ the Writing Chamber on Saturday the 5th October, 1745, at 10 o'Clock before noon.

Sederunt, &c.—

Alexander Miller, David Adie, John Lindsay, <i>dean of gild.</i> And ^r Dickie, <i>treas^r</i> David Sands. George Kellock. John Know. Tho ^s Scotland.	} <i>baillies.</i>	W ^m Hutton. John Black. James Crawford. John Kerr. John Walker. W ^m Anderson. William Walker.
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Which day the baillies acquainted the councill that yesterday they and John Knox, in consequence of the council act of yesterday, borrowed thirty-four pounds sterling from Baillie Scotland, and fourteen pounds sterling from Crawford, and ten pounds money for s^d from Robert Adie, making in whole the £58 str., which was, w^t the 22£ str. in s^d John Knox's hands, sent to Ed^r. w^t Rot. Meldrum, off^r, in terms of yesterdays order. All which the Council approves off.

The same day also, Baillie Adie represented to the Council that this morning he was sent for, and went to the Earl of Kellie and a party of highlanders who are just now in the place, and that they demanded from him in

name of the toun, the toun's cess or supply in use to be payd to the generall receiver. And y^t they threaten, if it is not payd immediately, military execution and plundering, and this beside the touns land cess. The Council delays the consideration of this matter to three o'Clock this day in the afternoon, to which time the Council adjourned, and the council were warand apud acta to attend t^m.

Council held wⁱⁿ the Writing Chamber on Saturday, the 5th Oct., 1745, at 3 o'Clock afternoon, by the magistrates and toun council as mentnd in the forenoon's Sederunt. Baillie Miller, Dean of gild Lindsay, and the Clerk, verbally appointed by the Council in the forenoon to meet w^t some of the prin^l persons on the highland party to make and get matters as easy for the toun as possible. Reported that before they went to y^m they met w^t Clerk Walker in Innerkeithing, who told y^m y^t he saw the toun of Kinghorn pay them y^r toun's cess or supply, and y^t Innerkeithing had also payd their cess to y^m. And y^t after meeting w^t Mr. Seton, commonly calld Coll. Seton, y^t Mr. Seton propod on the touns paying about twenty pounds sterling, presently, in part payment of the toun's by gone cess or supply. That he would do what he can to delay the payment of the rest for sometime. Which being considered by the council, They warrand and appoint John Knox, late treas^r, in name of the toun to pay y^m any sum not exceeding twenty pounds sterling, to acc^t of y^e touns supply.

Court of the burgh of Dunfermline, held wⁱⁿ the house of Baillie David Adie, on munday the 16th Dec^r, 1745.

Sederunt—

Alexander Miller,	} <i>baillies.</i>	John Knox.
David Adie,		David Sands.
John Lindsay, <i>dean of gild.</i>		James Anderson.
And ^r Dickie, <i>treas^r</i>		W ^m Walker.
George Kellock.		W ^m Anderson.
Thomas Scotland.		John Pierson.
W ^m Hutton.		John Ker.
James Crawford.		George Meldrum.
John Black.		

Which day the baillies informed the council that Mr. Douglas and a party of the highland army are here just [now], demanding the touns cess under pain of military execution. The council considering the force, They appoint the treas^r to pay the touns land cess to him on rec^t.

THE HIGHLANDERS.—A large party of "*Heelander Sogers*" from the Highland army arrived in Dunfermline, demanding the town cess, &c. (*Burgh Records.*) Their trumpeter lodged in the garret of a house in St. Catherine's Wynd, which house was long known as "the Trumpeter's Land." (*MS.*) The following is the minute of Council, convened to consider the matter:—

Council of the burgh of Dunfermline, held wⁱⁿ Baillie Millar's house, on friday, the 27th Dec., 1745.

Sederunt, &c.—

Alex ^r Miller, } <i>baillies.</i>	John Black.
David Adie, }	James Crawford.
John Lindsay, <i>dean of gild.</i>	James Anderson.
And ^r Dickie, <i>treas^r.</i>	W ^m Anderson.
Thomas Scotland.	W ^m Walker.
David Sands.	Rob ^t Wilson.
George Kellock.	John Ker.
John Knox.	John Pierson.

Which day John Knox, late *treas^r.*, informed the council that A great party of the highland army came yesterday to raise the cess, excyse, &c.; And y^t in consequence of the council's act of the 16th current, he went to pay the touns land cess, but that they want and demand not only the touns land cess, but the touns supply or cess, under the pain of military execution, &c.—All which being considered by the council, They warrand and impowr John Knox, late *treas^r.*, to pay not only the touns land cess, but their supply, providing y^t the supply do not exceed Sixteen pounds Sterling, And y^t to Mr. Douglas, who is just now in town w^t the s^t party demanding y^o same as said is.

(Signed) ALEX^r MILLER.

NARROW ESCAPE OF THE PROVOST BEING SHOT.—An old *MS.* notifies that, “a few days after a party of the Highland army had left Dunfermline, Lord Charles Hay, of the Tweeddale family, *Provost* of the town, and an officer in the King's army, was taking a view of the surrounding country from the lofty station of the Church Steeple, when a Highlander, who had remained behind as a spy, aimed a pistol at his Lordship, and to the amazement of all who saw the action, shot away one of the ear-curls of his military peruke”—Dec. 30th, 1745. (*Chambers' Pict. Scot.* 1834, vol. ii. pp. 160, 161.)

DISTAFF SPINNING AND THE SPINNING WHEEL.—An account of these arts was sent to the writer about forty years ago, by the late Mr. Laurence Wilson, of Midmill, near Dunfermline. We shall condense a few of his items of information. Mr. Wilson observes that “Distaff Spinning, which had so long been practised in Dunfermline, had begun to decline as early as 1730, and that by 1745, scarcely a Distaff was to be seen, having become superseded by the Spinning Wheel. The wheel kept its place in Dunfermline till so late a period as 1820.” Mr. Wilson adds, that “the distaff was a simple concern, consisting of a long stick or staff, mounted on the top with lint or tow, which was kept fast to the spinner's side by her left arm, and by drawing off the lint and twisting it as it came off the rock, thread was produced. The wheel employed both feet and hands, and did the work much more rapidly.” (See *An. Dunf.* date 1820.) “In 1745, and for many years afterwards, the north side of the Tower

Hill, and part of St. Catherine's Yard, were used as Bleaching-greens by the Spinners."

1746.—CONGRATULATION TO THE DUKE OF CUMBERLAND, &c.
—"10th February, 1746: Which day the baillies laid before the council a letter, dated the 6th current, from Tho^s. Allan, signed by order of the annual committee, representing that a quorum of the annual committee having met that day, They thought it necessary that such of the members of that committee who are not at a great distance from the place, viz., Edⁿ, should meet there, on the 13th current, To concert what measures were necessary to be taken for the welfare of the burrows at this juncture, and particularly to name a deputation of their number to wait upon his royall highness the Duke of Cumberland, and in the name of the royall burrows to congratulate his highness upon his arrival in this country, and his success ag^t the rebels, And y^rfor expecting that the council will send a member duly instructed to meet that day for these purposes, Which letter being read and considered by the council, They appoint and commissionat the Clerk, in name of the toun council, to go to Ed^t. and wait on y^e annual committee of burrows y^e s^d thirteenth feb^r current for the end fors^d appoint y^e baillies in y^r name to unite along with him."
(*Burgh Records.*)

MILLER'S PAINTING OF DUNFERMLINE.—This is a very fine painting of Dunfermline, taken from the West Park of Pittencreiff; supposed to be the second view ever taken. On the extreme right of the view is the Monastery, the roofless Palace Wall, the Queen's House, and Steeple of the Church; the left being filled up with the backs of the houses in St. Catherine's Wynd, Kirkgate, and Collier Row (Bruce Street), with a mass of trees in the foreground. In the centre rises the Tower Hill, with the fragment of the west wall of Canmore's Tower on its top; and at the foot of the hill, the upper arch of the Tower Bridge. This view, from a copper-plate engraving, fronts page 69 of *Ferne's Hist. Dunf.*, and is entitled, "*View of Dunfermline from the West Park of Pittencreiff*"; from a painting by Miller in 1746, in possession of Mr. Beveridge, Edinburgh." The painting is 32 inches by 29. It was in the possession of the late Mr. Thomas Beveridge, S.S.C., Edinburgh, from 1810 till his decease, in 1859. Shortly after his death, at the sale of his effects, it was sold to the late Mr. Matheson of her Majesty's Board of Works. The engraving of this view in *Ferne's Hist. of Dunf.* is very fine and tolerably accurate.

ANCIENT SOCIETY OF GARDENERS.—Francis, Earl of Moray, elected Chancellor of the Society. (*Abrid. Hist. Soc. Gardeners.*)

BOUFIE'S BRAE, at the back of the dam, first mentioned this year. (*Gardeners' Record.*)

THE TOWN AND THE KIRK CLOCK.—It will be seen from the following Town Council *Note*, that “the Auld Kirk clock” was finished and placed in the steeple in March, 1746. “29th March, 1746: Which day the baillies acquainted the council that Mr. Andrew Dickie, watchmaker, informed them that the new clock made by him to the town, in virtue of the contract betwixt the town and him, Is now placed in the Church Steeple, And that he says it goes, And that he is demanding twenty pounds four shillings and sixpence sterling as the half of the price of the clock already due, w^t three pounds eleven shillings sterling as the price of making and gilding the dyall plate y^rof, with seven shillings sterling as the expence of carriage of the dyall plate from Ed^t to the ferry payd out by him.—Which being considered by the councill, They warrand and impower John Knox, treas^r, to pay Mr. Dickie the sev^l sums, extending in whole to twenty four pounds two shillings and sixpence sterling; But order the contract to be kept, That so Mr. Dickie may fulfill the obligations y^rof presentable by him y^rby. As also the Councill order s^d John Knox to give Mr. Dickie's serv^t a crown of drink money.—The same day the councill agreed w^t Ro^t Meldrum, officer, to pay him half-a-crown for his due and regular and dayly rolling up the s^d new clock for half of a year, commencing this day, and for oyleing y^c same during that space.” (*Burgh Records.*) This “clock disbursement came hard upon the town so soon after the highland insurgent payments. The winder of the clock, however, was not overpaid.” From a *Note* appended to Mr. Dickie's *Letter* of this date, it appears that there was a great number of people all round about, gazing on the dial-hands being fixed. When this was done, and the hands set to the time, a loud and ringing huzzah arose from the multitude of lookers-on.

DOCTOR OF THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—Between 17th March and 30th April, 1746, there are several minutes relative to the doctorship and the new doctor; but these are too long for insertion.

CLOSE OF THE REBELLION—*Congratulatory Address*.—“11th June, 1746: Which day the Councill agreed to send a congratulatory address to his Majesty on the happy success of his army, under the command of his royall highness, the Duke of Cumberland, ag^t the rebels at the

late battle near Culloden, And orderd the Clerk to write out the same, and when signed by the baillies, appoint y^m to transmit the same to Mr. Erskine, our member of parlia^t, to present y^e same to his Majesty." (*Burgh Records.*)

PROVOST OF DUNFERMLINE.—Lord Charles Hay of Blansh re-elected Provost. (*Burgh Records*, 29th Sept., 1746.)

1747.—HERITABLE JURISDICTION BILL—*A Sheriff for Dunfermline.*—"16th March, 1747: Which day the council causd read a printed copy of the bill depending before the parlia^t for abolishing jurisdictions, And therefore the Councill orderd the baillies to write to the Marques of Tweeddale, Lord Charles Hay, and Mr. Erskine of Grange, That they would be pleased to use y^r interest to get one of the Sheriff Courts to sit in this place as being most Centricall for the lidges." (*Burgh Records.*)

THE EARL OF ELGIN AND KINCARDINE.—"The Earl of Kincardine died in 1747, and the title lapsed to his nearest of kin, the Earl of Elgin, who henceforth bore the double title, viz., The Earl of Elgin and Kincardine." (*Heralds' Office; Newspapers, &c.*, of 1747.)

THE BREACH—*Burghers and Anti-Burghers.*—An old *MS. paper* notifies that "a great disturbance and commotion took place this year among the congregations of the Burgher Kirk in Scotland regarding 'the Burgess Oath.' A small party of members seceded from Ralph Erskine's Kirk, Dunfermline, and formed themselves into a new congregation, in conjunction with the Carniehill members, and they were known as Antiburghers. They often met for worship near Gillanderston toll, with other members from Torrieburn, Carniehill," &c. It would appear, from a *Note*, that the Dunfermline Antiburghers were for upwards of twenty years a very small body, numbering about 80 or 100 members. Somewhere about their thirtieth anniversary they got a new start, and greatly increased in numbers, so much so, that they were enabled to build a kirk for themselves in Dunfermline. "They were served by itinerant preachers previous to this year in Dunfermline. In Carniehill they had a regular minister, to which place the Dunfermline worshippers often went." In Dunfermline, it appears, "they had worship in a large room in the *Queen's House*, at the Steeple, and at other times in some large room in the town." (See *An. Dunf.* date 1789, 1820, 1861, &c.)

PROVOST OF DUNFERMLINE.—Lord Charles Hay of Blansh re-elected Provost. (*Burgh Records*, 28th Sept., 1747.)

ADMITTED A BURGESS BY PAYMENT IN CASH AND BY A BILL.—Alexander Paul, residenter in Dunfermline, petitioned the Council to be admitted a burgess, offering to pay five pounds Scots in cash, and “y^e remainder payable by him and Baillie Miller on y^r conjunct Bill.” The Council agreed to the terms. (*Bur. Rec.*, Dec. 19, 1747.)

1748.—A SHERIFF-COURT FOR DUNFERMLINE.—“5th March, 1748: Which day the councill commissionat Baillie Wilson, senior, to go to Ed^r in name of y^e toun, and wait on Mr. Peter Haldane and Captain George Haldane his son, member of parlia^{nt}, by his letter to y^e toun desires To get Mr. Peter’s advice to his in relation to getting a Sheriff or regality court to sit here as y^e toun wrote to s^d Captain Haldane.” (*Burgh Records.*)

DUNFERMLINE REGALTY, &c.—An Act of Parliament abolished all heritable jurisdictions in 1748, but compensations were granted to all who had a legal interest in them. John, Marquis of Tweeddale, heritable bailie, &c., of the regality of Dunfermline, estimated the value of his holding at £8000 ster., for which he received £2672 7s. in compensation; and his clerk, William Black, the sum of £500. The Marquis of Tweeddale still receives the fees or salaries belonging to the offices of heritable bailie, mayor and serjeant, but all the Courts of the Regality, Judges, &c., were then for ever abolished. (*Vide Histories of Dunfermline.*)

PROVOST OF DUNFERMLINE.—Lord Charles Hay of Blansh re-elected Provost, Oct. 1st. (*Burgh Records.*)

COAL PICKS TO BE USED.—“The Councill order twelve additional coal mine picks to be made for y^e touns use for carrying forward y^e touns stone mine, y^r being necessary use for them.” (*Bur. Records*, 10th December.)

1749.—THE BRITISH LINEN COMPANY AND WEAVING.—This year “the British Linen Company sent an agent to Dunfermline to employ as many looms as could be procured in weaving table linen; and it has been surmised that the looms then belonging to the town weavers did not exceed 400.” (*Fernie’s Hist. Dunf.* p. 55, &c.)

HALY BLUID ACRE TO BE LET.—“The councill warrand and authorize the baillies, or any one of them, in name of the toun, to sett the *Haly blood acre*, and such of the *Deals of the Darwsdean* whose tacks are out, and that by public roup, by tuck of drum, eight days before the Roup.” (*Burgh Records*, 10th March.)

THE DUNFERMLINE REGALITY COURT held its last sitting in February, 1749, "after having ruled and given law to the district for six centuries or so." (*MS.*)

FEU-DUTIES AND KINDS, DUNFERMLINE.—The Marquis of Tweeddale obtained by charter a prorogation for 27 years of these duties. The tack-duty during these 27 years is said to have amounted to £5 11s. 1d. only (June, 1749)!

PROVOST OF DUNFERMLINE.—Lord Charles Hay of Blansh was re-elected Provost 2d October. (*Burgh Records.*)

THE TOWER HILL, and *Colonel Forbes of Pittencrieff.*—Colonel Forbes, being proprietor of the Tower Hill, wished to have possession of it; but, as the burgh had a lease of it, he addressed a letter to the Town Council. The following note from the *Burgh Records* shows the affirmative result:—"16 Dec. 1749: The councill resumed and took under consideration a letter directed to them by Collonel Arthur Forbes of Pittencrieff, dated the 16th of May last, Bearing, that the councill might please to know That the Most honourable the Marquis of Tweedale had been pleased to add to the Excambion Betwixt his Lordship and him, The Tower hill pertaining to his Lordship and now to him by the said addition, But as the said Tower hill was in the Towns Tack, along with the Milns from his Lordship, The said Collonel Forbes thereby offers to take a subsett of the said Tower hill During the Touns Tack or possession, and to pay yearly Rent thereof As Newtrall Men should determine. As he was intending to ornament it, Which would add a Beautie to the Toun, As the said Letter bears: And the councill Also considering that the said Collonal fforbes hath agreed to grant a Right and Disposition To the Magistrates, Councill and Community, and whole Burgesses and Inhabitants of this Burgh To the *Washing place* in the Tower Burn, on the North side of the said Tower hill, with free ish and Entrie thereto and liberty and priviledge to the Burgesses and Inhabitants *to lay down their Cloath and yearn, &c.*, the time of washing thereof on Both sides of the said Tower burn, providing the Councill would Grant the desire of his letter, And after full Reasoning upon the affair, it was put to a vote—*Grant the desire of the letter or not*—and carried by a good majority, Grant the desire of the Letter;" and therefore a Subsett was granted to the Colonel during their tack, &c.

CANDLE WORKS "were established, this year, in Dunfermline, by

John Henderson, which gave employment to a number of persons." (*MS. Note.*)

1750.—A SCHOOL IN THE QUEEN'S HOUSE.—This year, Mr. Arthur Martin (an Episcopalian) had a school in one of the apartments of Queen Ann of Denmark's House, which he is said to have taught with great success. (*Histories of Dunfermline.*)

CARTS AND MIDDENS ON THE STREETS, &c.—"26 May, 1750: The councill Recommend it of New, To the Baillies to put in Execution the former Acts of Councill Against Carts and Middings standing on the Streets; And also appoints the Baillies To order the Touns Scaffinger to keep Redd the holes for receiving the water off the Tower Bridge." (*Burgh Records.*)

HORSE HIRERS.—"The councill taking to their consideration that the horse hyrers in this place are oppressive to the Liedges by Demanding Extravigant hyres for Carriages, &c. They therefore appoint the Two Baillies, the Dean of Gild, the Conveener, Deacon Kirk and Deacon Buntine as a committee of councill, To meet and make up a scheme anent the said hyrers to be laid before Councill for their Consideration and approbation, and joins Baillie Wilson (Elder) to the above committee." (*Burgh Records*; for "Table of Regulations" for the "hyrers'" charges in future, &c., see *Burgh Records*, date 25th April, 1752.)

PROVOST OF DUNFERMLINE.—Lord Charles Hay of Blansh re-elected Provost. (*Burgh Records*, 1st Oct., 1750.)

FASHIONABLE PARTS OF THE TOWN.—A *MS. Note* states that "the fashionable parts of the town in 1750 were the Kirkgate, Maygate and St. Catherine's Wynd."

1751.—WEAVING.—It was customary about this period for the weaving tradesmen to work during the winter months at *ticks* and *checks*, and during the summer months at table-linen. (*Mer. Hist.*)

DANCING-SCHOOL.—"The first known dancing-school in Dunfermline was opened in a room of the Queens-house this year, at 10s. a quarter, and was pretty well attended." (*MS. Note.*)

THE NETHERGATE REMOVED.—According to *Old Notes*, the archway in the south-west corner of the Abbey wall (foot of Gibb Street) had for some time been in a very ruinous state, and was removed early in 1751.

REPORT ON THE ROOF OF THE TOLBOOTH.—“*16th July, 1751*: This day Baillie Morison reported to the council That he had Attended at the visitation of the Roof of the Tolbooth By Robert Aitken and Thomas Noble, Slater, and David Henderson, Wright, And that it was all their oppinions That the timber roof of the said Tolbooth was very good, being of Oak, But that the Slates were altogether in Disrepair; And also it was their oppinion that it be a Right thing to thatch the foreside of the Tolbooth with Scailzie and Repair the Back side thereof with the slates, as above” [mentioned.] (*Burgh Records*).—“*9th Aug., 1751*: Deacon Henderson reported that he went to Leith and took of 3500 scailzie for the Tolbooth at Twenty Six pounds Scots, and gave a Draught to the merchant upon the treasurer. Also, he reported that he had taken off 160 deals for the said work, at 12s. 6d. per Deall, from Baillie Wilson in Edin^r, Which the council approves off.”

PROVOST OF DUNFERMLINE.—Lord Charles Hay of Blansh re-elected Provost. (*Burgh Records*, 30th Sept., 1751.)

TWO FEMALE THIEVES *to be Whipped through the Town by the Stirling Hangman*.—“*1st Oct., 1751*: Which day the councill Authorized, and hereby Authorize, the two Baillies in name of the Toun To give Receipt to the Magistrates and Town Council of Stirling for their Hangman in order to Scourge Margaret Kilpatrick and Grizell Ferguson thro this toun on Friday Next for theft and Resett of theft, agreeable to a Sentance of the Baillies of this burgh on 20th of Sept. Last; And further, the councill order Alexander Robertson, Andrew Rolland, and Thomas Fisher, three of the touns Militia, along with Robert Meldrum, officer, to Repair to Stirling on Wednesday first, and bring the hangman here on thursday thereafter, As the magistrates and council of Stirling have already agreed to send him on Receipt as above mentioned. And after the Sentance shall be Execute, the councill order Robert Alice, Thomas Hoggan, and Robert Henderson, other three of the touns militia, with David Christie, off^r, to take him Back Again, and Deliver him safe to the Toun of Stirling.” (*Burgh Records*.)

ANTI-BURGHERS.—It would appear from an old *MS.* document that “the Anti-Burghers of Dunfermline had got tired of attending worship at Carniehill *ilka Sabbath*, in the *barn* there, and resolved to have a meeting-house built in the town. They applied to their Presbytery in Kirkcaldy. The application was refused.” (*An. Dunf.* 1747, 1749.)

NORTH QUEENSFERRY ROAD OBSTRUCTED.—“*14th Dec., 1751:* The council hearing that the tennant or possessor of the lands of Castle Land hill, near N. Queensferry, had obstructed the King's High Way there by casting a ditch across the road to shut it up, An instrument of interruption ordered to be served on the offender.” (*Burgh Records.*)

PROCURATOR-FISCAL DISMISSED.—The “Procurator” had been long “remiss in duty” by “reason of Old Age.” James Alexander was appointed in his stead. (*Burgh Records.*)

1752.—CUSTOM PUT ON COAL CARTS, &c.—“*11th Jan., 1752:* The councill, this day, taking into their consideration that Several Country people Who caw coals from Baldrige Coal hill to the Sea and otherways to the leigh of Dunfermline, doe not take the Newraw street with these carriages, But traverse the high street of the burgh y^rwith, particularly the Coallieraw Street [Bruce Street], whereby the Streets are very much damnified. The Council therefore in order to prevent such a practice for the future, Authorized and hereby Authorize the Touns Customer to Exact Customs from all and Sundry persons whatsoever who shall after munday first Caw these Coals through the Streets of Dunfermline, Except from such as caw them doun the Newraw and Back Street [Queen Ann Street] leading thereto. Appoints the customs for each back load to be Sixpennies Scots, And for each cart of Coals Ninepennies Scots, And this to be intimated by Placards on the Church doors here on Sabbath first That none may pretend ignorance.” (*Burgh Records.*)

LEGAT'S HOUSE TO BE PURCHASED AND A NEW STREET FORMED.—“*2d May, 1752:* Which day Baillie Wilson Represented to the Council that James Legat, Baxter burges of Dunfermline, was now about to Expose to Sale by public Roup his Tenement and Yeard opposite to and immediately on the South Side of the Mercate Cross; Which, being considered by the Council, they were unanimously of oppinion that the Toun should purchase the same if it could be got Reasonable, in order to serve for a Street Southwards from the Cross [Guildhall Street], which would be a Great Ornament to the Toun. Orders were given to Bailie Scotland and William Dickie to bid for the subjects, and buy them if at a Reasonable price.” (*Burgh Records.*) On 16th May, the subjects were “purchased by the Toun on wednesday last for 1250 Merks Scots money, and the council approved of the purchase.” Shortly afterwards David

Wilson's yard, on the south of Legat's old house, was purchased to get the street extended farther to the south.

DYE HOUSE built by David Turnbull, dean of gild, and dyer in Dunfermline, on ground "by east the Baxter's Nether Miln, in front of Frater Hall." (*Burgh Records*, 9th May.)

REV. THOMAS GILLESPIE—*Relief Church*.—The following notes refer to the rise and formation of the Relief Church:—On the 23d of May, 1752, the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland deposed the Rev. Thomas Gillespie from his Charge of Carnock Parish for *insubordination*. He retired to Dunfermline and formed a congregation there, under the designation of the Relief Church. (The *first* Relief Church in Scotland.) His congregation was partly formed by many of his old hearers from Carnock, and many in Dunfermline. It would appear, from an *Old MS. Note*, that "at this period Mr. Gillespie's congregation met in the barn used by the Rev. Ralph Erskine (1737-1741.) Shortly afterwards a *Relief Kirk* was built on the site of the barn for the congregation." (*An. Dunf.* 1774, 1775.)

CAIRNEY-HILL KIRK BUILT (*Antiburgher*).—The members of the Antiburgher meeting, who had for some years previous worshipped in a barn in Cairneyhill, "found themselves financially strong enough to erect a meeting-house for their use." (*Kirk Record* and *MS. Note*.)

SIX PUBLIC LAMPS ORDERED.—"16th June, 1752: This day, the Council, after a full communing, were of oppinion that it would be a *Right good thing*, and very convenient and Serviceable for the Inhabitants, and ornamentall to the burgh to have Lamps or Lights Sett up and fixed at different places of the Toun Where proper, for furnishing Light to the Inhabitants in Dark Nights, and They therefore agree that these should be provided: And hereby Authorize the person who shall hereafter be chosen by the council as member to the burrows (at the Ensuing Convention) to purchase *Six Lamps* for that purpose to the best advantage." "25 July: Bailie Wilson reported to the council his buying the Six Street Lamps for *Twelve Shillings Sterling the picce*, which is approved of, and the two Baillics, Dean of Gild, Conveener, and Treasr are appointed to see the lamps placed at proper places." (*Burgh Records*.)

THE "NEW STYLE" INTRODUCED.—By Act of Parliament, the 3rd September of 1752 was reckoned as the 14th September. Of this the Town Council take no notice in their *Records*!

PRIORY LANE (anciently known as the *Abbey Road*, and afterwards as the *The Common Vennel*) "began to be built in 1752." (*MS. Note.*)

STREET LAMPS—*Where they are to be Placed, &c.*—"16th Sept. 1752: Baillie Wilson Reported that the Six Street Lamps are now come over and Ready to be placed up. One of them being seen by the Council, They declared their satisfaction therewith; And after some communing amongst the Council, They were unanimously of opinion that these Six will never answer the purpose, or give satisfaction to the Inhabitants, and therefore the Council *order other Six* to be provided, and appoints the Committee of Council formerly named to oversee and order these Lamps to be put up at the following places, viz., at John Buntine's house, one; one at y^e Clerk's stair; one at the East Corner of Baillie Wilson, Stationer, his house; one upon the South-East Corner of the house possess by John Anderson, Skinner, at the Cross; one at the East Port; one in the Collieraw, at the house possess by James Blaikiter; one at the East End of the Maygate; one in the Collieraw, So as to afford light to the Rottenraw; one at Thomas Anderson's; one at the Crosswind head; one at the flesh Mercate Tenement; one at or about Trumpeter's Land." (*Burgh Records.*) The Council had received the "other six"—in all twelve lamps. Many of the sites of the lamps will be recognised, such as "Trumpeter's Land," a land or house in St. Catherine's Wynd, used by the trumpeters in the Rebel detachments in 1715 and 1745, adjacent to the Port which stood there.

"CLOCK SMITH" (*Clockmaker.*)—Previous to the year 1752, clocks were made and repaired in Dunfermline by Adam Stevenson, *smith*. Andrew Dickie, clockmaker, was the first who commenced business in Dunfermline as a clock and watchmaker (in 1752). (*MS. Note.*)

PROVOST OF DUNFERMLINE.—"The honourable Sir Peter Halket of Pitfirran, Baronet, elected Provost." (*Burgh Rec.* 2d Oct., 1752.)

A DEAN OF GILD COURT *Proposed to be Legally Established.*—"7th Oct., 1752: Which day the Magistrates and Town Council of Dunfermline took under their consideration how great a loss it was to the Inhabitants of this burgh, and others of his Majesties Leidges, that there was not a Legally Established Dean of Gild Court or Council here To Administrate Justice to the Leidges in Terms of the Laws of the Land. It was therefore agreed that a Dean of Gild Court be established in this burgh, after the form and practice of the City of Edinburgh; and that the Court or Council of the Dean of

Gild of this burgh, in all time coming, consists of seven members," &c. (*Burgh Records.*)

"HUMAN ATTIRE."—A quaint *Old MS. Note* informs us that "the dress of the men in the town and district was very plain and home-spun. Beginning at the *tap*, it was covered with a large broad bonnet; then came a gravit; then a terrible big slouching coat, decorated with great buttons, coming down below the knees; then a large pull of a waist coat; then came the gun-mouthed breeks, tied at the knees." Below "were rig and furrow stockings; then came the well-roomed shoon, held together by either buckles or clasps; then came the six-foot long walking-stick." The women "wore plain gowns and short-gowns, plaids and wrappers; mutches, with great spread borders, sometimes decorated with notes of ribbons, adorned the head. During week-days the poorer sort of females wore the short-gown, wrapper, and bauchels."

REMOVAL OF THE OLD MARKET CROSS.—The following minute is taken from the *Burgh Records* of this year:—

Council of the burgh of Dunfermline, holden within the Tolbooth thereof, upon the 18th day of Oct^r, 1752.

Sederunt—

John Wilson, } <i>Baillies.</i>	John Mackie, <i>Treasurer.</i>
Alex ^r Miller, }	William Steedman, <i>Smith.</i>
John Morison, <i>Dean of Gild.</i>	Tho ^s Baxter.
William Dickie, <i>Treas^r.</i>	James Turnbull.
John Grahame.	Gavin Love.
David Turnbull.	Robert Wallwood.
William Bonnar, <i>Deacon Wright.</i>	John Wilson.

Which Day the Council, after a full Communing As to the Situation and Bulk of the Mercate Cross of this burgh, Were of oppinion that it was a Great Incumberance on the Street, and had a bad Aspect, Especially since James Legate's house was taken down, and thereby a New Street opened Southward. —The Council therefore order the said Cross to be taken down, and in Lieu thereof ordain a Large Stone to be Laid where the said Cross presently stands flat with the Ground, and a Cross to be Cut out upon it, At which all public intimations and publications are and shall be made in time Coming, As they have been in use to be made at the said Mercate Cross now to be taken down. And the council Appoint a proper post to be fixed up at some proper place thereabout, for public advertisements and the Like to be affixed thereon, And Appoint the Two Baillies, the Dean of Gild, and Conveener, to Employ Men to take down the said Cross, &c., and to oversee the same done."

After being removed, the shaft or pillar was built into the corner of an adjacent house, to "paste public notices on it." (See *An. Dunf.* date 1868.)

Such was the end of the Market Cross of Dunfermline. All antiquaries have regretted the removal of these old crosses. Sir Walter Scott's lines in "Marmion" may be transferred to this place without much alteration :—

" Dunfermline Cross—a pillar'd stone—
 Rose on a turret octagon ;
 But now is razed that monument
 Whence royal edicts rang,
 And voice of Scotland's law was sent
 In glorious trumpet clang."

A FEMALE SORCERER.—"The celebrated and notorious Peggie Pearson, the Witch, known through the haill toun and country-side," died, it is thought, about the end of this year. "The old woman lived in a house at the east end of the horsmarket," and it appears that "the best of the toun went to her *to get their fortunes spaed*." She generally lay in her bed when she told fortunes, while her "extraordiner unearthlie big black cat kept sentry on her *bed-cod*." This was the last of the genuine Dunfermline witches.

THE EAST AND CROSSWYND PORTS TO BE REMOVED.—At the sitting of the Council, viz., "8th Oct., 1752," it was ordered that "the Remains of the Old Ports at the East port adjoining William Bonnar's house, and that at the head of the Crosswynd, adjoining to the house presently possess by James Inglis, To be taken down." (*Burgh Rec.*; see also dates 1327, 1488, 1585, 1735, 1745, 1786.) Probably the remains of these ports were "fragmental," and likewise "incumbered y^e streets." The south pillar of the East Port, connected with an old house, remained until 1787, when this last vestige of "the principal Port of Dunfermline" was removed. This port is mentioned in the *Burgh Records* as early as the year 1488, when it is mentioned as the "east yett," i.e., the East Gate. (See *An. Dunf.* date 1488.)

DEATH OF THE REV. RALPH ERSKINE.—The Rev. Ralph Erskine, minister of the Secession Church, Dunfermline, "died of a virulent fever, after an illness of eight days," on 6th November, 1752, in the sixty-eighth year of his age and the forty-second of his ministry. Twenty-seven of these years he officiated in the Established Church, Dunfermline, and the last fifteen in his meeting-house there. "His mortal remains were interred in the Churchyard of Dunfermline, on Thursday, Nov. 9th, in the presence of a vast concourse of spectators, deeply and justly lamenting the loss of so valuable a minister."

In an account of the life of this eminent minister, prefixed to an

edition of his works published in 1794, his character is summed up as follows :—

“ He was a man who possessed not only a very extraordinary degree of the most valuable natural gifts and endowments, such as cheerfulness, good nature, modesty, and gratitude, uniting in him ; but remarkable for genuine piety, a heavenly disposition of mind, and well acquainted with vital religion and practical godliness. Yea, in him centered all the ornaments of the minister and amiable qualities of the Christian, without the least affectation or smallest appearance of vanity. He was a shining instance of the truth and amiableness of Christianity, and an exemplary pattern of spiritual mindedness and sincere devotion.”

The following is a free translation of the Latin inscription on his tombstone:—

SACRED TO THE MEMORY OF
R A L P H E R S K I N E ,
 WHO DIED ON THE 6TH DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1752, IN THE 68TH YEAR
 OF HIS AGE.
 ———
 HERE LIES THE DUST OF A MAN OF UNTAINTED PIETY ;
 HIS FLOCK HE INSTRUCTED WITH UNIFORM FIDELITY ;
 HE FIRMLY OPPOSED THE CORRUPTIONS AND FAULTS OF THE CLERGY OF
 HIS AGE.
 TO BYE-PATHS HE TURNED NOT ASIDE,
 BUT
 REVERENCED THE LAW OF GOD.

The Rev. Ralph Erskine was the author of a large number of works, especially sermons. Many of them, at the earnest request of his congregation, were published during his life-time. “His works have gone through numerous editions, and his name continues to be well known on the Continent of America and other lands.”

An *Old Note* states that this eminent divine lived and died in a house down a close leading from the south side of the High Street to the junction of Maygate with Abbot Street. His house is an old one; the date 1607 is on the “lintel-stone” of the door. The too-fall on the west side of this house is said to have been his library; and here it was where the Associate Brethren held their celebrated meeting with the Rev^d George Whitefield. (See *An. Dunf.* date 1741.)

1753.—A YARN MARKET ESTABLISHED IN DUNFERMLINE.—
 The following is taken from the *Burgh Records* of this year:—

“*3d March, 1753:* This day the Council took under their consideration

the Proposals Sometime agoe Made out by a Committee of Council and others anent Establishing a Yearn Mercate, Weekly in this Burgh. And which proposals have been for sometime Lying under the Councils consideration, and also Recommended by the Council to the Consideration of the Gildrie and Crofts of the said Burgh—And after a full Reasoning thereanent this day The Council concluded thereupon as follows, viz. :—

1^{mo} They Appoint that on Every Friday (being the ordinary Weekly Mercate day of this Burgh), Bewixt Nine and Eleven of the Clock forenoon, There shall be a public Mercate for Selling and Buying Yearn, To be held at and about the Trone of the Said burgh.

2^{do} That No Yearn shall be Sold before Ringing of the Council Bell at Nine of the Clock forenoon, nor any after the Bell is Rung a Second time at Eleven of the Clock forenoon.

3^{to} That all Yearn shall be Sold for Ready Money, And the Price agreed upon To be paid directly Without oblidging the Seller To go into a house to Receive the money.

4^{to} That all Bargains for Yearn Shall be void Except the price be immediately paid if the Seller pleases, allennarly, if not, he or she who sells may pursue to make the Bargain good.

5^{to} That upon the first Friday of every Moneth All sorts of Linnen Cloath, Broun and Whitened be sold in the public Mercate at the same hours and place that the Yearn is sold, And the price to be paid in the Same way.

6^{to} That one of the Magistrates of the Burgh or one appointed by the Toun Council shall attend and Summarly Determine all Contraversies anent Whats Sold and Bought.

7^{mo} That for the Encouragement of persons To bring Green Cloath from the Country to Sell in Said Mercate, The Town shall furnish a house Gratis for holding betwixt Mercate days, such Cloath as shall not be sold off incase the owners incline to lodge it there.

Lastly, in order to Render whats above the More Effectuall, the Council as they formerly did, So they of New do Recommend it to the Guildrie and Crofts of Dunfermline, To Agree amongst themselves Not to goe out to the Country to Buy Yearn there, but to take their Chance of the Mercate, So that all may be on an Equall footing—And to give such other Encouragement to the Settling and Establishing of said Yearn and Cloth Mercate As they shall Judge most proper.”

ST. MARGARET'S FAIR AND OTHER FAIR DAYS ALTERED.—St. Margaret's Fair, which had for five hundred years been held on St. Margaret's Festival Day, 19th June, was altered to the last Wednesday of June, N.S. The other “touns mercates” were also “hitched” forward, to suit markets in other parts of the Country. (*Burgh Records*, 18th April, 1753.) On 16th May, 5000 Advertisements were ordered to be printed and put into immediate circulation “up and down the country and Remoter places,” so that all may know of the said changes.

CANMORE STREET PROJECTED.—“28th June, 1753: Which Day the Council took under their Consideration how great an Ornament

it would be to the Burgh, as well as tend to the Advantage thereof To have a Broad Street Leading from the Maygate to the Newrow, on the North Side of the Monastery Wall, where there is only at present a Narrow lane [called 'In-below-th'-Waas,' and originally, 'The Foul Vennel'.] The Council purchased from the proprietors of the Yards on the north side of said lane several feet in breadth of their lands, and the Street was at once commenced with." (*Bur. Rec.*)

FRAGMENT OF THE RUIN OF THE MONK'S DORMITORY REMOVED.—According to an *Old MS. Note*, "the old piece of ruin adjacent to the south-west tower of the Kirk, which formed part of the dormitory of the monks, was removed in 1753, and the stones used for the inglorious purpose of building a stable and a byre on the same site!"

PROVOST OF DUNFERMLINE.—Sir Peter Halket of Pitfirrane was re-elected Provost.

LIGHTING OF THE TOWN-LAMPS.—"12th Nov.: Which Day the Council Agreed to give Robert Meldrum and David Chrystie, officers, Ten Pounds Scots betwixt them for Lighting the Lamps Each Year, and for otherways taking Care of the s^d Lamps, and the council also further agreed to furnish them with three pund of Candle for Lighting these Lamps." (*Burgh Records.*)

THE OLD PORTS AND MARKET CROSS STONES — *Money Received for part of them.*—"5th May, 1753: This Day the Council appointed William Dickie, Treasurer, to be Charged with Sixteen Shillings and Eightpence Sterling, as the price of some Stones Sold to Sundry persons—from the Cross and Old Ports." (*Bur. Rec.*)

1754.—GRATUITY GIVEN BY THE TOWN to a *Collier on the Occasion of his Marriage.*—"27th March, 1754: This day the Council ordered William Dickie, late Treasurer, to advance to James Wilson, one of the Touns Coalliers, who is just now about to be married, Twenty Shillings Sterline money, being what the Toun Usually give their Workmen on that Occasion." (*Burgh Records.*)

NEW STREET (*Guildhall Street*).—"10th April, 1754: The Council appoint the Act of Council, of Date the Eleventh of August last, as to the Levelling and Laying of the New Street, from the Cross to the Bleachfield, To be put in Execution this Summer, and adds to the Committee therein John Morison, late Dean of Gild, and David Thomson, Deacon of the Wrights." (*Burgh Records.*) This street

retained the name of the "New Street" until 1809, when it was named Guild Hall Street. (See *An. Dunf.* dates 1809 and 1811.)

THREE NEW LAMPS FOR THE STREETS.—"21st Sept., 1754: Which day the council ordered three new street Lamps to be purchased: Whereof, one to be placed at Coallier and miln port, and the other two upon the high street, 'twixt the Tolbooth and the East Port." (*Bur. Rec.*) The town was now decorated with fifteen lamps.

PROVOST OF DUNFERMLINE.—Sir Peter Halket of Pitfirrane re-elected Provost. (*Burgh Rec.*, 30th Sept., 1754.)

THE TOLBOOTH WALL—*The Fence Damaged by Coal Carts.*—"It being Represented to the council by some of the Members present, That part of the Wall of the North-East Corner of the Tolbooth, and the aisler wall or fence around the Trone Burn, were very much Rent and Shaken, and likely to fall down if not speedily Repaired, Occasioned by Bulkie Carts or Waggon's passing and repassing up and down the Coallieraw Street [Bruce Street], which is so Narrow that it cannot Receive them without damage, &c. Messrs. Adie & Gordon, the owners of the Carts, ordered to repair damages." (*Burgh Records*, 30th Oct., 1754.)

COLLIER ROW PORT ORDERED TO BE REMOVED.—"Nov. 4th, 1754: This Day the Council ordered the port called the Collieraw port To be taken down, and the Stones thereof to be kept in the *Limchouse* (Tolbooth), or some other proper place, till the Town shall have use for them." (*Burgh Records.*) This port is known also in history as the "Milne," or "Mill Port." The writer has long had in his possession a sketch of this port, a copy of which he sent to the late Dr. Chalmers, to illustrate his *Note* on the "Mill Port" in his second volume of the *History of Dunfermline*, p. 131.

1755.—SEVERE WINTER.—"Great falls of snow; frost most intense from January till end of March." (*Old MS.*)

THE HIGH DAM AND HORSE WATERING, &c.—"21st June, 1755: This day the council Expressly prohibit and Discharge the Inhabitants from watering their horses in the high dam; and for the more Effectual preventing the same, They order the Road which leads up to the Dam at the Back thereof to be Condemned, and the Stones thereof to be taken up and applied to other Necessary uses." (*Burgh Records.*)

COLLECTION FOR THE COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY.—This year a collection was made for the College of New Jersey, in America, when £2 13s. 4d. sterling was collected, and sent out to that College. (*Kirk Session Records.*)

POPULATION OF THE PARISH.—In the Rev. Dr. Webster's "Widows' Scheme," which was printed in 1755, the number of inhabitants in the town and parish is stated to be 8552. (See *Dr. Webster's Statistical Account of Scotland*, vol. xx. App. G.) Of this number there would be about 4400 inhabitants in the Burgh.

THE PROVOST OF DUNFERMLINE KILLED IN BATTLE.—Sir Peter Halket, Provost of Dunfermline, and his son James, were in the 44th Regiment of Foot, and, when engaged under General Braddock in an action against the French and Indians near Fort du Quesne, on the river Monongahela, United States, were both killed on 9th July, 1755. The Provost's death was taken into consideration by the Council on 20th September, when "the Council unanimously, except one, made choice of Mr. Alexander Wedderburn, Advocate, as Provost of this Burgh till the ensuing annual election, in the room and place of the late Sir Peter Halket." On "25th September, Mr. Wedderburn in a letter to the Council accepted the Provostship." (*Burgh Records.*)

PROVOST OF DUNFERMLINE.—"29th Sept., 1755: The Council elected and hereby elect Mr. Alexander Wedderburn Provost. (*Bur. Records.*) Age of the Provost, twenty-two years only!

PECUNIARY DIFFICULTIES OF THE BURGH.—"19th Nov., 1755: This day the Council took under Consideration the many Demands that are made at present upon them for money, viz., For their part of the Repairing of the Kirk; the Rents of the Milns due to the Marquis of Tweeddale; The Town Cess, &c. The Baillies are ordered to borrow from y^e Corporation of Weavers the sum of £40 sterling." (*Burgh Records.*)

CAIRNIE HILL CHURCH.—This Church was founded in 1754, and opened for Worship on 9th April, 1755, when the Rev. James Burt was ordained, and eleven elders elected. Cairniehill lies three miles to the south-west of Dunfermline.

1756.—A CLOCK LENT TO THE DRUMMER FOR HIS USE.—"March 13th, 1756: Which day the Council purchased from Alexr.

Richardson, late Drummer, an old clock or Movement at fifteen shillings sterline, and delivered the same to William Inglis, present Drummer, to Use as long as he continues Drummer, and to be answerable to the town therefor." (*Burgh Records.*)

LITERATURE.—Mr. James Moir, Teacher, Dunfermling, in Queen Ann of Denmark's House, published a Latin Dictionary, entitled—

"The Scholar's 'Vade Mecum,' or a New Dictionary, Latin and English, consisting of such words as are purely classical, in which the English is given from the best authorities, and Latin words explained, in all their Variations, according to the most approved edition. For the Use of Schools, by James Moir, teacher of Languages. Edin. 1756."

This Dictionary has gone through several editions; the fourth edition was published in 1819; he also had a large class in the "Queen's House" at this period. Mr. Moir died in 1806, at the advanced age of ninety-three years.

NEW ROAD TO KIRKCALDY.—"*June 30th*: Which Day Baillic Scotland acquainted the Council That the Justices of Peace had met yesterday with a great many of the principal inhabitants, By south the Touns Parks to Concert the proper way of Carrying the high Road from the East End of the toun towards Kirkcaldie. The Council approved of the plan and Deed of the Justices." (*Burgh Records.*)

NEW ROAD TO NORTH QUEENSFERRY.—"*July 4th, 1756*: Which Day the Council, after some communing anent the Carrying on of the Turnpike Road from the Ferry to this burgh—Resolved that something should be done that way this Season before harvest, and to begin at the Spittal bridge and Carry the Road on Southward," &c. (*Burgh Records.*)

SEWING MISTRESS FOR THE BURGH.—"*July 24th 1756*: It was this day Represented to the Council That it was a great loss to the Toun That we have not a proper Skilled School mistress to Teach Girls Sewing," &c. A scheme for duties, salary, &c., was drawn up, but nothing then resulted. (*Burgh Records*; see also *An. Dunf.* date 1759.)

STEEL MILL.—"*14th Aug., 1756*: This Day the Baillics Informed the Council, That agreeable to the Council's Verbal Orders They had by a letter Notefyd to Clerk Black, as factor to the Marques of Tweeddale, of John Chalmer's design of just now Erecting a Machine

in the Miln Lead, where it runs thro his Close, for Driving a Steel Mill with the water, to grind his malt with. The two Baillies in the meantime, in Name of the Toun, take an Instrument of Interuption against the erection of said machine." (*Burgh Records.*)

THE BULL'S HOLE PRISON.—"11th Sept., 1756: Upon an application from David and Robert Scotland, by petition, the Council agree to include in their Tack of the fence at the Back of the Tolbooth, the Prison, called the *Bull's hole*, and the Rent of the whole Subject to be Three Pounds." (*Burgh Records.*)

PROVOST OF DUNFERMLINE.—Alexander Wedderburn, Esq., re-elected Provost. (*Burgh Records*, 27th Sept., 1756.) "Accepted and took the oath on Oct. 25."

ST. LEONARD'S CHAPEL.—An *Old MS.* notifies, that "the southe and pairt of the east wall of St. Leonard's ruinous Chapel ayont the Spittal Brig fell down at the close of the year 1756."

1757.—THE DUNFERMLINE GALLOWES *and the Weaver's Loom.*—We have several notes of this incident. When joined and condensed, they read as follows: "About the beginning of the year 1757, a weaver of the name of J. H. went out, under cover of night, to the Witches Loan and stole the gallows;" "that the authorities made great exertions to recover it;" that it was "hidden away in a garret for a good number of years," when "it was sawn up and converted into the *lay of a loom*;" and that the weaver who used it was wont to say that he "*won his bread by the help of the gallows.*" This being an old relished story, it is here given to show what had amused our grandsires. In *Paton's Rhyming History of Dunfermline the gallows* is thus referred to as a *tree*:—

"This tree it was of oak so good,
As I've heard people say;
A weaver stoll this piece of wood,
And made of it a lay.

"This lay is in this toun, its said
Some weaver wagg the same:
Better to wagg this piece of wood,
Than that it should cary them."

The stone into which the gallows was fixed is said to be "still to the fore" at Head Well, where it covers a well.

GREAT SCARCITY OF MEAL AND VICTUALS.—"22d Jan., 1757: Which Day the Council took under Consideration that the price of

Victual and Meal is upon the Rising hand, And even so scarce that it cannot be got for Money, which occasions a very grievous Cry for want amongst the Inhabitants, Especially the poorest sort. The council were of oppinion That the proper way to keep down prices in this place, and to have the Inhabitants supplyd with Meal at a Moderate price, will be for the Toun, the Gildric, and Corporations of this burgh To join in the Commisning of Victual from England or Elsewhere it can be had ; And the council, for their part, agree To take One hundred pound Sterg. share of said Victual." A committee was appointed to "concert anent the best method off commissioning," &c. (*Burgh Records.*)

OATS *Purchased for the Use of the Town.*—"2d April, 1757: This Day there was a letter from John Wilson, Stationer, Informing the Council what the different Committees had done Concerning the purchase of Oats, And particularly That they thro the Good offices of Mr. Alexander Wedderburn, Provost, had procured from Mr. George Chalmer, Corn Merchant in Edinburgh, 368 bolls Three firlots of Oats at fifteen shillings sterline p^r Boll, which Oats were now delivered at Lymkills, And sent to different Milns about in order to be made into Meal." A committee was appointed to "concert about fixing the price and best method of selling it." More oats were purchased on April 8th, viz., "610 Qrs. of Oats were purchased from Messrs. Robert Wilson & Company, Merchants in London, at the Rate of 16s. 6d. p^r Qr." &c. (*Burgh Records.*) More oats and peasemeal were ordered to be purchased on 25th April.

WINDOW TAX.—About this period "there were much discontent and grumbling about the laying on of a window tax." On 25th July the Clerk of the burgh informed the Council that he had gone to Edinburgh about it, and had "Enquired at Mr. Wedderburn and others if or not Government were in Earnest to uplift the Window tax, and was informed that the Thing was in absolute Earnest," &c. (*Burgh Records.*) On 20th August "the Council appointed Robert Scotland, merchant in Dunfermline, Adam Morison, merchant there, and William Buntine Baxter there, as Assessors for surveying and numbering the window lights within this burgh, subject to Window tax, And Appoint the Clerk to notify the same to them." (*Burgh Records.*) It would be interesting to have known the number of windows in the burgh subject to the tax, but the *Burgh Records* do not in the least allude to the number.

PROVOST OF DUNFERMLINE.—Alexander Wedderburn, Esq., by a majority of votes, was re-elected Provost. (*Burgh Records*, Sept. 26th, 1757.)

THE DEAD BELL, &c.—“*10th December*: This day the Council being informed by petition from the Tacksmen of the Two hand Bells That the Inhabitants very much impair the Emoluments of the *Dead Bell*, and seldom pay anything on account of Burials. The Council having taken this affair to their Consideration, Resolve to maintain and keep up the Emoluments of the hand bells; and *Appoint and Statute*, That *the dues for the dead bell shall in time coming be one Shilling Sterline for an old person, and Eight pence Ster. for a young person*; And that the Council bell shall be rung to no Burial, But to the Burials of such persons whose friends shall agree to pay the said dues.” (*Burgh Records*.)

THE MAGISTRATES AND COUNCIL, and the Oaths of Allegiance and Abjuration.—“*10th December, 1757*: This day James Inglis and George Aitken, *Baillies*; Thomas Scotland, *Dean of Guild*; John Wilson, *Treasurer*; John Graham, *Old Provost*; David Turnbull and Adam Morison, *Old Baillies*; John Wilson, Sen^r., *Old Dean of Guild*; John Kirk, *Old Treasurer*; John Wilson, Jun^r., and David Scotland, *Merchant Councillors*; John Buchan and W^m. Steedman, *Trades Councillors*; James Anderson, John Dunsyre, John Thomson, James Wilson, Thomas Wardlaw, and George Philp, *Deacons of Crofts*; and James Wilson, *Clerk*—were all duly and Legally Qualified in their respective offices and Characters, as Magistrates and Town Councillors of this Burgh and Clerk, Respective, by their severally Taking and Swearing the oaths of alleadgeance and abjuration, And signing the same, with the assurance to his Majesty King George the Second: In terms of the Act of Parliament, past in the sixteenth year of his said Majesties Reign.” (*Burgh Records*.)

1758.—MALIGNANT FEVER.—A malignant fever “raged in Dunfermline from April until September, 1758, which carried a great many of the inhabitants off, old and young, in town and country.” About the end of this year, Mr. Stedman, M.D., then practising in Dunfermline, wrote an essay on “The Epidemic Fever in the Country about Dunfermline in 1758,” which was afterwards published in the “*Medical Observations*,” London.

GIBB'S WELL.—“*25th March*: This day the Council Granted

Liberty to and authorized David Inglis, Wright in Dunfermline, to take care of the well called *Gibs well* belonging to the Toun, and to Redd out and make the same clean of Nastiness, and to prevent and hinder any of the Neighbours from polluting the same with Nastiness of any kind in future, and to keep the well under lock and key, for the service of the neighbourhood in time coming." (*Burgh Records.*) This "windlas well" was situate in the close called the "Fleshmarket Close," north side of High Street.

THE TRON BURN.—"3d May, 1758: It being represented to the Council that the Miln Lead is full of Stones, Sand, and other Trash, whereby the water overflows and hurts the street and houses Adjacent thereto—The council therefore appoint Baillie Aitken, John Wilson, Trear and Adam Morison to see the Lead in the Collieraw [Bruce Street] properly Red, and to call those to doe it who are Lyable; And appoint the Dean of Gild, Baillie Wilson, and John Kirk, To give the Proper orders for Redding the Lead in the Maygate, and up to the Tron Burn." (*Burgh Records.*) No doubt, these were sanitary precautions in consequence of the great fever then prevailing.

THE PRICE OF COAL.—"26th August, 1758: The Council agree to Sell the Toun Great Coal to all persons both in Town and Country without distinction at *four shillings* Scots the Load."

THE PROVOSTSHIP.—Alexander Wedderburn, Esq., Advocate, Edinburgh, resigned his Provostship of the Burgh and went to practice in London. This was in consequence of an unpleasant *fracas* he had with one of the Judges of the Court of Session before whom he was pleading. He rose in his profession in London, became Lord High Chancellor of England, died in 1805, and was interred in St. Paul's Cathedral.

ACCOMPLISHED SCHOOLMISTRESSES—*Extraordinary Day and Boarding School.*—"At this period the Misses Gedde, of Baldrige, two elderly Jacobite ladies, opened a Day and Boarding School in Dunfermline. According to an old fly-leaf print, they taught the following accomplishments:—Reading, English Grammar, Writing, Arithmetic, History, and Geography, Music, Dancing and Polished Manners; also Plain and Ornamental Sewing, Waxwork in flowers, fruits, houses, and landscapes; Painting on glass; Ornamental Paper Work; Landscape and Common Drawing, with Painting done to the life. Likewise, Household Duties, and other necessaries." This school did not succeed in so small a town as Dunfermline. They gave it up

shortly after this period, and went to Edinburgh, where, in Paterson's Court, Lawnmarket, they opened a similar but more extensive establishment of "accomplishments." They were chiefly patronized by "Jacobite families." (For *Note* regarding the Misses Gedd, vide *Cham. Trad. of Edin.*, edit. of 1847, pp. 222-3.) This appears to have been "*the high-tide of accomplishment*" *cramming*. In after years "the teaching of such a multiplicity of accomplishments fell into disrepute;" at the end of last century these "*universal-accomplishment seminaries* were all but extinguished in Scotland. (*MS. Note*; see also *An. Dunf.* date 1725 for notice of their supposed brother.)

PROVOST OF DUNFERMLINE.—Francis Halket, Esq., of Pitfirrane, elected Provost. (*Burgh Records*, 2d Oct., 1758.)

ABBEY PARK MILNS—*The Council Decline to Renew the Tack*.—"17th Oct.: This Day the council took under Consideration the Tack of the Milns and Abbey Parks, &c., which they have from the Marques of Tweeddale, agreeably to their Resolution of the 20th May Last, and are unanimously of opinion That it is the Touns Interest To take the Benefit of the Breach; And agree to take it accordingly; And appoint the two Baillies, the Treasurer, Baillie Scotland, and the Clerk, to Notify the same to Clerk Black, the Marques's factor, and Concert with him the best and most gentile way of Intimating this to his Lordship." (*Burgh Records*.) In November the Marquis "sent a holograph letter to the Council accepting the renunciation."

WEAVING, &c.—A *MS. Note* states that there were "about 260 looms in the toun in 1758, and 300 in the country parts of the parish," and that "the sales of the produce of the looms were generally effected in Edinburgh, Glasgow, Perth, and Kirkcaldy."

1759.—BLEACHFIELD AGENTS IN DUNFERMLINE.—"The Town's bleachfield having declined much, the goods were sent from Dunfermline to distant bleachfields to get bleached." John Mackie, weaver, Dunfermline, was agent for Glorat Bleachfield, near Glasgow; William Stobie, manufacturer, Dunfermline, was agent for Maryburgh Bleachfield, near Kinross; and John Wilson, manufacturer, Dunfermline, was agent for Keir Bleachfield."

BREAD.—A *MS. Note* states that "the price of the quarten loaf was 10d. in Dunfermline in the year 1759."

GEORGE THOMSON OF LIMEKILNS.—George Thomson, who in after life became the friend and voluminous correspondent of Robert

Burns, and who set many of his songs to music, was born in Limekilns this year. (*MS. Note.*)

THE SKELETON OF A FEMALE *Discovered in a Recess of the Abbey Wall.*—An *Old Note* states, that “in the year 1759, a notable discovery was made by some mason who was employed on that part of the old wall in the sunk garden at the Bowling Green. In a recess in the north-west corner of the wall, a stroke of the mattock brought down a heap of loose stones, when a dazzling sight was seen behind them, viz., a lady dressed in white and her dress glittering with gold spangles; but after half an hour or so, the whole figure, by the action of the air, had crumbled into dust.” The man who made the discovery on being asked what he thought when he first saw the lady in white, said—that he “turn’d stane-blind for awee, and awfa surprised when he saw her melting away.” (See also *Chambers’s Pictures of Scotland*, Article “*Dunfermline*”; and *An. Dunf.* date 1766.)

PROVOST OF DUNFERMLINE.—Major Francis Halket of Pitfirrane was re-elected Provost. (*Burgh Records*, 1st Oct., 1759.)

SCHOOLMISTRESS.—“*6th Oct., 1759*: The council resumed and took under Consideration the affair of the Schoolmistress, mentioned in former minutes of the council, and unanimously agreed that the Town shall out of the Common Good of the burgh, annually Advance or pay to the Schoolmistress the Sum of Two Pounds Ten Shillings sterling, as the one half of the Five Pounds sterling proposed as suitable for such a Mistress,” &c. (*Burgh Records.*)

ORNAMENT TO THE BURGH—*Buying Houses, &c.*—“*8th Dec., 1759*: The Council recommended that Bruce’s tenement should be bought, as it may be improven for ornament to the Burgh.” “*29th Dec.*: Which day the Committee appointed to attend the Roup of Bruce’s subjects, Reported to the Council That John Farmer, meal seller here, had by their order and behoof of the Toun purchased at said Roup, the Three Tenements near the Tron burn, at Seventy pounds st^r of price, and produced John Farmer’s missive to the Toun of this date Declaring so much, of all which the Council unanimously approve.” (*Burgh Records.*) This subject, was “at the foot of the Collier Row” (Bruce Street). For three tenements near the Tron Burn, a sum of probably £2500 would now be asked!

1760.—THE CHICKEN-PIE CLUB INSTITUTED.—This Society was instituted for the improvement of the Breed of Cattle, and for

many years met at the Crossgates. The annual meet finished up with a chicken-pie supper—hence the name.

WEAVING AND THE LONDON TRADE.—The disposal of Dunfermline woven fabrics had hitherto been confined to Scotland, the goods being disposed of by orders and by hawking. In the year 1760, “some of the manufacturers penetrated to London with their goods, where a ready sale at good prices was readily effected.” Since then, the London trade has been a mine of wealth to Dunfermline. (See *Histories of Dunfermline*.)

ST. MARGARET’S CAVE OR ORATORY.—An *Old MS. Note* states, that so late as this period (1760) there were to be seen in the cave a stone seat, and a kind of stone table, with nearly obliterated rude carvings on it. The writer had also been told of this, in 1824, by old men who had seen these relics. (See also *An. Dunf.* date 1877.)

WEAVING—*David Campbell*.—Sometime in the year 1760 David Campbell came to Dunfermline, where he for many years “carried on the Lincn trade to a great extent. He made a fortune of £7000, and retired to Edinburgh.” (*Mercer’s Hist. Dunf.* p. 164.) Before he came there were only thirteen damask looms in Dunfermline.

QUEEN ANN STREET CHURCH—*Induction of the Rev. John Smith*.—After a vacancy of nearly eight years, the Rev. John Smith of Jedburgh, was inducted, 16th July, 1760, minister of Queen Ann Street Church, and successor to the Rev. Ralph Erskine, who died in the year 1752.

PROVOST OF DUNFERMLINE.—“The council, by a majority of votes, Elected, and hereby Elect, David Turnbull, Provost.” (*Burgh Records*, 29th Sept., 1760.)

FIRE-BUCKETS INSPECTED.—“*4th Oct.*: The fire-buckets being this day inspected, are all in good Case, being in Number Eighteen.—The Council appoint John Kirk, Adam Morison, and David Scotland to inspect the fire-bucketts once Every Three Moneth thro the year.” (*Burgh Records*.)

ACCESSION OF GEORGE III.—“*1st Dec., 1760*: Which Day the Council Unanimously agreed to address his Majesty, King George the Third, on his accession to the Throne; and a Scroll of an address being Read to the Council, They approved thereof, and ordered the Provost to Sign an address agreeable thereto in their Name, And to

Send the same to Mr. Haldane, our Member of Parliament, To be presented to his Majesty." (*Burgh Records.*)

AGRICULTURE.—According to a *MS.*, "a new and peculiar system of conducting agricultural pursuits was introduced into the western district of Fife, in 1760, by George Chalmers, Esq., of Pittencrieff."

1761.—THE VILLAGE OF CHARLESTON.—"The regularly built village of Charleston was founded early in 1761, by Charles, Earl of Elgin, for the convenience of his workmen; hence the name *Charleston*. It lies about one mile west from Limekilns, and three miles south-west of Dunfermline. The limeworks, kilns, &c., were then in progress."

ST. CATHERINE'S LODGE.—David Campbell, manufacturer, finished the building of a large mansion, adjacent to the "Queen's House," and contiguous to the ruins of St. Catherine's Chapel, and hence it received the name of "St. Catherine's Lodge," which it still retains. (*Title Deeds, &c.*)

CURIOUS NOTICE OF A FUNERAL IN 1761.—The following singular account of a funeral at Dunfermline is taken from an old clipping from the *Glasgow Herald* :—

"Dunfermline, June th 15 day, 1761.

"Dear Brother,—I doubt not by this time but you have heard of your Mothers Deces. Shou Dyed the 9 day of June, and was buried the 11 day of June, and shou got a verrey honarable buriel. We had plenty of eall, and wuskie, and brandie, and plaine short bread, and sukart short bread, and Wheet Bread, and wine bread, and I have paid all founrels (expenses) that Came from our toun, such as brandie, short bread, wheet breed, wine breed, and the Coffen, but did not get a pirticlar a Count of what eall ther was spent, becays William Paton Came not back to the Dargie; but it is to be paid as shon as I get the a Count of it. They are all to meet at my hous the first day of July, to wit, David bennet, and Wm. Marshal, and our sistar Lissie Philp, for to read up matters betwixt David bennet and hir, when I shall give you a pirticlar a Count of what is Done and what the burile Comes to. I sent you a linen Serk with Margret Henderson, which I expect you will have goot. We had at our Dargie old Dalkeith, Andrew Scotland, Rob. Johnston, John Demptrston, McGrige, harlaw, and all the Nebours Round. We had John Harley, John Henderson, John Buchan, Rob. Mudie in Lochend, John Robeson in Shirs Mill, and the twa John Phileps, John Philp in Murmill, and his Mother. We had from the east hand Touchie and Rentoul, Tho. Grive, Hendrey Symson, Andrew Philp, James Philp in the Damhead, and other two or three that I did not know that came from the east hand. Ther was 36 or 37 men at Dargie, becides above a Dozen of wemon, and was all gentilly served. We are weall at presant but my wife, and shoe is some Beater. Which is all from your loving brother,

"J. P."

PROVOST OF DUNFERMLINE.—David Turnbull, merchant, was re-elected Provost. (*Burgh Records*, 28th Sept., 1761.)

A SENIOR BAILIE *Qualifies for Office while on Sick-Bed*.—"Dec. 26, 1761: The council present, or a quorum of them, agreed to Repair to Baillie Wilson (Elder) his house, In order that he might *accept as first Baillie*, and Qualify in Terms of Law, *as he was not able to come abroad by Distress*. Immediately thereafter, the Council having Repaired to the said Baillie Wilson (Sen^r.) his house, He in their presence accepted as first (or Senior) Bailie of the Burgh, And gave his Oath, *De fidei* and Secrecy; And he instantly thereupon Took and Swore the Oaths of allegiance and abjuration, and signed the Same with the assurance to his Majesty King George the Third, in Terms of Law, to qualify him as a Magistrate and Councillor of this Burgh." (*Burgh Records*.)

1762.—MASON LODGE, MILL PORT, BUILT.—"The fraternity of Masons in Dunfermline finished the building of their Lodge, near the Mill Port, early this year (1762), being the first Mason Lodge built in the town." This lodge (top of Bruce Street, west side) has, for nearly 80 years been private property, and is, and has been for a considerable length of time, inhabited by "a collection of families." (*MS. Note*.)

BOOKSELLING AND PRINTING—*Gavin Beugo*.—An *Old Note* states that "Gavin Beugo as early as this period had a bookshop and small printing press in the Collier Row, afterwards in the High Street (east of the Cross) as early as 1762." He was therefore the first printer in Dunfermline, so far as is known.

PROVOST OF DUNFERMLINE.—David Turnbull, merchant, was re-elected Provost. (*Burgh Records*, 27th Sept., 1762.)

REMOVAL OF A PART OF THE MONASTERY WALL.—"A great part of the old Monastery wall, to the east of May Gate, having been for a long time, a dangerous ruin, was removed; also another part of the wall which stood in the way of the proposed New Street through the Bleachfield," viz., St. Margaret Street. (*MS. Note*.)

MONASTERY STREET.—William Black, "*Clerk of the Admiralty of Dunfermline*," opened up a new street from the Abbey Close to the Church Glebe, top of Limekilns Road, of which ground he was proprietor. This street or way was not named until 1811 when the name of Monastery Street was conferred on it. The Abbey Close reached from "*the Pends*" to the entrance lodge of Pittencreiff. (*MS.*)

At this time the old road from the Netherton Bridge, up behind the houses in Moodie Street, was disused, as also "the road which branched off from it *up the burn, along in front of the Palace Wall,*" on to the west road on Tower Hill, which was converted into private property, and the site of the road obliterated.

BOILING AND COOKING YARN IN THE KIRKGATE.—"*March 7th:* This day the council set the Two little Shops at the head of the Kirkgate to Andrew Bowie, weaver here, for one year after Whitsunday first, at Twelve pounds Scots (Ster.) of Rent, in order to be a place for boiling and cooking yarn, &c., to the inhabitants; and this the council, as an indemnification to the said Andrew Bowie for the Expence and Trouble he had been lately at in making the wester shop proper for the above use by building a vent therein and furnace, And the Council agree to take all the iron utensils off Andrew Bowie's hands at the end of the year at their real worth and value." (*Burgh Records.*) These two little shops stood at the top of the Kirkgate north-east corner, and were removed when the present large house was built.

COAL EXPORTED.—The writer of the *Statistical Account of the Parish*, done about this period, states that the value of coal annually exported from the parish did not exceed £200.

PITTENCRIEFF PROPERTY *Purchased by Captain Grant.*—Captain Archibald Grant, of the 39th Regiment, purchased the Pittencrieff Estate, in 1763, from Colonel Arthur Forbes, for £11,000. (*Burgh Register*, 27th May, 1763.)

THE HEAD WELL.—"*18th June, 1763:* The Council appoint the Dean of Gild, John Harley, Deacon Low, and John Letham, mason, To inspect the head well, and give orders for the Reparation thereof as they shall see necessary." (*Burgh Records.*) This well was about a mile N.N.E. from the Cross, and anciently called St. Margaret's Well.

DEATH OF ADAM ROLLAND, ESQ., OF GASK.—He died on 21st July, 1763, aged 57 years, and was interred at Dunfermline. On the east wall of the north porch of the church there is a large marble tablet, having on it a Latin inscription, of which the following is a free translation:—

"Sacred to the memory of Adam Rolland of Gask—a man on every account to be praised, inasmuch as he was adorned by many virtues; to be beloved for his piety towards God, love to his country, benevolence to mankind; to be esteemed for the integrity of his life, the courtesy of his manners, and the

moderation of his desires; who regarded his own relations with fatherly, honest men with brotherly, and all persons with kindly affection; prudent, faithful, and diligent in the discharge of public and private duties; liberal in heart and hand; careful for the future; at all times above the cares of fortune. Thus, by the divine will, he rendered up his spirit to the Creator, and his ashes to the earth, on the 21st July, in the year of Salvation 1762, at the age of 57, leaving to his friends a sad regret of him." (*Chal. Hist. Dunf.* vol. i. p. 489, &c.)

WATER SCHEME—*Town Loch and New Street.*—"6th Aug., 1763: Which day the Clerk laid before the Council a Scroll of a Contract proposed to be instantly Entered into 'twixt Clerk Black and the Town Relative to bringing in water from the Town Loch in Pipes, and anent a public road from the foot of the Street at the Cross, down thro the Abbey Yeads," &c. (*Burgh Records.*)

ST. MARGARET STREET—*Water Scheme, &c.*—The Magistrates and Council obtained liberty from Clerk Black to bring water from the Town Loch to Dunfermline, and to open up a new street through the Abbey Park or Bleachfield. The Grant, of which the writer has a copy, is entitled, "Contract Betwixt William Black, Esq., Clerk of the Admiralty of Dunfermline, Proprietor of the Collier Row and Heugh Mills, Loch Dams, and Mill Leads, Abbey Parks, &c., and the Magistrates and Town Council of the Burgh of Dunfermline, granting power and liberty to open a new street, and to bring in Water from the Town Loch or Leads thereof in Pipes to the Town, for Serving the Inhabitants of the Burgh." Dated 7th Sept., 1763. (See *Burgh Charter Chest.*) "St. Margaret Street, in 1763, and for many years afterwards, had no name. In connection with Guildhall Street, it was sometimes called the New Street, sometimes the New Road."

Note, by this Contract liberty is given to "make a public street leading down through the Bleachfield [St. Margaret Street], from the foot of the New Street [Guild Hall Street], at the Mercate Cross, to join and connect with the road lately made by the said William Black, in the Abbey Close [Monastery Street], which leads down by the Minister's Glebe towards the Netherton and Lime Kilns," &c. (see *An. Dunf.* date 1762); and also "full power and liberty is given to convey or bring in water from the Town Loch, or from the Leads thereof, in pipes, to the town, for serving the Inhabitants of the Burgh with good and wholesome water in time coming; and in order that the said Loch may be a proper fountain-head for the said purpose, he also grants full power and liberty to the said town to heighten and repair the front dykes of the said Loch in what form and manner

they please," &c. (See *Contract Deed in Charter Chest of the City*.) A copy of the *Contract* was printed in 1835, when a further supply of water was so much wanted. Between the date of this *Contract*, 7th September, 1763, and 11th June, 1768, there are twenty-four minutes in the *Burgh Records* relative to difficulties—borrowings of money, disputes, &c., in connection with the "Water Scheme," which, no doubt, was then the "talk of the town for some years," and instead of giving extracts of them, the reader must be referred to the *Burgh Records* of 1763-1768.

PROVOST OF DUNFERMLINE.—David Turnbull, Sen., re-elected Provost. (*Burgh Records*, 26th September, 1763.)

FIRE BUCKETS.—"26th Sept.: Which day the fire buckets were laid before the Council. Thirteen found to be good; four at the touns Coalwork as p^r. oversmans receipts; the officers say the other one was lost at Alexander Kilgours kiln when on fire." (*Burgh Rec.*)

PRICE OF BUTTER AT THE TRON MARKET.—An old account notifies that the price of butter in market was 6d. per lb. of 22 or 23 oz.

GREAT DROUGHT.—"There was a great drought and little or no water to be had anywhere; the dam was dry; the back burn and the lynn burns were dried up." This state of things continued from July till October, 1763. (*MS. Note.*)

AUGMENTATION OF PARISH MINISTERS' STIPENDS.—Much discussion in the Council, and a great many minutes in the *Burgh Records* regarding this matter.

1764.—LITERATURE—*Rev. Ralph Erskine's Works*.—"Sermons and other Practical Works of the late Reverend and Learned Mr. Ralph Erskine, Minister of the Gospel, Dunfermline; consisting of about One Hundred and Thirty Sermons, besides his Political Pieces; in two large folio volumes. To which is prefixed a Short Account of the Author's Life and Writings, with the Contents; whereunto is subjoined a copious Alphabetical Index of the Principal Matters contained in the whole Work. 'The righteous will be had in everlasting remembrance; by these he being dead yet speaketh.' Glasgow: published by Robert Urie for John Newlands, 1764." This work had a rapid and extensive circulation, and has gone through many editions.

WIDENING OF CANMORE STREET.—The Town Council purchased from the proprietors of yards on the north side of the proposed street

several "tail-pieces" of their yards, in order to make "a wide street" from this date. "Canmore Street began in earnest to be formed." (*Burgh Records*, March 30th, 1764.)

NEW STREETS AND TOWN-HOUSE—*Tax on Ale, &c.*—The Town Council proposed to put a tax of "two pennies on the pint of ale, in order that they might be enabled properly to finish the whole *New intended Streets, and build a proper Town-house*, all necessary for the advantage, policy, and ornament of the Burgh," &c. (*Burgh Records*, 14th April, 1764.) These new streets, since 1811, have been known as Guild Hall Street, Canmore Street, and St. Margaret Street.

"THE Town Loch Water Scheme" was abandoned, and the St. Margaret's or Head-Well Scheme adopted. "Great outcry about the the dreadful scarcity of water." (*MS. Notes.*)

WATER SCHEME.—The Council appointed a committee of their number to make up a scheme for "bringing in water to the town by pipes from the Town Loch, or Leads, so that they may consider the same, and give further directions thereanent, *agreeably to the Contract between Clerk Black and the town*," granted 7th Sept. 1763. (*Burgh Records.*)

PROVOST OF DUNFERMLINE.—David Turnbull, sen., merchant, was elected Provost. (*Burgh Records*, 1st Oct. 1764.)

WATER SCHEME—*St. Margaret's, or Head Well.*—This "Water Scheme" was adopted in October, 1764, and the work of cutting the pipe-way from St. Margaret's (or Head Well) was commenced. The undertaking was left to the superintendence of a committee appointed by the Town Council, the Guildry, and the Deacons of the Incorporated Trades, the water to be conveyed in lead pipes. (See *An. Dunf.* date 1765.) Head Well (St. Margaret's Well) is situated about 1200 yards north-north-east from the Market Cross of the burgh.

SEWING SCHOOL.—An old memorandum states that "Miss Goodlet opened a Sewing School in a house in the Cross Wynd," that it was "extremely well attended," that "she had from about thirty to forty scholars," and that "some came to her from Lochgellie, and other distant places." (*MS. and Newspaper Notice.*)

PITREAVIE HOSPITAL.—A process was raised before the Sheriff-Substitute for the district of Dunfermline, in name of the Heritors, the Magistrates, Town Council, and the Kirk Session, against the

Proprietor of Pitreavie, to oblige him to account for the management of the Hospital. The Cause afterwards came before the Court of Session, and that Court, notwithstanding that in the deed of mortification, all judges, or ministers, civil or ecclesiastic, are discharged to meddle therewith in any sort, found the Patron accountable, and therefore the Patron or Proprietor was ordered to render an account of his intrusions. (*Pres. Records; Fernie's Hist. Dunf.* p. 48.)

THE NUPTIAL BED OF QUEEN ANN *adorning an Ale House in Dunfermline.*—Ferne, in his *History of Dunfermline*, states that about this period “there was to be seen in the bed-chamber of an inn at Dunfermline, the nuptial bed of Queen Ann, which she brought with her from Denmark. For this piece of royal furniture, the inn-keeper, Mrs. Walker, a zealous Jacobite, entertained a very high veneration. Bishop Pocock, of Ireland, happening to be in Dunfermline, called on her to see the bed; after having seen it he offered her fifty guineas for it, which she refused, telling him, at the same time, that she still retained so great a reverence for the two royal personages, whose property it was, and who slept in it when they resided in Dunfermline, that all the gold and silver in Ireland was not fit to buy it.” Some time before her death she made a present of it to the Earl of Elgin. It is of curious workmanship, and ornamented with several grotesque figures, neatly carved. Adam Smith in his *Wealth of Nations* takes notice of this bed; he says—“The marriage-bed of James the First of Great Britain, which his Queen brought with her from Denmark, as a fit present for a Sovereign to make to a Sovereign, was, a few years ago, the ornament of an ale house at Dunfermline.” Mrs. Walker’s ale house was half way down Guild Hall Street, right hand side, near the site of the Music Hall. (See also *Histories of Dunfermline.*)

1765.—BURGH ACCOUNTS TO BE KEPT IN ENGLISH MONEY.—“The Council unanimously Statute and Enact that in all time coming after this—The Town Treasurer Accompts shall be drawn out and booked in Sterline or English money and not in Scots money, as has been the bygone practice.” (*Burgh Records, 1st May, 1765.*)

BAKERS AND BAKING.—At this period “the bakers of Dunfermline heated their ovens twice a week only, as loaf bread was not used amongst the common people.”

PITTENCRIEFF ESTATE.—George Chalmers, Esq., purchased the

Pittencrieff Estate from Captain Archibald Grant, of the 39th Regiment, the proprietor, for £13,500 sterling.

THE DUNFERMLINE FARMERS' SOCIETY ESTABLISHED.—Object same as the "Chicken-Pie Club Society." (See *An. Dunf.* date 1760; also *Histories of Dunf.*)

NETHERTON WELLS.—"24th June, 1765: This day there was a petition given into the Council, signed by John Reid in name of the Inhabitants of the Nether-ton, Craving Liberty to Digg and Build Two Wells. To which the Council agree and Grant Liberty Accordingly." (*Burgh Records.*) These wells were removed many years ago; they were on the north side of Broad Street.

WATER SCHEME—*The Reservoir Erected.*—"The water scheme was completed during the summer of 1765, the pipes being all laid from Head Well to the Old Mercat [now Douglas Street.] A Reservoir of large dimensions, which had for some time been building, was finished in August, 1765, and thus was finished the St. Margaret's Well Water Scheme." (See *Histories of Dunfermline.*)

PUBLIC WELLS.—Six public wells ordered to be set up at the following places, viz., one at the Tron, one at foot of Rottenrow, one in Maygate, one in the Horse Market, at foot of Reservoir Close, one at the top of the Newrow, in Eastport Street, and one in the New Street (Guildhall Street). (See also the *Annals of Dunfermline*, date 1774.)

THE TRON TO BE REMOVED—*New Crane to be Erected, &c.*—The Council, upon a petition from sundry of the Inhabitants, authorize the Water Scheme Committee "to Remove the present Trone, and Enlarge and Repair the fish mercate stance therewith, and to Erect a Cran or Sway at the North-West Corner of the New built Well for weighing Goods, and also to provide a Triangle for the use of the Leidges." (*Burgh Records*, 17th July, 1765.) This tron well "stood on the High Street, north side, near the gutter, opposite the fourth or fifth house from Bruce Street."

PROVOST OF DUNFERMLINE.—John Wilson, jun., stationer, elected Provost. (*Burgh Records*, 30th Sept., 1765.)

CLANDESTINE DRUM NOTICE REGARDING CERTAIN BANKS.—"2d Nov., 1765: Which Day Several members of Council present Represented to the Council That an Intimation or advertisement had

been published thro this Town by Tuck of Drumb upon our October fair day this week, as if from the merchants, manufacturers, and dealers of this Burgh, That they would Receive no Notes of any Bank or Banking Company in payments except what were Issued by *Old and New Banks of Edin.* and the three Banks of Glasgow, known by the *Thistle, Ship*, and the Glasgow Arms, And Even None of these under Twenty Shillings Sterline. Further, the said members Represented That They Apprehended the s^d Intimation, instead of doing good, would be hurtfull to the Traders in the place on several Accounts, And therefore wanted the councils serious consideration.—Which being Considered by the Council, They Unanimously Declare that the said Advertisement was without their knowledge or approbation, and Therefore Unanimously Disapprove thereof, More Espicially that many of the Traffickers in this place have considerable Dealings with several of the Banks or Banking Companys pointed against by the Advertisement, Particularly the British Linen Company, Who are of Singular Use to them on many Occasions." (*Burgh Records.*)

WEST PORT AND THE CROSS-CHAMBER.—From the following minute in the *Burgh Records* of Nov. 30, 1765, it would appear that the West Port and its Cross-Chamber was then in a very ruinous condition:—"This day the Provost reported to the Council that certain gentlemen had complained to him of the unsufficiency of the Cross-Chamber, and East gavil thereof, above St. Kathrine's Wynd, or West Entrie to the Town, and that they were afraid to pass that way for danger of their lives by the fall of the said cross-chamber.—Which being considered by the Council, and knowing the complaint to be just, They order the Procurator fiscall, in name of the Public, To give in a petition and complaint thereanent to the Dean of Guild Court, Craving a visitation thereof, and that the same may be condemned if found Dangerous, and to get John Wilson, the proprietor, and others concerned, called in the said Petition and Complaint." (For removal of this old port, see *An. Dunf.* date 1780.) This port is mentioned in one of the Abbey charters under date 1327. (See *An. Dunf.* 1327.) This port stood in the middle of St. Catherine's Wynd, on the spot where the Burgh Causeway terminates.

PROPOSED NEW BRIDGE—TOLBOOTH, &c.—A Minute of the Burgh Records, of date 16th November, 1765, notifies that the Council had received a letter from Mr. George Chalmers, of Pittencrieff, containing proposals for "improving the Street and building a New

Bridge over the Tower Burn, in a line with the High Street, and condemning the old road *via* tower hill, as also the old tolbooth," and for its removal. This is the first notice of Mr. Chalmers's intention or offer to build the bridge. "It took the Town Council three years and a-half deliberating before they could make up their minds to comply with Mr. Chalmers's wishes; for it was not until early in May, 1769, that the Council came to a final and legal understanding with him." Between 16th Nov. 1765, and 3d May, 1769, there were no less than twenty-four meetings of the Council about the matter. (See *An. Dunf.* dates 1769, 1771, 1795, 1876, 1877; also the *Histories of Dunfermline.*)

1766.—PART OF THE RUINS OF THE LADY CHAPEL REMOVED.—According to an old MS., part of the ruins of the old "Ladie Chapele" were removed, in order to make room for the new burying-place of the Elgin family—(see the two following articles). It was in this locality that the finds of the Stone-Coffin, Female Skeleton, Iron Chest, Cup and Coins were found.

STONE COFFIN—FEMALE SKELETON, &c., DISCOVERED.—The *Scots Magazine* of July, 1766, contains the following notice:—"About the middle of May (preceding), as some labourers were digging in the spot where the east part of the Church stood, they discovered a human body entire, which appeared to be that of a female. It was enclosed in a stone coffin, covered with three flag stones, on which could easily be discovered a crucifix, with some other figures or letters, so much defaced as not to be understood. Several gentlemen of the neighbourhood have visited this curiosity, and, from various circumstances, have reason to believe it to be the body of Queen Margaret, who was buried at Dunfermline, and who was afterwards canonized, and known by the name of St. Margaret." The country antiquaries of 1766 were young in the "science of archæology." Instead of the body being that of St. Margaret, it is more likely to have been that of Elizabeth the Queen, consort of King Robert the Bruce, because the site which was then being prepared as a place of sepulture for the Elgin family, was contiguous to Elizabeth's grave.

IRON CHEST, SILVER CUP, AND SILVER COINS DUG OUT *near the Site of the Old High Altar.*—The *Scots Magazine* of the same month and year, also mentions that about the same time, April or May, 1766, an iron chest was dug up containing a number of

very ancient Danish Silver Coins, and in the beginning of July, 1766, a silver cup was also dug up with double handles, supposed by some antiquaries to be upwards of 1300 years old. These were all found in the same locality as the skeleton. (See also *An. Dunf.* date 1759.)

PROVOST OF DUNFERMLINE.—John Wilson, junior, stationer, was re-elected Provost. (*Burgh Records*, 29th Sept., 1766.)

BUFFIES-BRAE BRIDGE BUILT.—This bridge was built in 1766; near the top of the arch of the bridge, north side, there is a “date stane,” having on it “1766.” Previous to this year the burn was crossed by means of a few planks laid over the stream, and by stepping-stones. This bridge is at least twelve feet too narrow, and twenty-five or thirty feet too low; it is very inconvenient for traffic.

NEW TOWN—“STAFF-MAN, HIS LIVERY,” &c.—“8th Nov., 1766: The Council approved of the Committec’s agreeing with William Anderson as Staff man to their burgh. By which agreement he is to have a free house from the Toun, Bull’s-hole being at present taken from the Mess^{rs} Scotland for that End at Six pounds Scots of Rent Yearly, of yearly fee, a New Coat, a Bonnet, Two new shifts, and some other Necessaries for his Back and Bed. And the Council recommends to the said William Anderson to be faithful in his office, and particularly, to keep the Town clear of Stardy Beggars and Vagrants—and to obey his masters in all lawful orders.” (*Burgh Records.*)

WATER.—Notwithstanding the large supply of water from St. Margaret’s Well, a great scarcity of water is still felt, especially in time of drought.

1767.—THE BRIDGE over the Tower-Burn was founded, and the building of it commenced in August, 1767. “This bridge is to lengthen the High Street in a westerly direction, and to become the common highway to the west country.” (*MS. Note*; see *An. Dunf.* dates 1765 and 1770.)

PROVOST OF DUNFERMLINE.—John Wilson, jun., stationer, was re-elected Provost. (*Burgh Records*, 28th Sept., 1767.)

DEATH OF JOHN ERSKINE, ESQ., of *Newbigging House, Carnock*.—Died at Cardross, on the Clyde, in 1767, John Erskine, Esq., of Newbigging House, Carnock, near Dunfermline, Professor of Law in

the University of Edinburgh, and author of the larger and lesser *Institutes of the Law of Scotland*.

JOHN REID'S SCHOOL IN DUNFERMLINE.—“The justly celebrated John Reid, for sometime Precentor in Ralph Erskine's Kirk, opened a school in a house in the Horse Market [East High Street], in 1767, for teaching ‘the usual branches of a useful education,’ besides which, he taught land-surveying, navigation, and the use of the globes. He was an eminently successful teacher. His last school was held in an old house at the top end of the Rotten Raw [opposite the north-west corner of Randolph Street].” He had, according to a *Note*, an average continual attendance of from 80 to 100 Scholars. “His navigation class was very successful. Scholars came from Burntisland, Inverkeithing, Limekilns, &c., to attend his classes.” (See *An. Dunf.* date 23d Dec., 1816.)

1768.—BLEACHING, &c.—At this period the Dunfermline manufacturers sent the greater part of their goods to Luncarty, near Perth, to get bleached. (*Penny's Perth*, p. 253.)

PROVOST OF DUNFERMLINE.—John Wilson, jun., was re-elected Provost. (*Burgh Records*, 26th Sept., 1768.)

SEVERE WINTER.—Several *Old MS. Notes* refer to “great falls of snows in December 1768,” and that “the streets of the town were several times at least six feet deep in snow, and in places where it had *swirled up*, it would be at least twelve feet in depth.”

COLLIER ROW AND HEUGH MILLS DISPOSED OF.—Mr. Black, late Clerk of the Regality of Dunfermline, disposed of the Collier Row Mill and the Heugh Mill, as also lands near the Abbey, to Mr. Chalmers of Pittencrieff. (See *Title Deeds*, 8th Dec., 1768.)

WEAVERS' LOOMS IN DUNFERMLINE.—According to an *Old MS. Note*, there were “403 looms in Dunfermline towards the end of the year 1768.” A great many of them belonged to the British Linen Company, Edinburgh.

1769.—THE OLD TOWN-HOUSE REMOVED.—It would appear, from minutes in the *Burgh Records*, that the old Tolbooth was removed during the months of May and June, 1769, to make room for the opening up of the New Brig [Bridge Street].

Of this old building there have been several views. One of these the writer sent to the late Dr. Chalmers as an illustration for his

notice of the Tolbooth in vol. ii, p. 4 of his *History of Dunfermline*. It was a large building of three storeys. The upper storey was of timber; the two lower storeys were of stone. In the second or middle storey were "the Clerk's Writing Chambers and the Council Room," where meetings of Council had been held from "time immemorial," dignified with the title, "SENATUS FERMELINODUNENSIS TENTA IN PRÆTORIS." Above the door of this middle storey there was a large representation of the Royal arms, and "immediately in front a great stone stair projected and led down to the street," spreading out fan-shaped as it descended. Under this stair, there was an archway known at one time as the *Tolbooth Port*, which appears to have been large enough to allow "a cart of hay to pass under it." This archway formed a connection between the Kirkgate and the Collier Row, until the lower end of the latter street was altered. In the lower storey were the *Lime House* (in which the meal-market was once held), the *Laich Prison*, and a cellar at the back called "*Bulls' Hole*," while another on the west had the name of "*Witches' Hole*," "*Thieves' Hole*," &c. Close to the back of the prison there was a high wall, and a wicket-gate, which led down to the *Back Burn*. The upper storey was used as a debtors' prison, above which, on the slates in front, was a small wooden belfry, in which hung the Council bell, which was rung for meetings of the *Curia Capitalis burgi de Dunfermlyne*, as it is sometimes styled in the *Burgh Records*. (For date of this apparently *second tolbooth* of Dunfermline, see dates 1624 and 1626.) An old local poet, in referring to it, says—

" This house it was of gothic make,
It had some degree of strength;
Before this house there was a stair
Full forty feet in length.

" This stair it reachèd hard by the trone,
That then stood in the Street;
A cart of hay below the same
Cowld have pass'd with eas compleet.

" This house it was storys two or little more,
If I right recolect;
The Jaile and rooms were up the stair,
Below was the meal-market.

" This house had neither tower nor clock,
Where-with the hours to tell,
On the forewall they did erect
A place to hang the bell," &c.

(*Rhyming Hist. Dunf.* p. 32.)

PATTERN DRAWER.—According to several old accounts, it would appear that James Thomson, pattern drawer, &c., at Drumsheugh, Edinburgh, supplied the Dunfermline table-linen manufacturers with “patterns and other beautiful drawings for their weavers.”

NEW ENTRY FROM HIGH STREET TO THE ROTTEN ROW.—The Council purchased, through Robert Scotland, for £2 15s. 7d. a four-foot entry from the High Street to the Rotten Row as a public entry of the burgh. (*Burgh Records*, 27th July, 1769.) This “four-foot public entry” became South Chapel Street in 1804 “by adding other purchases to it.”

1770.—DEATH OF THE LAST DUNFERMLINE HANGMAN.—John Cummin, “the last of the race of Dunfermline hangmen,” died in 1770 at an advanced age. We have several notes regarding this worthy; the following curious selections from them may be *handed down*:—“Johnie Cummin was the last Dunfermline hangman. He was an usful man—hangman of the burgh. This *trade* he left in mid-life. He could work at the wright trade, the tailor trade, and *sort* his own shoon.” “He could work on the loom, act as causway layer, and heaps o’ other things.” He had, it seems, “a failing and weakness for strong waters,” and, when “taken captive by them,” was—

“ . . . As merry an old sowle
As e’er uncorkit a bottle or fathom’d a bowl!”

Lastly, “he was a big, buirdly man, and walk’d about,” says another note, “with long slutching coat, tremendous waistcot, knee-breeks, bred bannet on head, and long pike-staff in hand, and was a blue-gown. He walked with a firm, loud thud of a step, giving notice of his approach;”

“His feet like hammers strak the grund;
The very moudawirts were stunn’d,
And wonder’d what it meant.”

(*MSS. and “L.W.”*)

So much for the characteristics of this old town servant, “who had seen and *had done* so much *rough service*.”

RELICS OF ST. MARGARET AT DOUAY.—Dalyell, at page 17 of his *Monastic Antiquities*, referring to the relics of St. Margaret at Douay in France, says:—“I have been credibly informed, that the same relics which Father Hay says were carried to France in

the sixteenth century, were exhibited at Douay subsequent to the year 1770, consisting of a part of the skull cased in silver, and a quantity of auburn hair; these were lost in the confusion which attended the suppression of the Jesuits. Certain relics, both of Margaret and Malcolm III., are said to be preserved in the Escorial in Spain."

CLOVER SEED *to be Purchased in Holland for Easter Town Green.*—The Council commissioned Robert Ireland to purchase four cwt. of clover seed in Holland for sowing on the Easter Town Green; two-thirds to be red, and the other third white clover. (*Burgh Records*, 17th Feb., 1770.)

NEW TOLBOOTH ROOF.—"14th April, 1770: Which day there was a proposal by the Committee for Carrying on of y^e Tolbooth whether y^e roof y^r of should be made six foot flat on the head, covered with lead, or altogether covered with Skailzie. The council agree to cover y^e roof y^r of altogether with skailzie without a flat." (*Burgh Records*.)

PROVOST OF DUNFERMLINE.—"1st Oct.: John Wilson, junior, stationer, re-elected Provost." (*Burgh Records*.)

WATERING OF BESTIAL ON SUNDAYS.—"24th Nov., 1770: The Council Discharged the whole of the Inhabitants from watering their Bestial on the Sabbath afternoons till public worship is over in the different meetings." (*Burgh Records*.)

THE NEW BRIDGE.—"This Bridge is concealed from the view on the street, as it lies about 56 feet under the causeway in Bridge Street (nearly under the middle of the Street). It was projected by George Chalmers, Esq., of Pittencrieff, in 1765; commenced building in 1767, and finished before the end of the year 1770. This Bridge is 294 feet in length from N. to S., 12 feet high and 12 wide. The bridge in building and filling up the deep glen to a level with the west end of the High Street, occupied nearly three years; the cost of the undertaking was upwards of £5500. It both benefited and ornamented the town." Of this bridge Paton in his *Rhyming History of Dunfermline* says:—

"Dunfermline bridg upon the west
it is of modern date;
Chalmers, late of Pittencrieff,
he was the Architect.

“ This Bridg did cost five thousand pound
by Mr. Chalmers paid,
And all to beautify the toun,
from it he sought no aid.

“ Two hundred and twenty seven feet
that is this bridge’s length ;
Twelve feet in breedth, fifteen in hight ;
the whole is of great strength.”

These measurements are not correct.

DUNFERMLINE STATISTICS IN 1770.—The following is copied from a MS. Table of Statistics, collected by an old friend of the writer, who began the antiquarian trade, as he used to say, in 1770, and who died in 1825, aged eighty-three:—

“ *Trades in Dunfermline, Streets, &c., in 1770.*—Smiths, Weavers, Wrights, Taylors, Shoemakers, Bakers, Masons, Fleshers. These were the incorporated trades, and each, especially the Weavers, had numerous members. The non-incorporated trades were—Reed makers, 1; Shuttle makers, 2; Pirn-turners, 4; Bobin makers, 1; Coppersmiths, 2; Watch and Clock makers, 2; Wig makers and Barbers, 6; Dyers, 3; Cutlers, 1; Slaters, 4; Stocking-loom Weavers, 1; Letter-Press Printers, 1; Coopers, 1; Merchants [*alias* Shopkeepers], about 20. Churches, 3; Ministers, 4; Schools, 8. Population, about 4700. The Streets are Hie-Gate or High Street, Collier Row, Rotten Row, Cross Wynd, The New Street, The Back-Syde, or Coal Road, Shadows Wynd, New Row, In below the Wa’as, Netherton, St. Catherine’s Wynd, May Gate, Kirkgate.

“ *Prices of Domestic Articles in 1770.*—The quartern loaf, 5d.; the pound of flesh, 3½d. to 4½d.; fresh butter, 22 ounces, 4d. to 6d.; meal, 5d. to 6d. per peck; barley for the kail, 1d. per lb.; pitatoes, the lippie, 4½d. to 6d.; ½ lb. of soap, 3d. to 4d.; needles, the dozen, 6d.; preens, 1d. the dozen; iron nails, from 2d. to 7d. per dozen, according to size.” (*MS. Table.*)

BAD HARVEST AND MEAL MOBS.—A great many notes in our possession refer to the “extreme bad hairst,” to the “half sort of dearth” that followed, and to the meal mobs in the town, and the breaking of the windows of the meal sellers, and mobbing on the streets and fighting.

1771.—COAL.—The late writer of the Statistical Account of the Parish states, that the value of the Coal exported from Dunfermline district did not exceed £500 in 1771.

DEATH OF THE EARL OF ELGIN.—“The death of the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine occurred on the 14th May, 1771, aged 39 years. He was interred in the east end of the Abbey, within the area of the ruins of the old Lady Chapel, where, until 1819, stood a monumental

tomb, faced with marble, on which was an inscription which had been composed for it by the late Rev. Dr. Hugh Blair of Edinburgh. This Earl was the founder of Charleston village, near Limekilns." (For tomb inscription see *Chal. Hist. Dunf.* vol. i. p. 519.)

NEW TOLBOOTH INSURED.—"29 May, 1771: The Council agree that the Tolbooth should be insured in the Sun Fire Office to y^e extent of £300." (*Burgh Records.*)

IRON-STONE ON CHARLESTON GROUNDS.—"The iron-stone began to be wrought here in the year 1771. In 1774 there were 60 miners and 60 bearers at work in the mines." (*Sib. Hist. Fife and Kin.* p. 292.)

ENCROACHMENTS ON THE STREETS.—The Council having been informed of certain encroachments made on the Streets and Entries of the Burgh by builders, a committee of investigation was appointed to "inquire particularly into the facts, and report the same to the Council, so that the offenders may be prosecuted, if they shall see cause." (*Burgh Records*, 11th June, 1771.)

WASHING AND DRYING BRAE ON TOWER HILL.—For the greater part of half-a-century, previous to 1771, the wives of burgesses had the liberty, and made use of the north side of Tower Hill as a place for washing and drying linens, bleaching yarns, &c. Shortly afterwards the locality was enclosed and made private ground, and, of course, became disused. The green, on the north-east part of the dam, was afterwards used by the washers and bleachers. (*MS. Note by J. A.*)

GIBB STREET.—An old *MS. Note* states that "Gibb Street was laid out, and began to be built in 1771;" and that first, and long after, it was known as "Gibb Square," because the first house in the street occupied the corner angle, and made an L form of a square.

AN ANCIENT COAL-PIT DISCOVERED.—"During the summer of 1771, in the park between Golfdrum and Pittencrieff Street, there was accidentally discovered, by a sudden fall of the earth, the mouth of an old coal-pit. Several persons entered it, when, on reaching the back end of it, they found an old man sitting on a piece of coal, with a pick and shovel lying before him. He immediately crumbled to dust in consequence of the admission of the air. This find caused great surprise and much speculation in the town for a long period. No doubt the pit and the man belonged to a far back period." (*Newspaper and MS.*)

PROVOST OF DUNFERMLINE.—John Wilson, jun., stationer, re-elected Provost on 30th Sept., 1771. (*Burgh Records.*)

COAL.—The receipts obtained from the sale of the town's coal, it would appear, did not average more than £200 per annum. (*MS. Note.*)

CASTLE BLAIR.—North of the Dam, “the last remnant of the foundations of this old castle or Peil were swept away about the year 1770.” The walls, it seems, were “extraordinary thick.” Probably this old house, castle, or *Peil*, gave the prefix to the name of the adjacent muir and moss, viz., *Peil-muir*. There are a great many *Pil* or *Peil-muirs* in Scotland. (*Old MS.*)

MAISON DIEU LANDS, or “*Lands of the House of God*,” now known as *Mason Lands*, are a little to the east of the site of Castle Blair, in the north-west corner of the ancient muir. Whether there was “a house of God” on these lands or not is now unknown. Probably there were lands that belonged to the Abbey, and the *annuals* derived from them would be bestowed on some religious object; or, perhaps Castle Blair may have been originally “a house of God,” and after the Reformation, in 1560, may have been used for secular purposes, and then called a castle, to which Maison Dieu Lands belonged. There is no trace of old foundations on these lands. The “humid acres,” mentioned in *Registrum de Dunfermline*, appear to refer to this locality.

THE TOWN-HOUSE FINISHED.—The following extracts from the *Burgh Records* refer to the completing of the Town-House:—

“16th Nov., 1771: Which Day the Committee of the Tolbooth report that the same is now Completed Agreeable to the plan, *except as to the covering of the Steeple*, as to which, in consequence of an Order from the Council, the Provost gives in an estimate by Andrew Riddell, Copper Smith, for covering the same with Copper. The Council having considered said Estimate, are of opinion that the articles are very high charged, and appoints the Provost and two Baillies, Dean of Gild, Treasurer, and Conveener, or any three of them, to Commune with Mr. Riddell anent said expense, and try how low they can bring him, and report.” “31st Dec., 1771: Which Day the Council, by a majority of votes, Ordered that the Tolbooth Steeple shall be covered with blue Slate, in terms of an agreement made thereanent by Rob^t Scotland, mert., with Hary Brown, Slater, in Doune, dated the 10th Cur^t; And appoint Deacon Walls to furnish the said Slater with fogg and other materials to y^e work, which the Town is lyable for.”

The upper covering of the steeple, viz., the cone or spire above the bartizan, was covered with slates early in 1772.

We have several *Notes*, descriptive of the new Tolbooth, written between 1776 and 1792. The following will suffice:—

“The new tolbooth is built a little to the South of the old one, on a site at the south-east end of the new brig entry. Its form is oblong, lying due east and west. The front faces the new street (north), and is 66 feet long, 26 feet in breadth, and 20 feet in height (outside measure). The walls are about $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet thick. There are four sunk apartments under the street level; one for the keeper, a black-hole for desperadoes, and two for holding the town’s lamps, oil, and scavenger’s besoms, &c. Above the level of the street the building consists of one storey; front to the north, which has a large door in the middle, with two large windows on each side of it. In the middle of the spaces, between the door and the windows, at their top are six small carved stones. On the east side of the door-top is a carving of the Town’s arms; on the west side is one of St. Margaret; the other four consist of Crowns, Harps, Roses, &c. This street storey contains the Council-room, on the west, which is 29 feet long, $18\frac{1}{2}$ feet broad, and 12 feet high. The rooms on the east are the clerk’s writing-rooms and closet. The end fronting the east has a large window in it like the rest of the windows, and below it is a grated small window for air to the black-hole. In the south-east corner [top of Kirkgate] is the steeple, the weather-cock of which is 99 feet above the causeway. At the foot of the steeple there’s a door with the royal arms cut on a stone over it, and the date 1769. The upper part of the tower contains the bell and the dials and works of the town clock. The steeple is 12 feet square. From the street to the bartizan is 80 feet; and the timber-slated cone above it is 16 feet high, and the iron stalk above for weather-cock, 3 feet 2 inches.” (*By Matthew Parker, watch and clock maker, Dunfermline.*)

1772.—SEVERE “SNAWY WINTER.”—The winter of 1772 set in early in January in the west of Fife, and continued snowing “every now and then” until April. In Dunfermline the streets in many places were “kept up knee-deep,” and some places were so “choked up with drift that the snow rose to the second storeys of some houses.” (*MS. by J. A.*)

THE CANNON was brought from Carron, and fixed near the north-east angle of the Town House, “to protect it from injury.”

PRIORY LANE, anciently called the *Common Vennel*, “began to be built.” (*MS. Note.*)

GOLFDRUM-FIELDS.—An *Old MS. Note* states that “there were only about a dozen of huts of houses built here and there in Golf-drum-fields” in the year 1772, and that there would be “about 50 or 60 souls inhabiting them.” After this period Golfdrum began to be built in a regular order, and in a direction with “*Boofies-brae brig*.”

BRIDGE STREET.—The building of this street was begun early in 1772. It was then known, and for long afterwards, by the name of the

New Brig. The centre part of the street is about 50 feet above *the Back Burn*, which runs from north to south, directly below, through the long subterranean arch." (See *other Notices*.)

OUT-SHOT STAIRS.—“The Council appoint the Dean of Gild and Clerk to look out and make up a list of those who have got a grant of *out-shots* or stairs on the streets, on condition of removing them at pleasure, and to cause summons them to the Council to cause them enact themselves so.” (*Burgh Records*, 15th April, 1772.)

VISIT OF PENNANT THE TOURIST TO DUNFERMLINE.—Thomas Pennant, Esq., the celebrated tourist, was in Scotland this year, journeying from place to place, collecting material for his work, entitled, “A Tour in Scotland.” In his progress he arrived in Dunfermline in the middle of September, 1772. His notes on Dunfermline, in his work, occupy four pages of the quarto edition. The following are a few extracts therefrom :—

“Dunfermline lies at the distance of four miles from the frith, is prettily situated on a rising ground, and the country round is beautifully divided by low and well-cultivated hills. The grounds are enclosed, and planted with hedge-row trees. The town wants the advantage of a river, but has a small stream for economic uses, which is conducted through the streets in a flagged channel. At its discharge it joins another rivulet, then arriving at a fall into a wooded dell of a hundred feet in depth, becomes again useful in turning five mills, placed one below the other, with room for as many more.

“This place is very populous. The number of inhabitants are between six and seven thousand ; and such have been the improvements in manufactures as to have increased nearly double its ancient number within the last twelve years. The manufactures are *damasks*, *diapers*, *checks*, and *ticking*, to the amount of forty thousand pounds a year. These employ in town and neighbourhood about a thousand looms.

“The most remarkable modern building here is the Tolbooth, with a slender square tower, very lofty, and topped with a conic roof. Mr Chalmers has made a work of vast expense over the glen at the west end of the town, by forming a bridge of one arch three hundred feet in length, twelve feet wide, and ten high, covering the whole with earth seventy-five feet thick.

“The Abbey was begun by Malcolm Canmore, and finished by Alexander I. It was probably intended for a *religious infirmary*, being so styled in old manuscripts, ‘*Monasterium ab Monte infirmorum*.’ [See *Appendix to Annals of Dunfermline*.] The remains of the Abbey are considerable, and evince its former splendour.

“Part of the Church is at present in use. It is supported by five rows of massy pillars, scarcely seventeen feet high and thirteen and a-half in circumference. Two are ribbed spirally, and two marked with zig-zag lines, like those of Durham, which they resemble, the arches also Saxon, or round.

“Malcolm and his queen, and six other kings, lie here—the two first apart, the others under as many flat stones, each nine feet long.” (*Pennant's Tour in Scotland*, vol. ii. pp. 212-216.)

There are two engraved illustrations connected with this description; the first is entitled “*Abbey and Palace of Dunfermline*,” taken from the Sheilling Hill, east of the Heugh Mills, and is a very nice view, showing the Palace Wall, the Pends, Fraternity Wall, Bowling Green Wall, the Church, fragment of the Old Choir, and the New Town House, with the Steeple in the distance. The second view is within an oval border, and is entitled, “*A Window in Dumferlin Abbey*,” a kind of miniature view of the Monastery from the north-west, and not very correct.

WEAVERS' WAGES.—In 1772 the average rate of the wages of a good weaver, with his cord-drawer, was about £30. (*Mercer's Hist. Dunf.* p. 165.)

PROVOST OF DUNFERMLINE.—John Wilson, junior, was re-elected Provost, 28th September, 1772. (*Burgh Records*.)

MUSIC-MASTER AND PRECENTOR.—Mr. James Bain appointed music-master and precentor of Dunfermline, 23d October, 1772.

CLOCKS AND WATCHES, “formerly so rare, began to be more common. Two clock and watchmakers in Dunfermline sold on trust payments. At this time a newly married couple began to think that their house was not complete without a clock and a chest of drawers, and the guid-man must have a watch.” (*MS. Note*.)

1773.—DANCING IN THE TOWNHOUSE SINFUL AND INDECENT!—The following singular note is extracted from the *Burgh Records*:—

“*2d January, 1773*: Which day it being moved in the Council that it was sinful and indecent to allow a Dance within the Townhouse to the Burgesses of this Burgh for their entertainment and the use of the poor. The Council after having heard y^e arguments on both sides, fully, came to the vote, Grant y^e desire of the Burgesses to have a Dance, or not, it was Carried by a Majority of Sixteen to four, of liberty of a Dance which the Council allow, against which grant John Wilson Sen^r protested and took instruments,” &c.

CLOCK FOR THE NEW TOWNHOUSE:—The Council after considering the advisability of having a public clock for the town, ordered the same to be made:—

“*13th Jan^y, 1773*: Which Day the Council agreed that the Dean of Gild and Conveener and Bailly Ireland, transmit copies of y^e several estimates

given in for y^o new clock to some proper person of Skill, a Clockmaker in Edin^r. or get an opinion which of the three Estimates is most proper to be execute for y^o interest of y^o Town—also his opinion which of the makers of y^o Estimates he judges properest for making s^d Clock.” . . . “*3d April, 1773*: This day the Council appointed the Dean of Gild and Conveener, Bailly Morison, Bailly Hunt, Deacon Abercromby and Deacon Wilson with the magistrates as a committee to Commune with the Clockmakers in Town anent the Clock for the new steeple and to get an account of their Cautions. And in the meantime the Council agree that the Clock shall have four Dial plates and strike the quarters and without minute hands and to Report.” . . . “*17th April, 1773*: Which Day the Council by a majority of votes made choice of James Symson Clockmaker to make the Town Clock for the New Steeple in terms of his Estimate and proposals formerly given in.” . . . “*14th August, 1773*: This Day the Council by a majority of votes agree that the Clock for the new steeple shall have four Dial plates, without Minute hands or striking the quarters.”

INOCULATION “first tried in Dunfermline this year, 1773, as a preventive of small-pox in Mr. Laurence Gibb’s family, by Dr. James Stenhouse.” Another *Note* states that many looked on this “*trial*” as a tempting of Providence.

KILLING SWINE, ETC., ON THE HIGH STREET.—“*17th April, 1773*: which day the Council Discharge Every person within the Burgh from Killing Swine or other Bestial upon the high Street under the penalty of one Shilling Ster.” (*Burgh Records.*)

TOWN CLERK'S SALARY.—“*24th April, 1773*: Which Day the Council unanimously agree that the Clerk shall be paid Twelve Guineas yearly in full of Salary, qualifying the Council; House rent and Gratis Ticket.” (*Burgh Records.*)

WELL OF SPA.—Protest by the Council against the closing of the Spa Well:—

“*28th May, 1773*: This Day the Council considering that the entry from the Town to the Well of Spaw is now shut up by Mr. Chalmers, which was a particular privilege to y^o Inhabitants of the Burgh, Do hereby appoint the Provost to intimate to Mr. Chalmers that the Town will not give up that privilege, and to require him to open an entry thereto as formerly.”

There is no other minute regarding this matter in the *Burgh Records*. This well is still in existence, about fifty yards south of the ruins of Malcolm Canmore’s Tower—Tower Hill. The water is reported as being “very cold at all times.” The water should be analysed. The well during the period of its being used was known as the “*Spaw Well*,” and the “*Well of Spaw*,” and, by and by an easy, natural transition, “*Wallace Spa*,” and thus the name of the well has sometime been connected with that of the great Scottish hero. (*M.S. Note.*)

PROVOST OF DUNFERMLINE.—John Wilson, junior, re-elected Provost. (*Burgh Records*, 27th September, 1773.)

THE TOWN'S CHARTER-CHEST—*Books, &c., to be Removed to the Townhouse.*—"18th Oct., 1773: The towns charter-chest, Books and Papers, ordered to be lifted from Mrs. Scotland's room, to the Council Chamber and there to be sorted and put up y^e best way they can." (*Burgh Records.*)

THE NEW CLOCK.—£36 to be paid to account of it to James Symson, Clockmaker, by John Horn, old treasurer. (*Burgh Records*, 29th December, 1773.)

1774.—GREAT SNOW STORMS.—Several *MSS.* refer to the great and continued falls of snow in Dunfermline in January and February, 1774.

THE NEW CLOCK—"Yettlin" Weights, &c.—"The Council order John Horn, late Treasurer, to pay James Symson, Clockmaker, five pounds st^r more upon his receipt to Acc^t of the Town Clock, and the said James Symson immediately to compleat the Clock, with yettlin paises and sufficient ropes, and to strike upon the present bell." (*Bur. Rec.*, 5th March, 1774.) "17th March: This day Mr. Symson offered to the Council to put a minute hand on the East Dial of the Clock, if the Council would pay him for the expense of the Dial-plate and hand." (*Burgh Records.*)

DEATH OF THE REV. THOMAS GILLESPIE.—The Rev. Thomas Gillespie, Minister of the Relief Church, Dunfermline, died on the 19th of January, and in the 22d year of his ministry in Dunfermline. A biographical note, referring to Mr. Gillespie, states that "he was a very pious and humble man, and greatly beloved by all;" and concludes with—

"Of this blest man, let this just praise be given—
Heaven was in him, before he was in heaven."

He was interred in the south-east corner of the Old, or North Kirkyard. In 1818 his remains were exhumed, and deposited in the Nave of Dunfermline Abbey Church (north side). A tablet was lately erected over his remains.

WATER SCHEME.—"The whole expenditure on the Water Scheme, from 1764 to 1778, amounted to £1745 13s. 10¹/₂d." (*Burgh Records.*) The old Water Committee of 1765 demitted their office in 1774, and

was succeeded by one solely appointed by the Town Council. (*Fernie's Hist. Dunf.* p. 14.)

“URQUHART BULWARK [dyke] built by James Murdoch and Jo. Barclay for 40 shillings.” (*MS.*)

DISAGREEMENTS IN THE RELIEF CHURCH, &c.—Mr. Fernie, in his *History of Dunfermline*, p. 37, says:—“After the death of Mr. Gillespie in 1774, his congregation split into two parties—one party continued their connection with the Relief; the other party petitioned the Presbytery to have the Meeting-house converted into a Chapel of Ease.” After five years of litigation on this subject, the prayer of the petition was granted by the General Assembly in 1779.

ROMAN URNS AND COINS FOUND.—In the summer of 1774, on opening up a small “tumulus” on Carneil Hill, three miles west of Dunfermline, several Urns were found containing Bones and Roman Coins. (*Mercer's Hist. Dunf.* p. 268.)

LITERATURE.—“*A Treatise on Temptation*,” by the Rev. Thomas Gillespie, late Minister of the Gospel, Dunfermline, was published this year.

NEW STREETS.—*Chalmers's Street*, *Woodhead Street*, and *Pittencrieff Street*, began to be built in their present form. There were scattered cottages on these sites previous to the opening of the New Bridge in 1770. They were reached by going down back closes under the Tolbooth and back of Collierow, the Back Burn being crossed at several places, either by planks of wood, or by *stepping-stanes*.

ADAM SMITH, *the Kirkcaldy Philosopher*, enters *Dunfermline in Deshabille*.—The following is an extract from a *MS. Note* regarding this celebrated political economist:—

“*2d Sept., 1774*: Some Sabbaths since, as the third bell was beginning to ring for the forenoon's sermon, a stranger man appeared in a reverie on the street in Dunfermline, having on him his small cloathes, a morning gown, and cap, which astonished every one that saw him. He by the ringing of the bells began to rouse up, and was as much astonished at himself as other folks were. It turned out that his name was Mr. Smith, the Kirkcaldy philosopher, who, in pursuing some severe train of thought for a book he was to publish, had left Kirkcaldy early in the morning, westward, following up his train of thought, and so walked on and on in a half unconscious state to all around, until he got into the streets of Dunfermline, when he was roused out of his reverie by the bells beginning to ring.” (*MS. Note.*)

This was the celebrated Dr. Adam Smith, and the book he was

then about to publish was his *Wealth of Nations*. (See also *Dr. Rogers' Leaves from My Autobiography*, pp. 84, 85.)

DISTURBANCES IN THE BURGHE.—By a minute from the *Burgh Records*, as under, it will be seen that an enactment was made for the repression of disturbances in the burgh :—

“*10th Sept., 1774*: This Day it was represented by Provost Wilson that of late there had been great disturbance in this Burgh by Sundries Convocating in a tumultuous manner, and going through with Drums and Colours, huzzaing, and calling out the names of different Gentlemen, and giving abusive names to some of the Inhabitants and others without check.—The Provost and Baillies, by the power vested in them, enact a law to repress these unlawful proceedings.”

PROVOST OF DUNFERMLINE.—“*26th Oct., 1774*: John Kirk, merchant, Dunfermline, elected Provost.” This election was conducted amid much squabbling; was voted illegal with many; and by such the majority who voted in favour of Mr. Kirk were designated as “the so-called majority.” Protests and Instruments were taken, but without any result. (*Burgh Records*.)

“**DANCES OR BALLS**” *not to be held in the Town-House.*—“*28th Dec., 1774*: Which Day the Council, by a Majority of votes, Discharged any Public Dances or Balls to be in the Council-House for the future.” (*Burgh Records*.)

1775.—**THE NEW CLOCK** *in the Town-House Steeple* appears to have been “set up and put in motion about the beginning of April, 1775.” (*MS. Note*; also *Burgh Records*.)

IMPROVEMENT OF EDUCATION IN DUNFERMLINE.—“A petition was sent to the council, Signed by Sundries, for a new plan for the Education of the youth in the Burgh.” The Council recommend “a proper plan for y^e improvement of y^e Education, and to find out a proper fund to encourage men of merit for these offices, and to report.” (*Burgh Records*, 19th Sept., 1775.)

“**KNABBIE RAW.**”—This street previous to this period was a narrow cart-road. It appears from *MSS.* and *Title-Deeds* that “it first began to be built in 1775, and for some years was called the *Heigh Street*” (High Street), owing to its elevated site. In 1805-1807 it was known as *Reid Street* (from “Deacon Reid”). (*An. Dunf.* 1809; *Act of 1811.*) After 1807, an *Old Note* says, the name settled comfortably down to that of the “*Knabbie Raw*” and “*Knabbie Street*,” from some one or two well-to-do weavers having been styled *nabobs*, or *nabbies*, by the

public. When the street was being named in 1809, it was suggested by some members of the Town Council that the whimsical name of "Knabbie Raw" should be changed to North Bridge Street, "now that a bridge had been thrown over the *Laigh Dam*, joining the street with the Collierow." "The Knabbies" *objected*, and prevailed, and down to 1878 the street was called Knabbie Street. In May, 1878, the name of the street was changed to *Carnegie Street*, in honour of A. Carnegie, Esq., of New York, a native, who, at his own cost, built the Baths, situated at the south-east corner of the street, and presented the building to the city. (See *An. Dunf.* date 1877.)

PROVOST OF DUNFERMLINE.—John Kirk, merchant, re-elected Provost. (*Burgh Records*, 30th Sept., 1775.) Much discontent again prevailed at this municipal election, and protests were lodged.

THE REBELLION IN AMERICA.—"18th Oct., 1775: Which day the Council agreed to address his Majesty on the present Rebellion in America, and an address was made out accordingly, and signed by the Provost, in name and by order of the Magistrates and Council." (*Burgh Records.*)

PATRONAGE OF THE DOCTORSHIP OF THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—In the *Burgh Records* of date 11th December, 1775, there are two pages occupied about the right of patronage of the Doctor or Usher of Dunfermline Grammar School, too long for insertion here.

THE INHABITANTS OF THE ABBEY HOUSES, &C., IN 1775.—The following list will show the *names, trades, and rents* paid by the indwellers in the Abbey precincts in 1775. These rents were paid annually to Mr. Chalmers of Pittencrieff, the proprietor:—

John Wishart, miller at the Heugh Mills,	. . .	£30	0	0
David Cant, miller, do.	. . .	25	0	0
James Anderson, smith, do.	. . .	0	15	0
James Thomson, indweller, do.	. . .	0	10	0
John Hutchison, shoemaker, Abbey Close,	. . .	0	16	8
Elizabeth Gold, at Stark's, do.	. . .	0	13	4
George Meldrum, baker, a yard at Heugh Mills,	. . .	0	6	0
James Wardlaw, indweller, do.	. . .	0	11	8
Elizabeth Bruce do. Abbey Close,	. . .	0	10	0
Thomas Mitchel, do.	. . .	0	0	0
John Hunter, weaver (Pends),	. . .	0	5	0
Charles Shorthouse, gravedigger, &c.,	. . .	0	0	0
Peter Murrie, indweller,	. . .	0	6	8

"At this period '*the Pends*,' Queen Ann of Denmark's House, some old houses in Stark's Close (foot of St. Catherine's Wynd), and the

Constables and Bailies' House (near the Kirk Steeple), were inhabited by weavers, tailors, &c., at low rents." (*MS*).

THE PILLORY AND THE STOCKS.—According to a *MS. Note*, "these instruments of ancient justice, which had for ages stood in the High Street, at the tron, were removed in 1775. The pillory cleeks were shortly afterwards securely fixed into the east-front wall of the new town house, above the Blackhole window, where culprits were fixed by the neck (1775-1803.) The stocks are still to the fore," lying in the garret of the town house, ready for use when required.

COLLIERS' EMANCIPATION.—The Colliers' Emancipation Act passed this year, and consequently "*town's colliers*" became *freemen*. From time immemorial they were *property*, and exchanged or sold at the will of the owners. They long had the name of "black slaves."

NEW RELIEF MEETING-HOUSE *Founded and Built*.—This small plain edifice stood on the site of the present "Gillespie Church," and had sittings for 520. (*Annals of Dunfermline*, 1770, 1774, 1790, 1830, 1835, 1876.)

UNSEEMLY FRACAS IN THE PARISH CHURCH.—The following note is extracted from the *Edinburgh Literary Magazine*:—

Rev. Mr. Thomson, minister of the Old Church [Dunfermline], delivered a sermon on Psalms xxvi. 10: "*In whose hands is mischief, and their right hand is full of bribes.*" In the course of his sermon he dwelt on *the sin of bribery* in connection with the late Parliamentary election in the town, and in one of his heated climaxes said that "there was one in this assembly, who could not shake himself free of bribes," and pointing to Mr. Scotland, bawled out, "*and thou Robert Scotland art the man!*" Upon this Mr. Scotland rose up, and looking hard at Mr. Thomson, said in a loud excited voice—"Thou art a liar, thou old military blunderbus, in the place of verity where thou standest!" (The minister had formerly been chaplain of a regiment.) The minister made some confused reply, purporting that he did not care what he (Mr. Scotland) said of him, but that he could prove what he had said.

In the *Edinburgh Literary Magazine and Weekly Amusement* for 1776 there is the following notice:—

The Court of Session determined the affair of Mr. Thomson, minister of Dunfermline; they found him (Mr. Thomson) liable in *five pounds* damages to Mr. Scotland, jun., £25 to Mr. Scotland, sen., and fifty guineas of expenses. The Court severely condemned Mr. Scotland's conduct, and thought the Presbytery blameable in not censuring him.

Another of our notes on this subject remarks, that the "Rev. Mr. Thomson got very easy off in his Court of Session business, and that,

“as he was the aggressor, he ought to have been mulct of at least four times the amount.”

JOHN MACKIE, manufacturer of carpets, died this year. “He introduced the Carpet Manufactory into Dunfermline; had a great many looms at work in Rotten Row and Collierow, which gave employment to about 30 persons.” (*MS. Note.*)

WEAVING PATTERNS.—At this period the patterns or devices wrought on table linens in Dunfermline and vicinity were almost invariably the British Flag, the Scottish Arms, and gentlemen's armorial bearings, flowers, birds and other animals. James Thomson of Drumsheugh, near Edinburgh, supplied the patterns.

URQUHART CUTS AND ROAD.—The new road from Dunfermline, by Pittencrieff Street to the west, was forming in 1775. A *MS. Note* states that “the deep cutting in the rock, between the town and Urquhart Farm, was accomplished by means of powerful charges of gunpowder.”

1776.—FALL OF SNOW.—The year 1776 “opened on Dunfermline with very heavy falls of snow, which buried the streets to a great depth; then a month's black frost set in.” (*MS. Note.*)

THE LODGE *West End of Bridge Street Founded.*—This lodge, afterwards known as the Union Lodge, was founded in the Spring of 1776, and finished end of same year. (*MS. Note.*)

REID'S MORTIFICATION. — “John Reid, Shopkeeper in Dunfermline in 1776, mortified a considerable property in the town for the use of the poor; the management of which was committed to the Provost, Two Bailies, and Dean of Gild, The Two Ministers and Two Elders of the Established Kirk-Session; The Minister and Three Elders of the Relief, and Three Elders of the Burgher Congregations. The Guardians, or Trustees, are strictly enjoined to bestow its funds upon such persons as have once been in good worldly circumstances; and the heritors of the Parish are requested to superintend the management. Should a Poor's House be erected in the parish the trustees are to surrender the property to its directors.” The yearly rental derived from the property in 1827 was £140 sterling. The Deed is dated 17th of April, 1776. (See *Mercer's History of Dunfermline*, p. 147.)

WEAVING—*Mr. Stark's Beetling Mills.*—Mr. Campbell, manu-

facturer, retired from business, and was succeeded by Mr. Stark, who this year erected Beetling Mills and other "appliances" at Brucefield, near Dunfermline. (*MSS. and "L.W."*)

REV. JAMES HUSBAND (afterwards D.D.) was ordained Colleague and Successor to Rev. John Smith, Secession Church, Queen Ann Street. (*MS. Note.*)

JAMES CHRISTIE, Schoolmaster of Kennoway, was on 10th July, 1776, elected Master of the Song School, Dunfermline. (*Burgh Records.*) He shortly afterwards opened a Music Class in the Mason Lodge, at the Mill Port, Collier Row, top of Bruce Street; at same time he had a Day School there. He died in the month of September, 1817.

PROVOST OF DUNFERMLINE.—John Kirk, merchant, was elected Provost. (*Burgh Records*, 30th Sept., 1776.)

PRESENTATION PORTRAIT—*Large Likeness in Oil of George Chalmers, Esq., of Pittencrieff, December, 1776.*—The expenses of this large oil painting and framing of George Chalmers, of Pittencrieff, was defrayed by public subscription. The painting was, at the time it was executed, highly praised as a faithful likeness. Mr. Chalmers is represented in a sitting posture, with a view of Dunfermline Monastery on the left of him. At foot, on a small projecting panel, is the following inscription:—

"To the Memory of GEORGE CHALMERS, late of Pittencrieff, Esquire. The neighbourhood that knew his worth, and the town of Dunfermline, which, by sound intelligence and liberal improvement, combined with public spirit, he Benefited as well as Adorned, Erect this Memorial of his Virtue and Esteem, 1776."

The likeness adorns the wall of the Council Chambers, Town House.

1777.—THE NEW WEST ROAD *Opened to Urquhart Cuts.*—This new road from Dunfermline to the west, by Pittencrieff Street, Urquhart Cuts, &c., which had been forming since the end of the year 1774, was opened for traffic in January 1777, and thoroughly opened to Crossford in 1780. (*Vide An. Dunf.* of this date.)

RELIEF CHURCH.—Rev. James Smith was ordained minister of the Relief Church in Dunfermline in 1777. He afterwards joined the Established Church. He was translated to Chapelshade Church,

Dundee, in 1790. He was the author of "Historical Sketches of the Relief Church." (*MS.*)

DEPRESSION IN THE WEAVING TRADE.—An *Old MS. Note* states that the weaving trade in Dunfermline, in 1777, began "to suffer great depression, owing to the late American war, which occasioned slack trade, poverty, and much distress."

PROVOST OF DUNFERMLINE.—John Kirk, merchant. (*Burgh Records*, 29th Sept., 1777.)

A SPADE MANUFACTORY was established in 1777 at the lower end of the Heugh Mills, by James Anderson, blacksmith. "A good trade in this kind was carried on for some years, and gave employment to a number of hands." (*MS. Note.*)

1778.—FUNERAL ETIQUETTE.—"28th March, 1778: This day the Council, upon a petition from the Convener Court, agree that the town officers shall wear the Black bands or sashes provided by the said Convener Court, at the burials of all Deacons or Deacons' wives or widows, in time coming, and authorize the officers accordingly." (*Bur. Rec.*)

WEAVING—*Fly-Shuttle Invented.*—Early in the year 1778, Mr. John Wilson, Dunfermline, completed his invention of the fly-shuttle, thus introducing "a new epoch in the art of Weaving." "Before this period, while weaving broad webs, the shuttle was thrown by one man and caught on the other side by another, while the weaver on the loom performed his part. By using this new invention, Drawn Dornock [single diaper] got the name of Machine Dornock, and the Machine itself that of the Diaper Dornock." For this invention Mr. Wilson received £20 from the Edinburgh Board of Trustees, and was made a free burghess of Dunfermline on 10th January, 1780. (See *An. Dunf.* 10th Jan., 1780; also date 1826.)

LITERATURE.—The select works of Lady Halket, who died in Dunfermline in 1699, were this year (1778) published in Edinburgh. They are as follows:—An 8vo vol. of 268 pages, entitled, "Meditations on the Twenty-Fifth Psalm;" "Meditations and Prayers upon the First Week, with Observations on Each Day's Creation;" "Instructions for Youth," to which is prefixed an account of her life. The publishers were Bayne & Mennons. (See *An. Dunf.* date 1699.) The writer has a copy of this rare work.

WEAVING—*Mr. Stark.*—According to an *Old MS. Note*, there

were only eighteen damask looms at work in Dunfermline in June 1778. Mr. Mark Stark commenced the manufacturing of table-linen about this period, and had three damask looms in operation in an old house near the ruins of St. Leonard's Hospital.

PROVOST OF DUNFERMLINE.—David Turnbull, merchant, elected Provost. (*Burgh Records*, 28th Sept., 1778.)

THE FOOT-PATH (*Fit-paith*).—"At this period (1778) a road was completed leading from the west end of Bridge Street to Golfdrum. The road was afterwards widened and built upon. All the way up on the east side a kind of foot-way was laid out and paved with coarse boulders. This way or road was known by the homely name of *the fit-paith*, which name it retained till after the beginning of the present century, when *the paith* began to be known as Chalmers Street and Woodhead Street." (*MS. by J. L.*)

1779.—THE POPISH BILL.—*29th Jan., 1779*: This day the Town Council resolved to petition both Houses of Parliament against this Bill, proposed to be brought before Parliament. (*Burgh Records*.)

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—"Mr. John Jesson, schoolmaster, of Cupar-in-Fife, was on April 23d elected Usher or Doctor of the Grammar School, Dunfermline." (*Burgh Rec.*)

WEAVING LANDSCAPES, &c.—An *Old Note* states that landscapes and old castles were first wrought on Dunfermline table-line by the weavers in 1779.

THE PAUL JONES PANIC.—In the autumn of this year there was great excitement in Dunfermline and vicinity, as also among the inhabitants along the shores of both sides of the Forth, from a "threatened bombardment and invasion by Paul Jones and his vile crew." About 300 of the valiant men of Dunfermline "clubbed and armed themselves," to be ready to give him battle. "Inchgarvie, in the Forth, was strengthened, and some heavy cannon placed in position on its ramparts." Paul did no business in the Forth, and the panic subsided. (*MS.*)

PROVOST OF DUNFERMLINE.—David Turnbull, merchant, re-elected Provost. (*Burgh Records*, 27th Sept., 1779.)

ST. LEONARD'S CHAPEL.—An *Old Note*, dated November, 1779, states that "the walls of this venerable building were entire, but they were tottering to their fall." (See the several notices of St. Leonard's in *An. Dunf.* and date 1798.)

TABERNACLE, *or Independent Congregation*.—"This congregation was formed in 1779, in connection with Mr. David Dale of Glasgow. Their meeting-house, in Woodhead Street, was called *The Tabernacle*, built in 1779-1780." (*MS. Note.*)

1780.—CHAPEL CHURCH—*Ordination of the Rev. John Monteith*.—On the 20th February, 1780, the Rev. John Monteith was ordained minister of the new Chapel of Ease, Dunfermline.

FREEDOM OF THE BURGH—*John Wilson, Inventor of the Fly-Shuttle in Weaving, made a Free Burgess of the Burgh*.—"26th Feb., 1780: Which day the Council, upon y^e application from the Incorporation of Weavers, agree that John Wilson, weaver in Abby Parks of Dunfermline, be admitted a burgess of this Burgh, Gratis, for his ingenuity in finding out some valuable improvement in the weaving of Diaper." (*Burgh Records.*)

ROMAN CATHOLIC BILL.—At this time there existed "an unpleasant and discontented feeling in the town and country-side anent the proposed repeal of the Roman Catholic Bill." (*MS.*)

WEST END OF "IN-BELOW-TH-WA'AS," "now known since 1811 as *Abbot Street*, had only one house in the Street in 1780, which had just then been finished on the widened road there." (*MS. Note.*)

PATTIE-MUIR AND LIMEKILNS FRIENDLY SOCIETY.—This society was instituted in the summer of 1780. (*Fernie's Hist. Dunf.* p. 52, and *MS. Note.*)

BRIDGE STREET BAPTIST CHURCH.—"A small congregation of Baptists was formed in 1780, and worshipped in the lodge, west end of Bridge Street, south side. Their number did not exceed 50." (*MS. Note; Mercer's Hist. Dunf.* p. 134.)

WEST PORT—*St. Catherine's Wynd Removed, 1780*.—According to an *Old Memorandum Note*, "the new road along Bridge Street to the west being now thoroughly opened up, the old road by Tower Hill was abandoned, and the West Port, in St. Catherine's Wynd, which had for many years been in a ruinous and very dangerous state, was removed in 1780. (See *An. Dunf.* 1765) This was the oldest port of the Burgh, so far as is known. It is mentioned in a charter in *Registrum de Dunfermelyn*, under date 1327, in connection with St. Catherine's Chapel and Eleemosynary (Alms House), which stood adjacent a few yards south-west, viz., "the elimosinaria, or alms-

house outside of the port adjacent to the chapel of St. Catherine." (*Regist. Dunf.* No. 370, p. 253; *An. Dunf.* 1327, 1566, 1765; for other Ports, see 1488, 1585, 1735, 1745, 1752.) The West Port or "*West Entrie*," was a lofty but narrow edifice; the archway on the street was about eleven feet in height, but only seven feet in breadth; above the archway there was an apartment known by the name of "*the Cross*



Chamber," which was entered by a door in its wall facing the kirkyard; the height of the building from the street to the top of the roof, according to an *Old Note*, was twenty-nine feet. The above view of the Port and adjacent buildings is taken from an old sketch by J. Burlans in our possession.

Immediately above the archway, north side, there was above the

“key-stane” a small square stone, on which were cut the figures of two men supporting a stag’s head, “supposed to refer to David I., and his escape from a stag in early life.” The following cut represents the carving on this stone, which was, till lately, seen in the front of an old house in St. Catherine’s Wynd.



Thus was swept away *the first and the last* remaining of the Ports of “*Burgo de Dunfermlyn*,” and the last visible *landmark* of the boundary of the burgh. The old burgh was confined within the small area bounded by the Mill Port, Cross Wynd Port, East Port, and this West Port, including, probably, the yards or gardens outside the backs of the houses.

POPULATION, WEAVING, &C.—According to a manuscript in our possession, there were “8690 souls in the town and Parish of Dunfermline, and the amount of money produced yearly by weaving of diapers, &c., is computed at £45,750.” (*MS.*)

CAMERONIAN KIRK.—This kirk, founded in 1779, was finished and opened for worship in the summer of 1780. “About the year 1790 it was turned into a Macmillan Kirk.” In 1816 the Lancasterian School was held in it; John Preacher, master. In 1823 the building was acquired by the Burgh, and has since been known as Rolland Street School. (*MS. Notes.*)

“VIEW OF THE ROYAL PALACE AND ABBEY OF DUNFERMLING, published by G. Kearsly, Fleet Street, London, June 1, 1780.”—This is a very fine View, showing the outside wall of the palace, with a small part of the old bastion, “which top’d the wall;” also, the old foot or bridle road which led along its base to Tower Hill. The “Pends,” or Gatehouse, and entrance to the Magazine, is in the centre; toward the right a few of the Frater Hall windows are shown, with tracing

in them; and behind, in the distance, the top of the Fraternity Tower, and the upper part of the Auld Kirk Steeple. This is a valuable print, and is extremely scarce; size, 8 inches by 6. We have a copy in our possession.

SEARCH FOR SILVER IN THE FERRY HILLS.—According to an Old MS. Note, some private gentlemen in Edinburgh sent over one or two labourers to the Ferry Hills to tap them for silver in 1780, but without results.

PROVOST OF DUNFERMLINE.—David Turnbull, merchant, re-elected Provost. (*Burgh Records*, Sept., 1780.)

THE TOWN MUIR PLANTED WITH TREES.—A Burgh Record Minute notifies that the planting of trees in the Muir was completed on 30th Dec., 1780, by Mathew Richmond, Seedsman, Edinburgh.

THE REV. JOHN SMITH, *Minister of the Secession Church, Backside, Queen Ann Street*, died on 7th December, 1780, aged fifty-eight years, and the thirty-fifth year of his ministry. He was minister in Jedburgh for twenty-seven years, and eight in Dunfermline. (See *An. Dunf.* date 1752.)

THE BEST INN IN THE BURGH.—“In 1780 the best Inn in Dunfermline was the house in the north-west corner of Bridge Street, kept by Robert Staig, innkeeper.” (*MS. Note.*)

TANWORKS.—In an old writ the tanworks at Damhead are mentioned. They were possessed by Alex. Pearson, at a rental of £9 15s.

1781.—THE OLD WEST ROAD TO THE NETHERTON DISUSED.—From a MS. we learn that “the old narrow road, which proceeded from the west pillar of the old Abbey Gate, foot of Gibb Street, down in a straight line by the west back of Moodie Street houses to the Netherton Brig, was shut off this year.”

THE NEW ROAD (*Moodie Street*).—This New Road, from Gibb Street to the Nethertown, was opened up, and houses *began* to be built on the line of road during the summer of 1781.

THE BANK OF SCOTLAND.—A branch of this bank was established in the Collier Row in August, 1781; John Dickie, agent. (*Note from Secretary of the Bank of Scotland, Edinburgh.*)

PROVOST OF DUNFERMLINE.—David Turnbull, merchant, re-elected Provost. (*Burgh Records*, 1st Oct., 1781.)

THE NORTH QUEENSFERRY BATTERY was erected on the Dunfermline Guildry Lands, in 1781, for the protection of ships which may proceed higher up the Forth.

WEAVING.—An old manuscript note states that "the snow-drop pattern," introduced in 1781, was then greatly in vogue in Dunfermline.

WINTER, it seems, set in much earlier than usual this year. On 26th October the streets of the town had a covering of snow several inches in depth.

1782.—DISTILLERY, ST. MARGARET STREET.—According to several MS. Notes "a distillery was established, on a limited scale this year at the east end of Bee Alley Gardens" (St. Margaret Street), site of St. Margaret's Works.

CHAPEL-KIRK.—Rev. Allan M'Lean was inducted minister of this Church on the 16th May, 1782. (*Ses. Record.*)

THE FIRE AT COMELY PARK.—The house of Mr. Rolland, writer, Comely Park House, New Row, Dunfermline, was destroyed by accidental fire in May, 1782. "This fire, and the fury of the wind during its continuance were long remembered; burnt papers, and the leaves of burnt books were flying about the streets in all directions." (*MS. Note.*)

"THE TERROR" OF DUNFERMLINE AND NEIGHBOURHOOD!—At this period, according to several MS. Notes, "Geordie Drummond, commonly called the 'King of the Gipsies,' and also the 'Terror of Dunfermline,' used to walk about the town with his three women to the great terror of the lieges when refused alms. Each of this *terror-party* had an alms-dish; and those who refused alms to them were told that 'at *kirk* and at *market* they would *cry them out.*' Geordie had besides his alms-cap an immense pock, swung round his neck to hold his *sundries* in. When *his wives* did not bring him anything in their dishes to put into his pock, he thrashed them unmercifully on the street with a *loaded staff*. The very town's officers were afraid of this gipsy gang." Another *Note* says, that "instead of the magistrates being a terror to evildoers, *oor Geordie and his tribe were a terror to them.*" This is inserted as a specimen of "one of the *great characters* in the town and of last century, and how such a lawless gang were permitted to disturb the peace of the community."

PROVOST OF DUNFERMLINE.—David Turnbull, merchant, was re-elected Provost. (*Burgh Records*, 30th Sept., 1782.)

1783.—THE RUIN OF ST. MARY'S CHAPEL, NETHERTON.—A *MS. Note* states, that "one of the walls of this old ruin was blown down during a tempest of wind early in 1783." (See *An. Dunf.* 1814.)

PRINTING PRESS.—"Mr. Crerar, Bookseller and Stationer, High Street, bought a large Dutch Printing Press, and commenced printing." (*MS. Note.*)

THE INDIGO MILL.—William Dickie, dyer and manufacturer, Collier Row (Bruce Street), erected an indigo mill, which was set in motion by a large dog within a wheel. The dog kept stamping up on the interior circumference of the light wheel, and thus put the wheel and other apparatus in motion. "As this was the first indigo mill ever set up in Dunfermline, it caused a deal of talk far and near, and many a one came to see it." (See also *An. Dunf.* for Mr. Dickie, date 1781.)

PROVOST OF DUNFERMLINE.—John Wilson, merchant, elected Provost. (*Burgh Records*, 29th Sept., 1783.)

AGRICULTURE—*Rotation of Crops.*—"Previous to the year 1783 Agriculture was in a very low state. Very few understood farming; use and wont being the rule." About 1783 the system of "the Rotation of Crops was introduced into the west of Fife, and a new order of things began, and was ever after followed with success." (*MS. Note.*)

1784.—THE DUNFERMLINE CURLING CLUB was established in 1784. (*Dunf. Regist.* p. 32.)

THE CHARLESTOWN FRIENDLY RELIEF SOCIETY was established early in 1784. (*MS. Note.*)

THE THORN TREE *in the Churchyard Blown Down.*—At the period of the Reformation, "Popish Crosses" were cast down, as well as Cathedrals, Abbeys, and Churches. Shortly afterwards a religious mania set in for planting *Gospel Oaks* and *Gospel Thorns* on the sites of a great many of the Crosses. Dunfermline had a Funereal, or Weeping Cross in its Churchyard, which had been in 1560 thrown down. A *Gospel Thorn* was planted on its site. This aged thorn was blown down, during a great thunderstorm, in 1784, when the present

thorn, a branch from the old one, was set up. Sir William Wallace and his mother were in Dunfermline in 1303, and it is stated that his mother died there during their short sojourn; that, as his enemies were closing in all round him, he, according to tradition, interred his mother in the Churchyard; and that he had *this thorn* planted to commemorate the site—an absurd idea. It is highly probable that the mother of Wallace was interred in Dunfermline. If so, her remains would assuredly be deposited within “the sacred fane”—the church. Many years ago, when a deep grave was being dug near the thorn, a stone-wall of a circular form was discovered—evidently the base-wall of the cross alluded to. (See *An. Dunf.* date 1303.)

PROVOST OF DUNFERMLINE.—John Wilson, merchant, re-elected Provost. (*Burgh Records*, 27th Sept., 1784.)

SCHOOL-BOOKS.—From a great many accounts rendered to parents in Dunfermline for school-books, it would appear that the books then generally used in schools were the “Catechism,” the “Proofs,” “Reading Made Easy,” the “Testament,” the “Bible,” and “Dilworth’s Arithmetic” for the “coouters.”

LIMEKILNS SECESSION CHURCH was built in the year 1784. (*Fernie’s Hist. Dunf.* p. 38.)

THE TOWN MUIR “began to be planted with trees in 1784, and the job was completed in the following year.” (*MS. Note*; also *Fernie’s Hist. Dunf.* p. 25.)

GRAND MAGIC LANTERN EXHIBITION.—This exhibition was made in a large empty garret of a house in the horse market [East High Street], in November, 1784. Views of the Cities in the Holy Land, and Solomon’s Temple, also many Views of London, were shown—“all which gave overwhelming satisfaction to the sight-seers.” This was the first exhibition of the kind in Dunfermline. It was held every night for two weeks. *Gentle* and *sempel* went to see it. Prices for chairs, 6d each; for forms, 3d; stools, 1d. Upwards of 500 visited the grand sights. “They were long held in remembrance and talked of.” (*Printed Bill by Mr. Creer, and J. A.*)

A WOMAN MURDERED—*Dunfermline in Great Commotion*.—The following has been condensed from several old notes, and which is now all that is known of this murder:—

Near the end of the year 1784, “Pye Betson,” who resided in a small hut of a house, on a rising ground, a few hundred yards to the east of the

East Port, Dunfermline, was a baker of mutton pies, which he hawked about the streets in the evenings, bawling out, "Hot mutton pies, a hapenny a-piece!" He also took in lodgers for the night. A woman took lodgings with him and his wife one evening, end of 1784. Next morning she was found, not far from Betson's house, lying on the road murdered. Betson and his wife were arrested, and, after a preliminary examination in Dunfermline, they were sent to Perth to be tried for the crime. They were tried as usual by the Circuit judge and a jury of fifteen. The verdict given was *culpable homicide* (instead of murder), which very much excited the minds of the inhabitants of the town. The sentence dealt out to them was, that "they should be *publicly whipped and banished.*" Many were so exasperated at what was considered "a gross failure of the law," that it was seriously proposed by many to go to Perth, take them out of prison by force, and hang them before the door of the lone house where the murder was committed. But a calmer judgment set in, and after a time the excitement subsided. (See also *Penny's Traditions of Perth*, p. 98.)

It was a favourite amusement, for some length of time after the trial, with some of the inhabitants, to write with chalk on the walls of the Tolbooth and other public places, the following couplet:—

"There were fifteen jurymen and an ass,
Who hanged a thief, and let a murderer pass."

This was in allusion to the hanging of Ramsay, in Dunfermline, for theft, in the year 1732. (*MS. Notes.*)

A FLOUR MILL (*Heugh Mills*) was erected in 1784-5 for grinding wheat by water power. In 1819 steam power was applied, which has been the moving power ever since. (*MS. Notes.*)

1785.—GREAT SNOW STORM AND FROST.—"There was a great storm of Snow in January this year; it began about the middle of the month, and continued falling even on for two weeks; the streets were quite chok'd up. This storm was followed by a frost that continued for 123 days." (*J. A.*)

LIMEKILNS CHURCH.—"On the 8th day of February, 1785, the Rev. William Haddin was ordained minister of the newly built kirk at Limekilns." (*MS. Note.*)

COWS GRAZING IN THE TOWN'S PARKS.—"30th April, 1785: There were 64 cows grazing in the Town's Parks at 24s. each. Revenue, £76 16s." (*Burgh Records.*) These grazing revenues were a great help to the town's funds; notices of these grazings occur as early as 1697, and come down to *Dechie-Ow's* time in 1822.

GARVOCK HOUSE OR CASTLE.—A *MS. Note* states that as late as the year 1785, "there were to be seen near the top of Garvock Hill,

the remains of a massive wall, which terminated in a circular stair or tower, in which were narrow slits of swivel arrow ports."

"FIRE MACHINE."—In the *Burgh Records*, of date 10th May, 1785, there is a minute notifying that the inhabitants were much in favour of having a fire machine for Dunfermline, to be used in cases of fire, and the Council offered a donation of ten guineas towards defraying the expense.

DIVING BELL.—An ingenious diving bell was invented and constructed by Mr. Andrew Angus, a townsman, in his cellar, opposite the New Inn, Bridge Street. It was made for the purpose of descending to and searching through the great war ship, the "Royal George," which sank at Spithead in 1782. It is not now known whether Mr. Angus made trial of his diving apparatus or not, as nothing is known of its after history. *Note*.—When Mr. Angus's house in Kirkgate was being removed, for the Kirkgate Improvements, in 1876, the remains of the diving bell or jacket, with breathing tubes of spiral wire, were discovered. The writer has in his possession a small portion of these ingenious spiral-wire air-tubes.

SECESSION CHURCH, *Queen Ann Street*.—Rev. James Macfarlane was ordained colleague to Rev. Mr. Husband in 1785.

WATER.—A supply of water was proposed to be brought into the town from the "Back of the Coalton." (*Burgh Records*, 15th Aug.)

PROVOST OF DUNFERMLINE.—John Wilson, merchant, re-elected Provost. (*Burgh Records*, 26th September, 1785.)

1786.—FLESH MARKET TO BE BUILT.—The Magistrates purchased the large open area called "Gibb's Square Yard," a little to the west of the Cross, for erecting a Public Flesh Market thereon, and agreed with Robert Young and William Chalmers for the mason work, and Thomas Bonnar for the wright work. (*Burgh Rec.*, 16th May, 1786.)

WEAVING.—"As late as this period, 1786, the weavers of Dunfermline, in order to procure dressing for their webs, generally took oatmeal seeds, and steeped them for some days in water; afterwards, the water was strained off the seeds, and mixed with flour, and then the mixture was boiled till it came to a proper thickness. This was not only expensive, but tended to harden the yarn too much. Since this period potatoes have been used, which, besides being cheaper,

answer the purpose much better." (*Fernie's History of Dunfermline*, pp. 58, 59.)

LITERATURE.—The Rev. Thomas Fernie, minister of the Second Charge of the Parish Church, published a volume of sermons in 1786.

"ANCIENT SOCIETY OF WEAVERS" ESTABLISHED.—The Society, called "The Ancient Society of Weavers" (a Friendly Society), was "established in 1786, and started with about 100 members; in 1814 it had 454 members." (*Fernie's Hist. Dunf.* p. 52.)

RATES OF PROVISIONS AND WAGES IN 1786.—A manuscript note states that "the peck of oatmeal, Dutch weight, sold at 8*d.* to 1*s.* at the Tron; and that beef sold at 2½*d.* to 4*d.* per lb.; butter, per lb. *Tron* weight, 6*d.* and 8*d.*; eggs, 6*d.* to 9*d.* per doz.; a hen, 6*d.* to 9*d.*, &c. A ploughman in the parish had £5 a-year, with lodgings and victuals; maid-servants, £2 a-year; day-labourers, 10*d.* to 1*s.* a-day.

PROVOST OF DUNFERMLINE.—John Wilson, merchant, was re-elected Provost. (*Burgh Rec.*, 30th Sept., 1786.)

UMBRELLAS INTRODUCED INTO DUNFERMLINE IN 1786.—"One of our manufacturers, being in London, brought home with him an umbrella, which caused great wonder and gathering round him in the streets to see him with it. It was of huge dimensions, and made of gingham." (*MS. Note.*)

MEASURING THE STREETS.—Payment of three guineas was given to John Durham for his trouble in measuring the streets of the town at different times. (*Burgh Records*, 11th November, 1786.)

1787.—EARTHQUAKE.—"There was a very sensible shock of an earthquake felt in Dunfermline early in the forenoon of 26th January; it had a long rumbling sort of noise with it." (*MS. Note.*)

SLAUGHTER HOUSE.—"To compleat the Scheme of the Public flesh market, the council resolved to build a public Slaughter House, close to the East end of the Seceding Meeting House [in Queen Ann Street]. The associate congregation object to this site being taken for such a vile purpose. Another site is chosen, and purchased from Bailie Blaik, be south of Tho^s. Bisset's door [corner of Knabbie Street], where the building of a Slaughter House, to compleat the Flesh Market Scheme, was immediately proceeded with." (*Burgh Records*, 16th March, 1787.)

TREMENDOUS FLOOD OF RAIN — *A Woman Drowned.* — On 11th August, this year, there was a very heavy fall of rain, which lasted for about fifteen hours; all the burns were in high flood; at Dry Mills the gathered rain was something tremendous, and the flooded rain made all the low level ground down there about to look like a large loch. A poor woman from Limekilns, with a bag of salt on her back (suspended from her neck), on her way up to the town, could not get through the flood; she lost her balance, and was drowned. Every one lamented the death of the town's poor salt carrier. (*Newspapers and MSS. Notes.*)

ROBERT BURNS IN DUNFERMLINE.—Robert Burns, the Poet, visited Dunfermline on 20th October, 1787, when he went to the Old Church, and, on being shown the site of Bruce's grave, "he knelt down and kissed the stone with sacred fervour." Afterwards, he ascended the pulpit of the church, and a friend, who was with him, having mounted the stool of repentance, he rebuked him in the style of a west country clergyman, by whom he had himself been admonished more than once for his youthful indiscretions. There is a print by David Allan, representing a real occasion of this sort as it took place in this church in the time of the Erskines. (*Dr. Waddell's Life of Burns; Chambers's Pict. Scot. Art. Dunf.*) Charlie Shorthouse was grave-digger and beadle at this period, and he would, no doubt, point out to Burns one of "the six large flat stones," now under the northern transept, as that of King Robert's reputed grave. It is well that these misleading stones are now buried, as they never were connected with the royal tombs.

PITTENCRIEFF ESTATE.—The estate of Pittencrieff was purchased by Captain George Phin, of Southend, Kent, for £17,600 sterling, in July, 1787.

PROVOST OF DUNFERMLINE.—"1st Oct., 1787: The Council, by a majority of votes, elected Mr. Adam Low, merchant, Provost." (*Burgh Records.*)

PAVEMENTS (or *Plainstones*) were first laid this year in the High Street, and partly in Bridge Street. (*MS.*)

THE FLESH MARKET AND SLAUGHTER-HOUSE SCHEME was completed 3d November, 1787, "on which day, the Council, Considering that the Town's flesh market and slaughter-house *is now ready to be Occupied*, lay down the following rates, to be paid by

the Dunfermline Butchers to the Council for the use of these Houses," viz. :—

	£	Sh.	D.
" For each Cow, Ox, Bull, or Heifer killed, Sixpence,	0	00	6
each Sheep or goat,	0	00	1
each Lamb, a halfpenny,	0	00	0½
each Sow, twopence,	0	00	2
each Calf, a penny,	0	00	1"

This "Flesh-market and Slaughter-house Scheme" was an unfortunate speculation. The slaughter-house was continued to 1869. (See *An. Dunf.* dates 1819, 1869.)

1788.—SEVERE WINTER.—An old note refers to the intense frost of January, 1788, and adds that the *Dam* and the *Tron Burn* were covered with ice to the depth of from 8 to 18 inches, and that the frost continued all January and part of February.

DEATH OF THE REV. THOMAS FERNIE.—The Rev. Thomas Fernie, minister of the second charge in the Established Church, died on the 5th April, 1788, in the forty-fourth year of his ministry. (*Fernie's Hist. of Dunf.* p. 33.)

ROMAN CATHOLIC BILL.—At this time there was "great commotion amongst the members of the several churches in Dunfermline on the subject of the repeal of the Roman Catholic Bill. The incorporations of the burgh, the Society of Gardeners, &c., petitioned Parliament against the repeal." (*Thomson's R. C. B. Memoranda.*)

THE OLD BACHELOR SOCIETY.—The friendly society known by this name was established in the summer of 1788. (*Fernie's Hist. Dunf.* p. 52.) It began with about twenty members.

WEAVERS' LOOMS.—In the year 1788 there were about 900 looms at work in Dunfermline. (*Fernie's Hist. Dunf.* p. 55.)

PITFIRrane COAL PRIVILEGE.—In the year 1788 Government purchased the *Original Privilege*, obtained by charter in 1707, for the sum of £40,000 sterling. (*Chal. Hist. Dunf.* vol. i. p. 21.)

DEBT OF THE BURGH.—In an old *Scotsman* newspaper, it is stated that the debt of the burgh was £3000, and that the income exceeded the expenditure.

GENERAL FAST IN SCOTLAND.—"As in other places, the 20th of May this year was held in Dunfermline as a Solemn Fast in all the

Kirks, in commemoration of the Success of the Revolution of 1688." (*J. A.*) This was the Centenary period.

THE TOWER BRIDGE REBUILT.—This is a bridge "*of two stories*"—arch above arch. It is not known if this was the original plan of the bridge. Probably it had but *one arch at first*, which in the *Register of Dunfermline* is styled the *Gyrth Bow*, and consequently would be connected with an Abbey boundary. (See *Regist. Dunf.* p. 253.) The upper arch would be built above the lower one, to raise the road above to a more convenient level. Above the upper arch there is a shield cut in stone, having on it the proprietor's [Captain Phin] arms, viz., a pelican erect, and above it a pelican pecking at its breast for blood for its brood. Under the shield there is a "date stane," having on it—"REBUILT, 1788;" this date is also cut on the lower arch, and above this lower date is a stone, with the initials, "A. R., 1611," indicating that it had been rebuilt by Queen Ann in that year. "The roadway of the bridge is about 30 feet above the rivulet below, and is about 40 feet long by 17 feet broad." For many centuries the road over a bridge here was the only way into Dunfermline from the west. (See *An. Dunf.* date 1611.) The author of the *Rhyming History of Dunfermline*, page 8, thus alludes to it:—

"This Bridge most gothic-like appears ;
It is of ancient date.
I'm sure it is some hundred years
Since the same was built."

PROVOST OF DUNFERMLINE.—Adam Low, merchant, re-elected Provost. (*Burgh Records*, 29th Sept., 1788.)

BREWERIES.—According to an old note, there were still in Dunfermline, in 1788, as many as seven breweries for the brewing of "Dumfarlin nut-broon ale."

STONEWARE SHOP.—An old note mentions that the first regular *pig-shop* (stoneware shop) in Dunfermline was opened this year in the east end of the High Street, by "John Lootit" (Loutfoot).

CARDONNEL'S VIEWS OF DUNFERMLINE MONASTERY.—Adam de Cardonnel appears to have been in Dunfermline in the autumn of 1788 taking views and notes for his work, entitled, *Picturesque Antiquities of Scotland*. In this work, under the article on Dunfermline, there are two small views—both of the monastery—one from the

north-west, the other from the south-east. The great west window in the "Frater," seen in the north-west view, appears to have been drawn from memory. The rest of the view will pass. The south-east view shows the half of the Fraternity wall enclosed within a dyke. The view is not altogether correct. The *text* part is meagre—only about sixteen lines in all—notifying that "this noble monastery was begun by King Malcolm III., surnamed Canmore, and finished by King Alexander I.; that King David I. changed it into an abbey; that it was dedicated to St. Margaret; that Gosfridus was the first abbot; and that King Charles I. was born in the adjoining palace," &c.

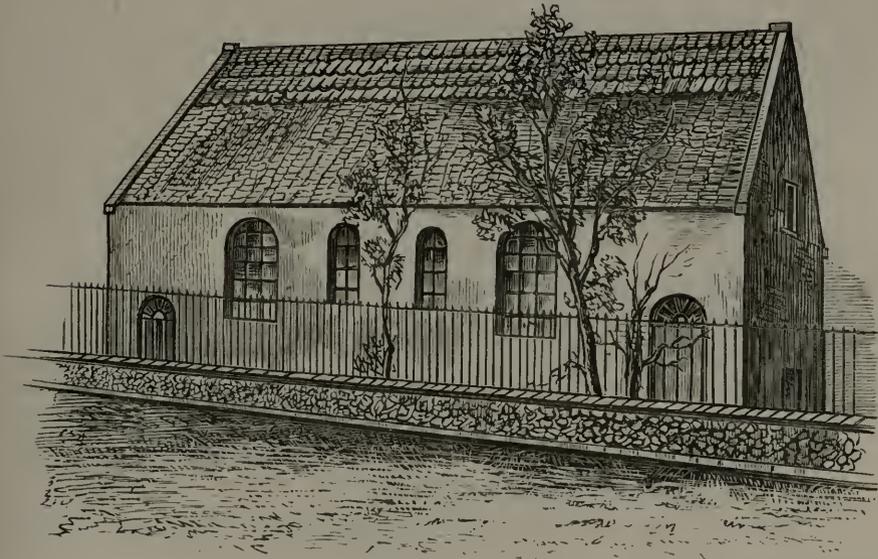
QUEEN ANN OF DENMARK'S HOUSE.—Several old notes inform us that "the Queen's House," and the two constabulary houses between it and the steeple, had this year become so ruinous that the last resident in them had to remove. His name was *Patie Murrie*. Another note says, "Murrie did not leave too soon, for, within a week or two after his leaving, the great heavy roof of the said house fell in, and destroyed everything. About the same time the two constabulary houses adjacent to it on the east also became a ruin." Still, for some years after, "Hansel Monday cock fights were held in it; admittance, $\frac{1}{2}d.$, $1d.$, and $2d.$ each!" In 1797 the Queen's House and Constabulary became dangerous ruins, and were removed to prevent the loss of life or any disaster. (See *An. Dunf.* date 1797; also *Grose's Antiq. Scot.* vol. ii. p. 288, for a view of the unroofed Queen's House, drawn in 1790.)

1789.—ORDINATION, PARISH CHURCH.—Rev. John Fernie, son of the late Rev. Thomas Fernie, was ordained Minister of the Second Charge, Parish Church, on 10th February, 1789. (*Fer. Hist. Dunf.* p. 36; See *An. Dunf.* date 1816.)

DUNFERMLINE LIBRARY *Established on 26th February, 1789.*—"The books to be the property of the Subscribers;" a subscription of 10s. $6d.$ entitled a person to a share in the property and general management. The annual subscription was fixed at 5s. (*Fer. Hist. Dunf.* p. 43; also the other *Hist. Dunf.*)

SCHOOLMASTERS.—According to a note, there were four Schoolmasters in Dunfermline in 1789, viz., Mr. Dewar, Mr. Ramsay, Mr. Jesson, Mr. Reid, and Mr. Christie, with "ane or twa auld men and women who taught A B C lessons and the *Single book*."

CHALMERS STREET CHURCH BUILT.—The first original church, then known as the “Antiburgher Kirk in the fit-paith,” was built this year, 1789. The members of this small congregation got a disjunction from their connection with that of Cairneyhill early in 1788. The following is a View of the Kirk from the south-west, taken from a Photograph, by A. P. Taylor, shortly before its removal in 1861 :—



It will be observed that this Kirk is in “the barn style of architecture,” similar to those of its lately-removed neighbours in town, viz., the Chapel, the Relief, and the Auld Licht Kirks. (*An. Dunf.* 1861.)

WEAVING PATTERNS, &c.—The weaving of flowers, shrubs, trees, birds, animals, landscapes, &c., began in Dunfermline during the year 1789, from patterns drawn by native artists. (*MS. Note.*)

COAL PIT AT HALBEATH.—A coal pit was sunk on the towns property at Halbeath, two and a-half miles north-east of Dunfermline. (*MS. Note.*)

STEAM ENGINES AND PATRICK MILLER OF DALSWINTON.—It would appear from an *Old Note* that the celebrated Patrick Miller, the reputed inventor of the steam-boat, along with his ingenious assistant, Symington, were in Dunfermline in June 1789, by invitation, for the purpose of considering the propriety of erecting

a steam engine at Halbeath Colliery, as also one for a spinning mill about to be erected at Brucefield. The following note written by this eminent man is now the only memorial extant of this visit:—

To the Carron Company.

Dunfermline, 6th June, 1789.

Gentlemen—The bearer, Mr. William Symington, is employed by me to erect a steam engine, for a double vessel, which he proposes to have made at Carron. I have, therefore, to beg that you will order the engine to be made according to his directions. As it is of importance that the experiment should be made soon, I beg also that you will assist him by your orders to the proper workmen, in having it done expeditiously. I am ever, with great regard, gentlemen, your most obedient humble servant, PATRICK MILLER. (*Vide also Glasgow Mech. Mag.* vol. iii. pp. 443-446.)

In due time steam engines were erected at Halbeath and at Brucefield.

REGARDING THE BUYING OF BUTTER AND CHEESE.—“*4th July, 1789*: The council enact that no Hucksters or Retailers buy Butter or Cheese at the trone before 8 o’Clock morning.” (*Burgh Records.*) This act was for giving the inhabitants a chance of getting these articles at a cheaper rate, if purchased before eight o’clock in the morning.

WEAVING.—An *Old Note* states that Mr. Alexander Bonnar, weaver, Wooer’s Alley, had in his workshop at this period workmen who afterwards became eminent table-linen manufacturers; his shop was a regular nursery for high-class weavers.

PROVOST OF DUNFERMLINE.—John Wilson, merchant, elected Provost. (*Burgh Records*, 28th Sept., 1789.)

ANTIBURGHIER KIRK ORDINATION.—The Rev. David Black was ordained minister of the Antiburghier Kirk, Chalmers Street, on 27th Oct., 1789; stipend, £130. (*MS. Note*; see *An. Dumf.* date 1824.)

SMART SHOCK OF EARTHQUAKE.—“On the 5th of November this year, 1789, between 5 and 6 in the morning, a very smart shock of an earthquake was felt in Dunfermline and in the western district of Fife generally. The furniture in many of the houses was displaced, crockery ware on shelves thrown down, and not a few clocks stopped going.” (*MSS.*)

1790.—THE ROAD THROUGH THE KIRKYARD CLOSED.—“The old foot-road, from the east end of the Maygate, through the North Kirkyard, and down steps at the Bowling-green to Bee Alley Gardens and Monastery Street, was closed early in 1790.” (*MS.*) The sunk gardens at the east end of Frater Hall wall, between the Bowling-

green and the Mills, into which the road descended, were then known as "*the Bee Alley Gardens*," probably a corruption of Bailie Gardens. They were once the property of Mr. Black, clerk and *baillie* of the ancient regality of Dunfermline.

HUTTON'S MORTIFICATION.—"On 10th January, John Hutton mortified into the hands of the Town Council £50, the interest of which to be dealt out to the poor annually." (*Burgh Records*.)

RELIEF CHURCH.—"The Rev. James Smith, minister of the Relief Church, Dunfermline, ceased his connection with the Relief body, early in 1790, joined the Established Church, and was inducted minister of the Chapelshade Church, Dundee, April 1790." (*MS.*)

TOLL BARS were first erected at Town Green, Spittal, Limekilns Road, Baldrige Burn, and end of Pittencrieff Street, August, 1790. (*Burgh Records*, and *MS. Note*.)

BAINE'S "PEN-AND-INK" SKETCHES OF THE ABBEY CHURCH, &c.—In the months of May and June, 1790, Mr. John Baine, civil engineer, Edinburgh, made his temporary residence in Dunfermline, for the special purpose of making accurate drawings and taking correct measurements of the Abbey Church, the Psalter-Church ruins adjoining it on the east, the Frater Hall, the Royal Ovens, the Palace and Tower ruins on Tower Hill, &c. Baine also made a ground plan of the Abbey and Palace ruins, and likewise a plan of Dunfermline streets—the first on record. All these sketches, in pen and ink, are bound, and make a small thin quarto volume of about thirty pages, which is and has long been in the possession of David Laing, Esq., LL.D., Edinburgh, from whom we had the loan of it for a short time in 1855. (For list of these sketches see end of *Addenda*.)

JOHNNIE CAMERON, *the Last of the Penny-Wedding Fiddlers*, died this year. A note informs us that "the celebrated Johnnie Cameron, the old penny-wedding fiddler, died in the year 1790," and that he had "officiated as fiddler at penny weddings for upwards of half-a-century through the town and country side." He was a jovial old man, and "could crack a good joke and sing a side-splitting song to the life; his fiddle-arm, with the bow, danced about like a miracle on the fiddle; his eyes took motion, and the whole man quivered when in full song."

THE REV. JAMES THOMSON, *Minister of the First Charge, Parish Church, Dunfermline*, died on Oct. 19, 1790, in the ninety-second year

of his age, and forty-seventh of his ministry in Dunfermline. Previous to his induction in Dunfermline, in 1743, he had been chaplain for fourteen years in the Cameronian Regiment of Foot. At his death he bequeathed £100 for the benefit of the poor of the parish, the interest of which sum was to be distributed yearly to the poor on the 31st January. (*Fernie's Hist. Dunf.* pp. 33, 35, &c.)

ASTRONOMICAL CLOCK, *made by John Hunter, Tailor, Dunfermline.*—We have several notes on this clock and other machines made by this ingenious tailor. Regarding the clock, a note states that “the frame and the axles of the wheels were made of wood, and also the dial, on which were 24 hours, and a number of indexes, or hands. The wheels were made of *large buttons*. It showed the minutes and hours of the day and night, the rising and setting of the sun, the daily motion of the moon, the rise and fall of the tides at Limekilns, and the day of the month. From ‘1790,’ being scratched on the works, it would seem to have been made this year.” Another note states that he made a “hand-machine” to show the tides and to predict them, and, like the clock, “most of the wheels were made of the very large coat-buttons of the period. He also used such buttons to make the wheels of clocks in his clock-making operations, of which he made several.” He died at an advanced age, in 1812.

DUNFERMLINE REGALITY RECORDS.—In clearing away the rubbish out of the garret of an old house in East Netherton Street, in the summer of 1790, no less than thirty-six MS. volumes of the Regality Court Records of Dunfermline were found during the clearance. Shortly afterwards they were bound, and are now in custody of the Town-Clerk of Dunfermline; they are half-bound, and in excellent preservation. (*An. Dunf.* date 1621.)

PROVOST OF DUNFERMLINE.—John Wilson, merchant, re-elected Provost. (*Burgh Records*, 27th September, 1790.)

THE DEAD-BELL AND ROBERT WALKER.—From time immemorial down to the end of the year 1790, intimations of death and burial were proclaimed through Dunfermline by the bell-man with the hand dead-bell. In 1790 dead-bell intimations to burials ceased. “Bobie Walker,” a big burly man, was the last dead-bell-man. In perambulating the streets, he made halts at certain places, rang his bell, and spoke as follows:—“All ye brethren and sisters, I let ye to wot—that Davit Thamson departed this life at the pleasure of the Almighty at sax o'clock this morning, and all who can conveniently attend the burial

from his house on Saturday, at two o'clock in the afternoon, the honour of their company is respectfully invited." When he pronounced "*Almighty*," he made a low bow. When a female's death was announced, as a matter of course her name would be given. The friends of the deceased, at the sound of the dead-hand-bell, repaired to the house of mourning, where they were entertained, and the usual ceremonies of a Scotch wake were gone through. By act of the Town Council, date 10th December, 1757, the fee for proclaiming the death, and inviting to the funeral of an elderly person, was one shilling, and eightpence for children. In 1789 funeral letters began to be printed and circulated in Dunfermline, which, along with the more frequent use of the Tolbooth bell, the dead-bell *calls* were superseded. The writer has in his possession one of these early funeral letters, dated in 1792; it intimates the day and hour of the decease, and day and hour of the funeral.



The above figure of the last Dead-bell-man is a reduced copy from a sketch by "J. Burlans, teacher of drawing, Dunfermline, 1789."

RELIEF CHURCH—*Rev. Henry Fergus*.—"On the 7th October, 1790, the Rev. Henry Fergus was ordained minister of the Relief Meeting-House, Dunfermline." (*M.S. Note.*)

CAPTAIN FRANCIS GROSE, *the Antiquary, in Dunfermline*.—In the year 1790, the celebrated Captain Francis Grose, the Antiquary, visited Dunfermline, along with his artist, to take drawings of the Abbey ruins, and to collect notes for the article on Dunfermline in his second volume of *The Antiquities of Scotland*, published in 1797. Grose, in this volume of *The Antiquities*, has three very excellent quarto views of the ruins, &c., of the Abbey and Monastery of Dunfermline from copper plates, the letterpress descriptions of which are comprised within three quarto pages, and are not free of errors. Grose describes his three views as under:—

“1.—This plate gives a general view of these magnificent ruins. The building opposite, on the left, is the Fraternity; to the right of it is the Church and the scattered arches and windows. On the right of all is said to be the burial-place of some of the kings.”

“2.—This view shows the north-side of the Church and Palace, called the King’s House [Queen’s House], drawn from a chamber-window in the new inn.”

“3.—This view shows the beautiful window of the Fraternity or Refectory, viewed on the outside, and its adjoining gate. It was, with the other views of this Abbey, drawn A.D. 1790.”

The letterpress description is short and meagre. The Captain appears to have had before him, when he wrote his descriptions, a copy of Pennant’s “*Tour Through Scotland*.” (See *Grose’s Antiquities of Scotland*, vol. ii. pp. 285-288.)

1791.—NEW BACHELOR SOCIETY.—A friendly society, named “The New Bachelor Society,” was established in 1791. (*Fernie’s Hist. Dunf.* p. 52.)

POPULATION RETURNS.—According to an old statistical account, in 1791 Dunfermline contained 5192 inhabitants. Town and parish, 9450; Limekilns, 658; Charlestown, 487; Mastertown, 116; Cross-gates, 24; Carnock Parish, 970.

THE WITCH DUB *Partially Filled Up*.—“The Witch Dub, at the foot of the Witch Loan, was to a great extent filled up early in 1791. It was about 100 yards in circumference, and in the deepest parts from 6 to 10 feet deep.” (*M.S. Note*.) In this dub many a poor innocent wretch was ducked and “*drowndit at the will of the Judges*,” between 1580 and 1690.

CALEY’S VIEW OF DUNFERMLINE ABBEY, 1791.—In the year 1791,

Captain Caley published a series of views of old castles, abbeys, churches, &c.—thirty-six in all—with short descriptive notes on each view. His view of Dunfermline Abbey has been taken from the Old West Road, considerably to the west of Towerhill Bridge. The features of the said view are small and defective. On the extreme right is part of the walls of the King's kitchen. Next to them are "the Pends;" and, in order to show the great west window of the Frater-hall, he has removed the Palace wall entirely. In the centre of the picture stands an incorrect view of the Church steeple. In the foreground of the group of buildings stands the lofty building known as "the Queen's House," and to the left is a group of "*unknown walls*." The rest of the view, especially on the left, is filled up with trees. Dunfermline view is No. 5 in the series. The following are a few extracts from Caley's short description:—

"Dunfermline, in Fifeshire, at different times has been the residence of the Scottish monarchs. Malcolm Canmore lived here in a castle on the top of an insulated hill. A palace was afterwards built nearer the town, 'the walls of which were almost entire in 1730, and some of the furniture remaining.' The Church or Abbey was begun by Malcolm Canmore, and finished by Alexander I. It was probably first intended for the pious and more useful purpose of a religious infirmary, being styled in some old manuscripts, *Monasterium Infirmorum*. [See *Appendix of Annals of Dunf.*] Part of the church is at present in use. After this place became a royal residence, the celebrated *Iona* lost the honour of being the Cemetery of the Scottish monarchs."

Like Captain Grose, Captain Caley appears to have been "much indebted to *Pennant's Tour* for these details. Caley, in his "Thirty-Six Views of Scotland," has a very fine north view of Rosyth Castle—"one of the best in his work."

STEEL YARD.—A steel yard, "for weighing Cart loads and other goods," was purchased by the town and placed near the flesh-market, August, 1791. (*Burgh Records*.)

THE TOWN HOUSE OR TOLBOOTH.—"The new tolbooth had, almost from the day it was finished, been a source of complaint, in consequence of its being too small. On 27th August, 1791, the Council resolved to employ John Chalmers, architect, or some other proper person, to make out a Plan and estimate for adding a storey or two to the present building." (*Burgh Records*.) Nothing seems to have been done in this matter until March, 1793.

CAIRNEYHILL KIRK.—The Rev. Thomas Blair, from Kilmarnock, was ordained minister of this church on 13th Sept., 1791, as successor to the Rev. James Burt. (See *An. Dunf.* date 1755.)

PROVOST OF DUNFERMLINE.—John Wilson, elected. (*Burgh Records*, 26th Sept., 1791.)

1792.—NUMBER OF WEAVING LOOMS.—There were 1200 looms employed in the weaving trade in Dunfermline in the year 1792. (*Fernie's Hist. Dunf.* p. 55.)

JUKE'S VIEW OF DUNFERMLINE ABBEY, *Monastery, Palace, and the Mills*.—This is a splendid view, and the largest that has ever been published of Dunfermline ruins. It is 24 inches in length by $15\frac{3}{4}$ in breadth, and has been taken from a point near the foot of "the Sheeling-hill," near the burn, about 100 yards south of the mill in Monastery Street. This fine large engraving is entitled, "*Abbey and Palace of Dumfermline: drawn in 1788 by J. Farington, R.A.; engraved by C. Catton, junior, and published in London, 1st February, 1792, by F. Juke, No. 10 Howland Street (price 10s. 6d.)*." This print is now very scarce. Only three copies are known to be in Dunfermline parish. One is in the possession of the writer.

THE TOWN GREEN PLANTED AND LAID OUT.—"The town green, a quarter of a mile east of Dunfermline, was in 1792 planted with fir-trees." (*MS. Note*.) After this period the Green "began to be laid out with a fine walk round it, and other improvements." (See *An. Dunf.* 5th Sept., 1795.)

BLUE-GOWN BEGGARS—*Lead Badges*.—This year "a considerable number of lead badges were cast for privileged beggars, to fix on the right hand arm of their blue gowns or coats, to show their right to beg." The lead badge of one of "the privileged" is in our possession. It is circular, three inches in diameter, and has round the circumference, in large capital letters, "DUNFERMLINE PARISH," and in the centre space, "No. 13—1792." The last blue-gown was James Hutchison, *alias* "Curdugan," who died about 1821.

BRUCEFIELD FLAX MILL ERECTED, 1792.—This flax mill was erected at Brucefield, about a mile south-east of Dunfermline, in 1792. This mill gave employment to a great many hands; it was burnt down in October 1825, and then operations ceased. It was, it is said, the second mill of the kind in Scotland which obtained a patent for spinning by steam machinery. The flax spun at this mill was from 2 to 4 lbs. per spindle, chiefly used in the manufacture of table linen; 150 men, women, boys, and girls employed. (*MS. Note*.)

Mr. Mark Stark was proprietor of the mill, George Rontree, foreman; Mr. Stark had also a bleachfield here, and walk and beetling mills. (See *An. Dunf.* dates 1776, 1806, and 1825.)

THE CHAPEL KIRK.—The Rev. James Robertson was inducted minister of the Chapel Kirk, Dunfermline, on the 6th June, 1792, in room of the Rev. Allan M'Lean, translated to the First Charge of Dunfermline Parish Church, June, 1791.

THE ANTIBURGHIER GREEN LAID OUT INTO STEPS.—The green at the back of the Antiburghier Kirk, and belonging to it, is very steep; this year it was laid out in a series of steps from north to south, with a level space at the foot of the declivity, above the burn. This was done for the accommodation of the hearers at the tent-preachings on sacramental occasions; the hearers sat closely packed on the green steps; the tent was erected on the level part before noted; thus the congregation sat in comfort, looking down on the preacher. On some occasions it has been estimated that there were at least 1200 persons sitting on the steps during sermon. (*MS. Note.*)

PROVOST OF DUNFERMLINE.—James Moodie was re-elected, 1st October. (*Burgh Records.*) In consequence of the death of John Wilson, the Provost, in May, 1792, James Moodie was then elected Provost in his stead, and, by the Constitution of Royal Burghs of 1724, had to stand an election again at the usual time—the end of September, 1792.

1793.—THE CROSSWYND, a “Confused” Street and in Bad Condition.—“5th Jan., 1793: The Council considering the state of the Crosswynd Street to be very bad and much confused in breadth, they appoint a committee of their number to converse with the heritors of the houses on each side of the street about purchasing their fore shots and report.” (*Burgh Records.*) An old note informs us that at and after this period “the off-shot stairs in the Crosswynd projected from the fronts of the houses so far upon the street, as to leave only about six feet of a space in the middle for traffic.” This being the case, Burns’ “twa wheel-barrows” would “tremble when they met.”

THE TOWN HOUSE—*Preparing for Two Storeys being added to it.*—Early in March, 1793, preparations were being made for adding two storeys to the Town House. On 30th March, 1793, the *Burgh*

Records notify that "the roof was now taken off, and the prisoners placed in apartments in the sunk storey."

THE SETT OR CONSTITUTION OF THE BURGH *written out by the Town-Clerk, by official command*, and sent to the House of Commons. (*MSS.*)

DISBURSEMENTS TO THE POOR.—The Kirk-Session of the Parish Church disbursed to the poor of the parish between 7th April, 1792, and 7th April, 1793, the sum of £96 5s. 8d.—forty-nine poor on the roll. (*Fer. Hist. Dunf.* p. 46.)

THE ANCIENT SOCIETY OF WEAVERS *became a Friendly Society in 1793.*—"Its affairs are managed by a preses and committee of twelve members, and the terms of entry are 2s. 6d. and 1s. quarterly. At the death of a member, his representative receives £1 10s.; at the death of a wife, £1; widows have 16s. yearly, and 1s. weekly if in distress; in 1826 there were 275 members." (*Mercer's Hist. Dunf.* p. 143.)

ANDREW DONALDSON, a man of great ability, but of eccentric life, died in 1793. In early life he studied for the ministry, but did not follow out the profession in consequence of some scruple. He had for a very long period of his life a school in Dunfermline. In "Kay's Edinburgh Portraits" there is a portrait of him, and a short memoir. He appears to have been about eighty years of age at his death. The following is on his grave-stone in Dunfermline Church-yard:—"Here lies ANDREW DONALDSON, a sincere Christian and good Scholar, who died 21st June, 1793, aged 80." (For a short account of this worthy but eccentric man, see *Chalmers's History of Dunfermline*, vol. i. pp. 314-316.)

REFORM.—A manuscript note says that at this time there was "much political excitement, and sometimes violence, in Dunfermline in the cause of reform." During the same period "recruiting parties of soldiers were seldom absent from the town."

PROVOST OF DUNFERMLINE.—James Moodie, re-elected Provost, 30th Sept., 1793. (*Burgh Records.*)

A STATISTICAL ACCOUNT OF DUNFERMLINE PARISH was this year conjointly written by the Revs. Messrs. M'Lean and Fernie for Sir John Sinclair's "Statistical Account of Scotland." (*MS. Note.*)

TOWN GREEN WALKS, &c.—"A number of workmen were

employed on the town green in November, making a walk round it, and planting more trees." (*MS. Note.*)

GREAT SNOW STORM.—In some of our manuscript notes allusion is made to "a tremendous fall of snow," which occurred near the end of December, 1793. The snow, it seems, was *breast-high* in the streets, and outside traffic "was for some length of time at an end."

1794.—"FRIENDS OF THE PEOPLE."—A secret political society under this name was formed in Dunfermline early in 1794. "Such sort of societies were then common in Scotland and England." As in other places, the *Friends* in Dunfermline were *incognomen*, and met in the school at Maygate, taught by Adam Dickson, who acted as secretary under the name of *Cato*. The *Friends* had the whole of Pittencrieff estate mapped off and allotted amongst its members. (*MS. Note.*) The then French uprising, and Tom Paine's "Age of Reason," brought such chimerical societies into existence.

SKATING ON CLAYACRES LOCH.—An old note says that "Clay-acres Loch was much resorted to for curling, sliding, and skating, and had been so from time immemorial until 1794, when it at last became so dry that it became useless." These acres are called the *humid acres* in the *Register of Dunfermline*.

SHAW'S MONUMENTAL TOMB REMOVED.—"In the summer of the year 1794 this fine old tomb was removed from its site behind the pulpit-pillar to the foot of the steeple, in order to allow a larger window to be made in the north wall of the kirk, for throwing more light on the minister's bible." (*MS. Note; Fernie's Hist. Dunf.* p. 91.)

PROVOST OF DUNFERMLINE.—James Moodie, re-elected Provost, 29th Sept., 1794. (*Burgh Records.*)

SIX NEW LAMPS were, on the 21st October, ordered to be bought for the use of the town.

LITERATURE.—The "Orations on Various Select Subjects," by John Grub, schoolmaster, Wemyss, Fife, were edited and published in 1794, by Robert Wilson, Dunfermline. 12mo, boards, 2s. (*Stevenson's Edin. Catal.* 1870.)

"CAPTAIN MITCHELL, of *The Hill*, near Dunfermline, raised to the rank of Rear-Admiral of the Blue." (*MS. Note; also An. Dunf.* date 1799.)

A DRYING HOUSE was built, by order of the Town Council, at the back of the "*Toon's Boilin' Hoose*," Mill Port, for the use of the lieges.

1795.—GREAT SNOW STORM.—"The year 1795 began in the midst of a great snow storm and boisterous wind. It began to snow on December 26th, and continued to snow until January 4th, when every street and place in Dunfermline were covered with snow to a depth of 10 or 12 feet." (*MS. Note.*)

GREAT DEARTH.—"Dunfermline, like other places, was visited by the dearth in 1795. Meal was sold from the lower east window of the tolbooth at 3s. 6d. per peck. The *Girnel*, in Queen Ann Street, where the cargo of meal was lying, was guarded by a soldier, who walked before the door with loaded gun and sprung bayonet." (*MS. Note.*)

THE TOWN GREEN.—The walk around the Town Green; the sunk stone-wall inside the walk; the pond, &c., were all completed this year. (*Burgh Records*, 5th September, 1795.) The "fine walk round the green" measured 1345 yards, and was long used from "early morn till late at night." "The walkers" estimated that four times round the walk was "just three miles." (*Note.*)

PROVOST OF DUNFERMLINE.—James Moodie, re-elected Provost 28th Sept., 1795. (*Burgh Records.*)

THE DUNFERMLINE FENCIBLES.—According to a minute in the *Burgh Records* of date 11th December, 1795, the Dunfermline Fencibles were then being raised.

THE TOWN-HOUSE.—The building of the two additional storeys to the Town-House began in July, 1793, and appear to have been finished early in January, 1795, with the exception of the plastering and other details, which were not completed until March, 1795. The clock was fitted up in the new clock turret by Matthew Parker, clock-maker, Dunfermline in January, 1795. (*MS. Note*; also *Burgh Records*, 1793, 1794, 1795; for number and dimensions of the new rooms in these two additional stories, see *Fernie's History of Dunf.* p. 18, &c.) Instead of giving a view of the Town-house under date 1772, it was thought by some of our friends, that a view of the completed edifice, placed under date 1795, would be more appreciated, and more appropriate, as it would show the aspect of the Town-house in its complete state from 1795 to 1876, as it appeared to *our fathers and grand-*

fathers. We have complied with this wish, and here present the reader with an excellent view of the recently removed building, taken



from E.N.E. on the High Street, from a photograph by A. P. Taylor,

Dunfermline, which he took shortly before the edifice was removed. (Vide *An. Dunf.* date 1876.)

1796.—THE TOWN HOUSE AND WEAVERS' MEETINGS.—“The Town Council on 16th April, 1796, resolved that the Town House be refused to the Weavers, especially for holding their meetings in, as they had lately formed unlawful combinations.” (*Burgh Records.*) The Weavers of Dunfermline in those days were a “valiant class,” most of them being Friends of the People-men. (See *An. Dunf.* date 1794.)

BALDRIDGE BURN—*Foot-Path Road.*—The Town Council directed their treasurer to “pay one guinea to assist in the making of a foot-path in Baldridge Burn Road.” (*Burgh Records*, 28th of March, 1796.)

THE REVENUE OF THE DUNFERMLINE POST-OFFICE IN 1796 was about £300. (*Fernie's Hist. Dunf.* p. 53.)

QUEEN ANN OF DENMARK'S HOUSE, and the *Constable and Bailie-Houses* being considered dangerous ruins, were sold in 1796, when they began to be removed. (*MS. Note*; also *Fernie's Hist. Dunf.* p. 70.)

FREE HONORARY BURGESS OF DUNFERMLINE.—The Honourable John Cochrane was made an honorary burghess of the Burgh on the 6th June, 1796. (*Burgess Roll of Dunf.*) Mr. Cochrane was returned M.P. for the district of Burghs on June 20.

PARLIAMENTARY ELECTION RIOTS—*The Provost of Dunfermline Put into Inverkeithing Black-Hole!*—“The candidates for Parliamentary honours at this period [June 16th, 1796] were the Hon. John Cochrane and Sir John Henderson of Fordell. The former was the favourite, and this greatly incensed Sir John. For several days Sir John kept his colliers parading through the streets, armed with bludgeons, to intimidate voters and the incorporated trades. They broke their opponents' windows amid boisterous huzzas, forced entry into several houses, rang the Auld Kirk and Council bells, and fired off squibs and sky-rackets thick and threefauld.” When the 16th came round, the delegate for the burgh had to be elected, and the Council repaired to the Council-chamber in the Town-house to conduct the election. It was known that Provost Moodie would

be elected delegate to vote for the Hon. John Cochrane at Inverkeithing, then the returning burgh. After a great number of the Council were convened, the doors were shut, when Sir John, along with an Edinburgh lawyer, named Law, got Tam Thomson, the smith, to break open the Town-house doors. This having been done, the lawyer, and his abbetors or employers, rushed into the Council Chamber, and presented pistols at the Provost's breast, and took him prisoner, along with half-a-dozen of the Councillors; brought them out to the street, and thrust them into coaches which had been hired for the purpose, when they were all driven off, by out-of-the-way roads, to the returning burgh, viz., Inverkeithing. The Provost and Councillors on their arrival there were put into the *Blackhole of Inverkeithing*, and kept there for several hours, in order to prevent the Provost being elected the legal delegate at Dunfermline. After the Provost and the others were released, they repaired to Dunfermline with all haste, and held a midnight meeting of the Council, when the Provost was elected *delegate*. The Provost, as delegate for Dunfermline, repaired to Inverkeithing on June 20th, and voted for the Hon. John Cochrane, who was elected M.P. for the Burghs, to the great chagrin of Sir John, &c. (*MS. Notes; Burgh Records.*)

OLD TENEMENT FOOT OF CROSS WYND REMOVED.—This curious old tenement at the foot of the Cross Wynd, with its crooked out-side stair, was removed in 1796; it belonged to a Mr. Cusine, and was next house above the corner of the Wynd, west side. (*MS. Note.*)

CHARITY SCHOOL ESTABLISHED.—The Town Council took a ten years' lease of David Stobie's old house [at junction of Viewfield Place and east end of Queen Ann Street], and set a-going a school long known as the "*Poor School.*" (*MS. Note; also Burgh Records, 1st May, 1876.*)

PROVOST OF DUNFERMLINE.—James Moodie re-elected Provost. (*Burgh Records.*)

PRESS-GANG IN DUNFERMLINE.—"The press-gang came to Dunfermline in October, 1796, and carried off some weavers and others; some of them never came back, and some succeeded well in after life with their pensions," &c. (*MS. Note.*)

1797.—WATER SUPPLY—*Cairncubie Springs.*—The supply of

water from the head well having for some time been deemed insufficient, it was resolved by the water committee early in 1797 to have recourse to the springs at Cairncubie, two miles north-east of the town. (*Fernie's Hist. Dunf.* p. 14; see also *Annals Dunf.* dates 1764, 1765, 1774, 1805.)

THE FREEDOM OF THE BURGH TO WILLIAM TAIT, ESQUIRE, ADVOCATE.—“This day the Magistrates and Town Council created and admitted William Tait, Esq., Advocate, a burgess and guild brother of this burgh, with all the liberties, privileges, and immunities belonging thereto,” &c. (*Burgh Records*, 13th April, 1797.) Mr. Tait was selected to be the town's depute or commissioner to vote for a member of parliament in behalf of the burgh.

POST-OFFICE REMOVED.—“The Post-Office, which had from time immemorial been accommodate in a house at the Tron, north-side of the High Street, and kept by Mrs. Anderson, was in 1797 removed to the foot of the Kirkgate.” (*MS. Note.*) Probably it was then first kept by Mr. A. Angus.

THE QUEEN'S HOUSE — *The Constabulary and Bailie Houses Removed.*—These buildings, erected between 1597 and 1600 as before noted, were considered dangerous ruins in 1797, when they were sold and began to be taken down. By June this year, 1797, every stone of them had been removed, which very much altered the aspect of the locality to the regret of many. The writer having, in 1854, several detached sketches of these old buildings, made from them a *composition view* for *Dr. Chalmers's Hist. Dunf.* vol. ii. p. 129; the writer also in 1865 published a lithographic view of the same buildings from the north. (For Views of Queen Ann of Denmark's House see *Slezar's Theatrum Scotiæ*, and *Grose's Ant. Scot.*; *MS. Note*; also the *Histories of Dunf.*, and *An. Dunf.* date 1600). Between the south front of the Queen's House and the Pends there was a large open space called the Abbey Close, or Main Court Yard, embracing an area of 940 square yards.

One of our notes on the “Queen's House” says—“This house, from about the year 1750, had a large apartment set aside for annual cock fights; the charges were—front seats, 6*d.*; second, 3*d.*; and back seats, 1*d.*, and the place was generally crammed on the hansell-mondays; even after the house became a ruin, it was used for cock fighting. The removal of the old building in 1797 put an end to its glory.” (*MS. Notes*, and *Histories of Dunfermline, &c.*)

THE PILLORY, AND TWO DELINQUENTS.—A *Note* informs us that “Mrs. Templeman and Mrs. Christie stood in the Pillory at the east end of the Town-house, with chains round their necks, and hanks of yarn tied to their bodies.” They are said to have been the last who did penance at the Pillory of Dunfermline. They had been convicted of stealing yarn at Brucefield Mill. “One of the culprits was very penitent, and hung her head; the other brazened it out, and told the onlookers to take a *guid glour* at her, so that they might *ken her again*.”

TAILORS FEMALE-DRESS MAKERS.—“From time immemorial, down to at least the year 1797, the tailors of Dunfermline made female dresses, caps, &c., especially bridal dresses! William Pearson, tailor and dressmaker, Pilmuir, was the last of this sort of tailors; he died about the year 1825.” (*MS. Note*.)

THE CHARITY SCHOOL (*East-End of Town*), recently instituted, was opened on August 1st, 1797; Mr. Alexander Balfour was chosen teacher. (*Burgh Records*, August, 1797.)

PROVOST OF DUNFERMLINE.—James Moodie, Esq., was re-elected Provost. (*Burgh Records*.)

THE WITCH-DUB ACRES.—In a Town Council minute, dated 25th Nov., 1797, the “Witch-Dub Acres” are referred to. *These acres* lay on the north side of “Halybluid Acres,” foot of Gardeners’ Land.

1798.—THE DEBT OF THE BURGH.—The Debt of the Burgh of Dunfermline, as ascertained early in 1798, amounted to about £5000. (*Burgh Records*.)

THE SECESSION CHURCH (Queen Ann Street) was founded early in the spring of 1798—Mr. M’Farlane, architect and builder. (*MS. Note*; see also *An. Dunf.* date 1800.)

“FENCIBLES.”—The company of Dunfermline “Fencibles,” raised in 1795-1796, from that time to 1798 were all dressed in *blue clothing*. “In 1798, the ‘*Blue Fencibles*’ joined with the Volunteers, when they assumed the *red coat*.” (*An. Dunf.*, date 1795; *MS. Note*.)

GRAND REVIEW AND MOCK FIGHT.—“In the autumn of 1798 there was a grand review in Mr. Nicol the farmer’s park, west end of Golfdrum, when a mock fight took place to the great delectation of the hundreds who witnessed it; there were also reviews and sham fights at the Hill and other places.” (*J. A.* and *MS.*)

ADMIRAL MITCHELL "*in Want of Employment.*"—"The Council, in consideration of the well known professional abilities of Rear-Admiral Andrew Mitchell, and of his anxiety to be employed in the line of his profession at this present critical period: they unanimously agree to recommend him to the attention of the Right Honourable Mr. Secretary Dundas, and to request of him to use his influence with the Lords of the Admiralty, that the Admiral may procure *suitable* employment, and authorise the Provost to write a letter in their name to Mr. Dundas to that effect." (*Burgh Records*, 14th Feb., 1798; see also *An. Dunf.* date Sept., 1799.)

DRAWING SCHOOL.—During the summer of 1798, John Burlin, drawing-master, Edinburgh, came to Dunfermline, and formed a drawing-class in the Masons' Lodge, Mill Port. He had moderate success. He had, it would appear, been induced to come to Dunfermline by some of the manufacturers, in order to *inspire* the youths with a taste for drawing patterns for the webs, &c. Mr. Burlin had, for a great number of years previous to this period, visited Dunfermline professionally; he now took up a permanent residence in it. He died about 1803. (*MS. Note.*)

THE Post-Office Revenue for 1798 amounted to £450. (*MS. Note.*)

PROVOST OF DUNFERMLINE.—James Moodie, Esq., was re-elected Provost, September, 1798. (*Burgh Records.*)

RUINS OF ST. LEONARD'S CHAPEL (*near Dunfermline*).—An old note states that "the south wall and door-post of the Chapel, or Hospital, of St. Leonard's fell to the ground, and thus came to an end this venerable institution. About the same time its burial-ground was disused." (*J. A.*, and *MSS.*)

THE FIFESHIRE YEOMANRY CALVARY was raised this year, and "frequently met for exercise in the town and vicinity." The Militia was also raised. (*MS.*)

THE Dunfermline "Ancient Society of Gardeners" became a "Friendly Society" in 1798, and 342 members were entered on the roll, with funds amounting to £115. (*Fernie's Hist. Dunf.* p. 52.)

LOCHGELLY GIPSY BAND.—An old manuscript note, of this date, referring to this notorious Gipsy Band, says: "The band consisted of about 50 persons—men, women, and children—headed by the celebrated *Charlie Graham*. They made pots and spoons and pans, and did all sorts of tinkering; they scoured the country for many miles

around with their *goods*; but their chief source of gain lay in attending public fairs, and robbing the unwary." Dunfermline Fairs were always attended by this fraternity, and many robberies and scuffles was the consequence. At Dunfermline Hairst Fair this year *Charlie* and his gang came to the fair, knocked down the sweetie and the claith stands in the High Streets, and a great row took place, which was just what the gang wanted, in order to ply their avocations. Charlie, it seems, "was run into the Black-hole." Shortly after, he, by aid of the gang broke out of the hole, was seized again, and, as he was wanted in Perth, he was taken there, where sometime afterwards he was executed for his misdeeds, and thus Dunfermline and district got rest. The gang then broke up and removed from the neighbourhood. (*D. L. and MSS.*)

1799.—"CHAPEL KIRK"—*The Rev. David Saville Inducted.*—The Rev. David Saville was inducted minister of the Chapel Kirk on the 5th January, 1799, as successor to the Rev. James Robertson. Mr. Saville, after a short charge of ten months, was translated to the Canongate Chapel, Edinburgh, on 10th October. He is the author of "A Series of Discourses on Peculiar Doctrines of Revelation," &c. He died before 1810. (*Chal. Hist. Dunf. &c.*)

"ST. PATRICK'S DAY IN THE MORNING" IN DUNFERMLINE, 1799.—Regarding this ludicrous affair of "*St. Patrick's Day in the Morning*," which caused great terror amongst the inhabitants, we have several notes, which, when condensed, read as follows:—

There was a large camp of soldiers in Dunfermline early in 1799—the greater number being Irish. As it turned out, these soldiers, on the day before St. Patrick's-day, had resolved to honour St. Patrick early on the following morning, viz., Sunday morning, 17th March, in marching order, accompanied with all their music. Accordingly, they all met at their guard-house, in the Town-House, and just as twelve o'clock had struck out Saturday night from the calendar, and introduced Sunday morning, the 17th, up struck the music. Drums beating, trumpets blowing, and fifes in plenty augmenting the din, off they marched through the principal streets at this early hour on Sunday morning. Up went all the windows in the route of march, asking what it meant. Some of the soldier wags cried out that "Bonaparte had landit!" A general putting on of clothes was the result. "To your tents, O Israel!" cried some of the valiant burgesses, while those of a pious turn of mind thought that such an unheard-of noise on a Sunday morning was something more serious than the landing of Bonaparte, and went to their devotions. These soldiers were shortly afterwards removed for their misconduct. Their guard-house was removed to the Crosswynd, and their black-hole to the Maygate. This occurrence was long remembered in Dunfermline. It is still often referred to. (*MS. Notes; Edinburgh Newspapers, &c.*)

THE EARL OF ELGIN, *Ambassador to Constantinople*.—"The Earl of Elgin and Kincardine was appointed ambassador to Constantinople in 1799, and continued there until 1801. During his ambassadorship he collected *the Elgin Marbles*; these were afterwards purchased from him by Government for £30,000, which has been supposed to be only about half the money it had cost the Earl." (*M.S. Note.*)

ADMIRAL MITCHELL'S VICTORY OVER THE DUTCH.—"9th Sept., 1799: Which day the Council, taking into consideration the important Victory obtained by Admiral Mitchell over the Dutch Fleet (in the Texel), and the Provost having suggested to the Council the propriety of having a full-length painting of the Admiral, to be put up in the Town-Hall, as a mark of respect for the eminent services he had rendered the Country, The Council agree to open a subscription for that purpose, and authorise the Provost to Subscribe *Ten Guineas* in name of the Council." (*Burgh Records.*) The Dutch Fleet, in the Texel, surrendered to Admiral Mitchell, after his taking the Helder, 29th August, 1799. The Admiral presented a set of flags to the burgh at this period.

THE REV. ROWLAND HILL, MR. GREVILLE EWING, AND MR. JAMES HALDANE.—These three preachers visited Dunfermline in 1799; they conducted their services in the open air. "In Dunfermline, the places selected for their meetings were Williamson's Woodyard (north-west corner of Chalmers Street), the Back Brae, and a Park at Halybluid Acres, near the Town Green, in which green it could not be allowed, in consequence of so many cows grazing in it at rents. Mr. James Haldane preached in Williamson's Woodyard to a large congregation on Tuesday evening, May 7th, and also on the following morning, May 8th, 1799. In June, 1799, the Rev. Rowland Hill, accompanied by Mr. Greville Ewing, visited Dunfermline." On the 20th of that month, Mr. Ewing, with much acceptance and great power, preached from the words, '*Except your righteousness shall exceed the righteousness of the Scribes and Pharisees, ye shall in nowise enter into the kingdom of heaven.*' This sermon was long remembered, and was followed by the most salutary effects on many." On the evening of July 16th, 1799, the Rev. Rowland Hill preached in Halybluid Acres, Dunfermline, to about 2000 people, from the words—"The great day of his wrath is come," when "many a waverer was brought into the fold, and accounted the evening of July 16th as the date of his new life—the day on which he was born again." (*M.S. Notes.*)

It may be noted that, between 1797 and 1804, "a great many itinerant preachers of celebrity visited Dunfermline, and preached in the open fields; the minds of people then were much disturbed by 'wars and rumours of wars,' and not a few believed that the 'beginning of the end' was at hand; religious truths were everywhere pondered over, and many were converted to the faith." (*MS. Notes*; also *Mis. Mag.* 1799, p. 460; *Rowland Hill's Tour*, &c.)

THE RACES.—"The Fife Hunt Races" were instituted this year. They were run on the Town Green. A fine horse got its leg broken, and had to be shot. (*MS.*)

THE FAMOUS NEIL GOW IN DUNFERMLINE.—According to several old notes, "the famous Neil" attended the race dinner professionally, and gave the utmost satisfaction. "He was followed by crowds on the street." (See *An. Dunf.* 1801.)

THE ORIGINAL BURGHER CONGREGATION.—"A congregation of Original Burghers was formed in Dunfermline in the summer of 1799; they were generally known as the 'Auld Lights.' During the year they increased in numbers, and resolved to build a church of their own." (*MS. Note*; see *An. Dunf.* date 1800.)

PROVOST OF DUNFERMLINE.—James Moodie, was re-elected Provost. (*Burgh Records.*)

REAR-ADMIRAL MITCHELL *of the Hill* was, in 1799, raised to the rank of Vice-Admiral, when he was appointed Commander-in-Chief at Sheerness. (*MS. Note*; also *Hist. Dunf.*)

MURDER.—"Mr. Gibson was standing at his door at Leadsid, near Dunfermline, with a spade in his hand; a *stranger man* came up to him, took the spade out of his hand, and cruelly killed Mr. Gibson with it. Great sensation in the town and country; the strange man was never seen or heard of after." (*Newspaper.*)

COLLIERS FULLY EMANCIPATED.—The Act of 1775 emancipating Colliers "from slavery and thralldom," being found insufficient, another and more stringent Act was passed in their favour in 1799, which made the men *free for ever*, without any legal flaw. "The Dunfermline district of colliers hailed the event with acclamation and rejoicings." (*MS. Note.*)

TAN WORKS, Clay Acres, established at the close of 1799, by Mr. Forfar. (*MS. Note.*)

1800.—THE SECESSION CHURCH, *Queen Ann Street, Finished*.—This church was opened in January, 1800, during a snow-storm. "It is large and very commodious, and is seated for about 1800 hearers. There are two ministers, Rev. Mr. Husband and Rev. Mr. M'Farlane. In December, 1799, the original church, built for Rev. Ralph Erskine in 1740-1742, and which stood close on the street, a little to the south of the present edifice, was cleared away, and, shortly afterwards, the old site was levelled and covered with gravel." (*MS. Note*.) According to *Mackelvie's Statistics*, this church has "1642 sittings, and cost £2306." Chambers in his *Pictures of Scotland*, vol. ii. p. 156, refers to this church as "an enormous barn-like meeting-house, raising its rectilinear ridge above all the houses in town." The late Mr. Wemyss, of Cuttlehill, a very public-spirited gentleman, and of great taste, proposed in 1803 to have a steeple on the front, to relieve the heavy appearance; it is said that above £300 was subscribed for this laudable purpose, but as some wanted the steeple on the front, and others on the west gable, they could not agree about it, and so the scheme fell to the ground. It should be carried into effect in these days of improvements; a steeple on this church would have a splendid effect, both near and at a distance. (See *An. Dunf.* date 1740, &c.)

THE CHAPEL KIRK.—The Rev. Christopher Greig was inducted minister of this church, as the successor of the Rev. Mr. Saville, on 17th April, 1800. (*Ses. Records*.)

SOUTH CHAPEL STREET.—"The Provost reported in council this day [4th April, 1800], that Mr. John Kirk had informed him that it was proposed to purchase that subject presently belonging to David Morris, late George Angus's, for the purpose of opening a communication by a public street betwixt the High Street and Rottenrow. The Council agree to pay £25 of the purchase money, and also to pave the street upon the same being declared a public street." (*Burgh Records*.) Between this period and 1803, South Chapel Street was opened and causewayed. (*Burgh Records*, and *MS*.)

ADMIRAL MITCHELL AND DUTCH FLAGS.—Early in the year 1800, Vice-Admiral Mitchell of the Hill presented to the Burgh of Dunfermline a set of Dutch flags which he had taken from the enemy in the Texel. (*MS. Note*.)

HUMBLE ADDRESS TO THE KING.—"The Provost moved that

an humble address should be presented to his Majesty on his late escape from assassination."

POST-OFFICE REVENUE.—The revenue of the Post-Office of Dunfermline in the year 1800 amounted to £500.

BUTTER AND CHEESE DEALERS.—“The Council, taking into consideration the many abuses practised by Dealers in Butter and Cheese, &c., from the want of uniformity in the weights used in selling the same, They therefore Resolve that in future no Butter shall be sold unless by Tron-Weight of *twenty-two ounces to the pound*, and all Scotch Cheese with the same weight, and that an advertisement be published by the Drum to that effect, Certifying all who shall do in the contrary that they shall be punished according to law.” (*Burgh Records*, 26th May, 1800.)

THE DEARTH.—Regarding this second occurrence of the dearth, within a few years, our *Note* says:—“The dearth of 1800 was severely felt. Two of the squares of glass in the east room of the ground-flat of the town-house were removed, and the space converted into a door, out of which was handed, to such as had *meal-tickets*, Indian Corn meal, at 2s. 6d. and 3s. per peck. The 4 lb. 5 oz. loaf sold at 20d. A Girdel was established at the top of Chapel St., and Guarded.”

RECRUITING SOLDIERS IN DUNFERMLINE.—A very large party of recruiting soldiers were in the town in 1800. Their Guard-House was in the Cross Wynd, afterwards in Queen Ann Street. Their Black-Hole was in the Maygate. (*J. A.*)

VACCINATION.—Our *Note*, referring to this, states that “vaccination was for the first time tried as a preventive of small-pox in Dunfermline on some members of the family of Mr. Blackwood, the manufacturer, by Dr. Stenhouse, in the year 1800, with success. After this, vaccination became general here, and *worm-eaten faces* began to disappear.”

A SMALL ENGLISH CONGREGATION was formed in Dunfermline in 1800, Mr. Walter Grieve, preacher. (*MS. Note.*)

COSTUME.—“In the year 1800, the old men of Dunfermline, as in other towns, wore large blue bonnets; gravat round neck; the clothes hodden grey; the coat, of very large size, coming down all round to the knees, embellished with metal buttons before and behind, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch in diameter; a tremendous size of waistcoat, with corresponding

pouches [pockets], which was also decorated with metal buttons; then came either hodden grey or cordouroy breeks; and those who could afford it had watches, metal chains hanging out, to which were attached coins, buckies, watch-keys, &c.; last of all, soled shoes, full of *sparabils*. Thus equipped, he was ready for Kirk or Market—not forgetting his *five-foot staff*. The young men were less clumsily fitted, but in a somewhat similar manner. The women-folks were encased in gowns of a coarse sort, top'd by a plaid, plain or embroidered, and were crowned with mutches or coal-skuttle caps. As late as the year 1816 many of the women went to church in their mutches." (*MS. Note.*)

AN EXCESSIVELY HOT SUMMER.—The months of June and July 1800 were excessively hot. The thermometer in the shade, at the north side of the town, at two o'clock in the afternoon, July the 17th, stood at 92°, and in the sun at 119°.

YOUNG MEN'S RELIGIOUS SOCIETY.—In the year 1800, the following young men in Dunfermline formed themselves into a Religious Society for Prayer, Praise, Reading the Scriptures, and for Recitations, viz., Adam Kirk, Thomas Morison, Douglas Cousin, Ebenezer Henderson, David Hatton, David Dewar, William Meldrum, Richard Gosman, and Archibald Harley. They met once a-week in Poor's School, east end of East Port Street: and the meetings were frequently attended by many of the inhabitants. These young men had become seriously impressed with the importance of a religious life, by having heard the discourses of the Haldanes, Ewing, and Rowland Hill, &c. Douglas Cousin became an eminent missionary, and died at Karass, in Russia, in 1804. Regarding the Rev. Dr. Henderson, uncle of the writer, see *An. Dunf.* date 1858.

PITTENCRIEFF ESTATE.—William Hunt, Esq., Dunfermline, purchased the Estate and Superiority of Pittencreiff from Captain George Phin for £31,500.

PROVOST OF DUNFERMLINE.—James Moodie, Esq., re-elected Provost, September, 1800. (*Burgh Records.*)

THE NETHERTON RACES “were established about the year 1800.” Martin Meldrum “was the great conductor of these races.” “He was elected annually, till his death, to the office of “*the Race Provost*,” and the town drummer, as well as printed notices, advertised the public on the day of the races, that “*all those who intended to book them-*

selves for the races" were to "*apply to Martin Meldrum immediately.*" (*MS. Notes.*)

THE "AULD-LICHT" KIRK.—"This small church was founded late in 1799, by the 'Original Burgher' Congregation, in Canmore Street, foot of the Open-yards close. Near the close of the year 1800 it was finished and opened for public-worship with about 600 hearers, the Rev. Mr. Campbell, minister." (*MS. Note.*)

GRAMMAR SCHOOL FEES.—Mr. Ramsay, Rector of the Grammar or High School of Dunfermline, applied to the Town-Council for an increase of salary. In his petition to the Council, he says:—"During the last ten years (1790-1800) his scholars had decreased from 60 to 20," not from any fault in him, but owing to "the Change of Mode of Education.—The Council agree to augment his present salary of £17 . 7 . 6 to £25 sterg. yearly—this additional salary to be continued during the Council's pleasure." (*Burgh Records*, 10th Nov., 1800.)

END OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.

M D C C C I.

(BEGINNING OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.)

ANNALS OF DUNFERMLINE.—(CONTINUED.)

1801.—BEGINNING OF THE 19TH CENTURY.—At the beginning of last century there was only one church in Dunfermline—the Parish Church. At the commencement of the 19th century, there were no less than ten churches and meeting-houses in the town, viz., “The Auld Kirk,” “The Secession Kirk,” “The Chapel Kirk,” “The Relief Kirk,” “The Cameronian Kirk,” “The Tabernacle,” “The Independents,” “The Antiburgher Kirk,” “The Auld-Light Kirk,” and “Baptist Kirk,” served by eleven ministers. The congregations in the aggregate amounted to about 4550. Mr. James Moodie was Provost of the Burgh. (*MS. Note.*) Schools in the Burgh, 14; in the Burgh and Parish, 22; manufacturers of table linen, 26; weavers, about 800; wrights in the Burgh, 88; smiths, 57; shoemakers, 51; masons, 41; bakers, 20; tailors, 47; fleshers, 9. For population table, see April, 1801.

DEARTH.—“The great dearth continues; much distress in Dunfermline in consequence; prices of everything continue to rise; a deal of sickness also prevails, which two calamities distract the minds of the inhabitants very greatly.” (*MS. Note.*)

CENSUS.—The first Government Census was taken in April, 1801. The following is the statement of the population, &c., in the town and parish of Dunfermline:—

Population of the town and suburbs,	5,484
Population of the town and parish. Males, 4,671;	}
females, 5,309, . . . . .		9,980
Families,	2,339
Inhabited houses in the parish,	1,498
Inhabited houses in the town,	705

(Ferne's Hist. Dunf. p. 5.)

A PUBLIC KITCHEN *Established in the Fleshmarket.*—The Town Council subscribed £10 to its funds. (*Burgh Records.*) Great crowds of starving people flock to the kitchen. (*MS. Note.*)

THE CROSSGATES CONGREGATION.—“A small congregation of Seceders formed at the Crossgates this year” [1801]. (*MS. Note; Fernie's Hist. Dunf.* p. 38; see *An. Dunf.* date 1803.)

SEWING SCHOOL.—“The first Sewing School in Dunfermline was established by Mrs. Houston, Woodhead Street, in 1801.” She was well patronized; she got up for the school boys of the period “*the glorious worsted ba's.*” (*MS.*)

THE RACES.—“The Town Council subscribe ten guineas toward the races, to be run for over the Town's course in autumn next.”

FIRE ENGINES.—“The Council took into consideration the propriety of having one or more fire engines for extinguishing fire. The Sun Fire and Dundee offices agree to give Twenty Guineas each; the Council agree to subscribe a like sum.” (*Burgh Records; see An. Dunf.* date 1810.)

FIFE HUNT.—“The meet this year finished with a grand dinner and ball in the town house, at which the famous Niel Gow and his Son discoursed fiddle-music in grand stile.” (*MS. Note.*) These Fife Hunt dinners were given up about this period.

GREAT THUNDER STORM IN JUNE THIS YEAR.—“Some of the ruins in the Psalter Church yard were thrown down, and the tracing work in one of the windows of the ruins tumbled out.” (*MS. Note.*)

ST. MARGARET'S DISTILLERY “began its operations in 1801 on a more extensive scale.” (*MS. Note; see An. Dunf.* date 1782.)

PROVOST OF DUNFERMLINE.—James Moodie, Esq., re-elected Provost.” (*Burgh Records; Sept., 1801.*)

MILITARY FUNERAL.—“A corporal soldier died in the Horse Market [East High Street]; his gun, coat, &c., were placed on his coffin. The company of soldiers then marched to the grave, playing ‘The Dead March in Saul;’ the drums, fifes, &c., were covered with crape. After the coffin was lowered into the grave, guns were fired over it. Upwards of 2000 persons on the street during the funeral procession.” This, it appears, was the first military funeral witnessed in Dunfermline, and made “a mighty noise in town and country.” (*MS. Note.*)

A BANK BROKEN INTO BY BURGLARS.—The Bank of Scotland, then situated at the west end of Bridge Street, Dunfermline (Charles Hunt, manager), was broken into in November, 1801. “The night of its occurrence was remarkably boisterous—wind, rain, and sleet, and intensely dark, which so far favoured the luck of the evildoers. About £102 was carried off; a kind of panic occurred, and great sensation caused in Fife and elsewhere.” It was ascertained some years afterwards, that the robber was a person named M’Coull, a house painter, who had for some time found employment in the town. Probably this is the same Mackoull who, in November, 1806, murdered William Begbie, the porter of the British Linen Company’s Bank, Tweeddale House, Canongate, and then robbed the Bank of £4392. (*Chambers’s Traditions of Edinburgh*, edit. 1847, pp. 262, 268.)

1802.—DEARTH.—“The year begins with no abatement of the dreadful dearth. Bakers are not allowed to sell bread until it is 24 hours old; and, by a local order made some months ago, are obliged to stamp on their bread the letters ‘H’ and ‘W,’ in large characters, to denote ‘Household’ bread and ‘Wheaten’ bread. Meal at 3s. 9d. per peck.” (*MS. Note.*)

STONE COFFIN FOUND *in the Psalter Churchyard*.—Early in 1802, whilst a grave was being dug “in the Psalter Kirkyard, the gravedigger’s spade struck against a huge stone. After being cleared, it was found to be a Stone Coffin, upwards of six feet in length, in which were human bones, much decayed. Round about the coffin were found pieces of finely-carved marble, some of the pieces being gilt.” (*MS. Note*; also *Sib. Hist. Fife*, p. 298.) This must have been one of the royal tombs. It is to be regretted that the *locus* of this “find” has not been given.

PRINTING.—Mr. Andrew Angus, merchant, commenced printing with a small printing-press made under his directions by a townsman. (*MS. Note.*)

EARTHQUAKES.—“Two very smart shocks of an Earthquake occurred early on Sabbath morning, June 8th, which made many to start out of their beds, and run into the streets—the houses in Bridge Street especially. The furniture in the houses moved; pictures hung on the walls rattled, and dishes in shelves were thrown down and broken.” (*MS. Note*, and *Newspapers* of the period.)

INDEPENDENT CONGREGATION.—In the year 1802, a new Independent Congregation was formed, chiefly by some active members, who belonged to “Dale’s Independents,” and who worshipped in the “Tabernacle,” Woodhead Street. This new body ceased to exist in 1807, when most of them joined the Baptists. (*M.S. Note*; see also *An. Dunf.* date 1779.)

THE KING’S BIRTHDAY.—A correspondent of ours, in a foreign land, a native of Dunfermline (long ago), often sent us interesting notes regarding “Dunfermline in the olden time.” One of his notes, now before us, is a graphic one, referring to the “Glorious 4th of June, when George the Third was king” [in 1802.] As it is likely to be a fair specimen of the doings on all the King’s Birthdays when the third George was king, we will, for the benefit of the younger portion of our readers, give the long note entire. It may some day find a place in Strutt’s “*Sports and Pastimes.*” Our correspondent in his letter to us (dated in 1833), says :—

“I was a young man when I left Dunfermline. The last King’s Birthday I enjoyed in the good old grey toon was on 4th June, 1802. The first indications of a coming King’s Birthday in Dunfermline were to be seen a week or so before *the great event*, when the laddies in pairs ran about the streets in the evenings with buckets, big boxes, and sacks, begging coals for the *baelfires* [bonfires], and on the day before *the day* droves of youngsters might be seen in the country round about cutting broom, whins, and flourishing branches for decorations in the town, supplied in abundance from Broomhead, Garvock Hill, Urquhart Cutts, &c., while others got supplies of ‘flowers of the season.’ At an early hour on the King’s Birth Day strings of these flowers were in a great many places stretched across the street, from window to window, with flowered-girds depending from them beautifully decorated. These decorated girds or hoops were also suspended from windows in the streets, so much so, that several streets were flowered from end to end. The time that the street-flowering was going on, the *baelfire* sites were determined on, and little hillocks of coal were deposited at the places chosen (about a dozen of places). Then they were *fired* and set on *blaze*, and during the day from these fires were thrown *squeeb*s. Cannons were fired; old keys, also, were not only converted into *firers*, but even marrow-bones did duty, and until stopped, *the bottle*, half filled with *chuckie-stanes* and *poother* was held in high repute. All the ‘live long day’ *touch-paper*, *pee-co-ies*, &c., were the game of the small fry. The town’s flags were thrust out of the Town-House windows early in the morning, also the flags of the incorporated trades out of the Deacons’ windows. During the glorious day the Auld Kirk and Tolbooth bells were rung at intervals, and in the evening for at least three hours. The volunteers fired volleys during the day in the Bowling-Green. The Provost, Magistrates, and Town-Council marched to the Cross and drank the king’s health—many of them tossing their glasses up in the air. In the evening the Council-Room was filled with the Town-Council and their friends, doing every justice to foreign and British spirits. This closed the entertainments of the day, and

with the outsiders two hours' squeebling and display of sky-rockets at the Cannon, amid huzzas, closed the King's Birth Day in Dunfermline in the year of Grace, 1802." (*W. D., &c.*)

MAY GATE.—A piece of ground adjoining the May Gate was purposed to be bought, by public subscription, to allow of that street being widened. To this laudable project the Council subscribed ten guineas. (*Burgh Records*, June.)

PROVOST OF DUNFERMLINE.—James Moodie, Esq., re-elected Provost, Sept., 1802. (*Burgh Records*.)

HARVEST—*Bad and Late*.—There was "great murmuring in the town. It was expected that the harvest would be an abundant one, and the severe pressure of the dearth thereby relieved or removed." (*MS. Note*.)

1803.—SOUTH CHAPEL STREET.—"This very convenient New Road or Street, now called by some the Chapel Road and Chapel Street, was fully opened up and causwayed in Jan., 1803 [see 1800.] The street takes up from the High Street direct to John Reid, the teacher's school, at the top of the Rottenrow. Previously the site of the street was composed of two closes, full of old buildings, somewhat similar to the other two closes fifty yards to the east." (*MS. Note*.) It would be a great improvement if a wide street were to be carried to the east end of Maygate, from the High Street, directly opposite to South Chapel Street. (See *An. Dunf.* date 1878, for "Randolph Street.")

WEAVING—*Mr. Bonnar's Patent*.—In the year 1803, Mr. Bonnar, weaver, Dunfermline, made an important discovery "in the art of loom-mounting," and for which he obtained a patent, which was then known as *the patent* or *comb draw-loom*. "It consisted of a number of iron combs, wrought as levers, and catching the harness or the upright cords upon the loom, by little pieces of wire with nobs on them, as the combs ascended." In consequence of disputes about encroachments on this invention, the town, from the estimation in which they held the invention, purchased the patent from Mr. Bonnar for £600, including law expenses. (*MS. Note*; *Chal. Hist. Dunf.* vol. i. p. 357.)

PROVOST OF DUNFERMLINE.—James Moodie, Esq., re-elected Provost, Sept. 1803. (*Burgh Records*.)

GREAT RAIN.—Baldrige-Burn Bridge was carried away by the

“violent force of the current of water in the burn.” The streets of the town were flooded. “Barrels, boxes, stools, &c., might be seen rushing past in the stream.” (*MS. Note.*)

POST OFFICE AND STAMP REVENUES.—Post Office Revenue, £654 10s.; Stamp Revenue, £725. (*P. O. Report; MS. Note.*)

1804.—RECRUITING FOR THE ARMY.—“The company of soldiers stationed in Dunfermline began early in this year to rattle on their drums and play on their fifes for recruits, in consequence of Bonaparte’s threatened invasion. The recruiting officer, in the parades through the streets, made halts, especially on the market-days, and thus addressed the crowd:—‘Come, my lads, and be gentlemen. Plenty of money will be taken in French towns; and you’ll never want *hills of beef, mountains of potatoes, and rivers of whiskey!*’” (*MS. Note.*)

BRICK WORK.—“In 1804 a pretty extensive Brick Work was established in the fit-paith [Woodhead Street] by William Chalmers, builder.” (*MS. Note.*)

NATTES’ VIEW OF DUNFERMLINE ABBEY, &c.—Early in the year 1804 John Claude Nattes published his “*Scotia Depicta*,” an oblong folio, containing a great many large views of castles, churches, mansions, &c., in Scotland. No. 13 of the series is entitled, “Dunfermline Abbey and Mill.” The engraving is 10 in. by $7\frac{1}{4}$ in. It was drawn by J. C. Nattes, and engraved by Fittler. The view is taken from the S.E., near the Upper Mill wheel on the brae. The view, a rather inaccurate one, shows the upper part of the Pends and Frater’s Hall, with the Auld Kirk Steeple in the background. On the right are seen several houses. The great mass of smoke from an adjoining boiling-house obscures a large portion of the view. In the foreground is the Upper Mill and Wheel. The short description appended to the view states that it was taken in 1799.

LECTURES ON NATURAL HISTORY AND CHEMISTRY.—In a Town Council Minute of 30th June, “Provost Moodie reports that he had been applied to by a gentleman of the name of Davidson, Lecturer upon Natural History and Chemistry, for the use of one of the rooms in the Town house, to deliver a course of Lectures, which the Council agree to give him, and authorize the Magistrates to grant accordingly.” This was the afterward celebrated Dr. Davidson,

medical practitioner, Dunfermline, and who, in 1812, was chosen Professor of Natural History in Marischall College, Aberdeen. (*MS.*)

THE VOLUNTEERS.—The Dunfermline Volunteers became very active early in 1804, calling upon the inhabitants to enrol themselves in the corps, as a “French invasion was imminent.” “Great uneasiness and much bustle prevailed; drilling went on daily in the Bowling Green, now the South Churchyard, where immense crowds assembled, and sometimes the lash was inflicted on the unruly and disorderly. The following lines were in circulation this year in Dunfermline; they appear to be similar to those sung in other places, with local names introduced to suit the Dunfermline worthies” (*MS.S.*):—

- “Hey Volunteers, are ye waken yet?
Ho! jolly lads, are ye ready yet?
Are ye up? are ye drest? will ye all do your best
To fight Bonaparte in the morning?”
- “Now, brave Volunteers, be it day, be it night,
When the Signal is given * that the French are in sight,
You must haste with your brethren in arms to unite
To fight Bonaparte in the morning.
- “Then our brave *Captain Stark* shall foremost be seen,
To lead on the corps, and to fight for renown;
To protect all that's dear, from the cot to the crown,
And beat Bonaparte in the morning.
- “Hey, *Colonel Moodie*, are ye waken yet?
Ho! *Andrew Adie*, are ye ready yet?
Your knapsacks to fill—gie your canteens a fill—
And we'll beat Bonaparte in the morning.
- “And should the Usurper in truth reach our shore,
We quickly shall march, and our cannons shall roar,
And we'll soon let him see we have grape-shot in store
To salute Bonaparte in the morning.
- “And when by the favour of Heaven on our arms,
We have conquered our foes, and are free'd from alarms,
With joy we'll return to our wives and our bairns,
When we've beat Bonaparte in the morning.
- “Then each jolly lad shall be met by his lass,
With a smile on her cheek, and a joyful caress;
And then shall the corps drink a full glowing glass
In remembrance of that glorious morning.

* A false alarm was given about this time, by the lighting up of a beacon-fire on some one of the hills in the south of Scotland, which caused beacon after beacon to be lighted up. The alarm reached Dunfermline about mid-night, the “brave volunteers” got drest, resolved to do their best, to meet Bonaparte that morning. Some of the “braves” were actually on march, when word came to them, on the road to the Ferry, that it was a false alarm.

“And now when we’ve met, let us drink to our king,
 May his life be prolonged, may he happily reign;
 May he always command an artillery train
 Fit to guard all our rights night and morning.

“Let us drink to the Earl, the patron of our train,
 And to Gillespie, from whom our practice we gain;
 And to his men who assist and take so much pains
 To instruct us at drill in the morning.”

The following is a list of some of the men of renown in the Dunfermline Volunteer Corps of 1804:—

“Provost Moodie was Lieutenant-Colonel; Andrew Adie, Captain; Robert Stark, Brucefield, Captain; Mr. Bowes, Supervision Captain; Robert Fleming, Manuf^{ct.}, Lieutenant; David Beveridge, Merch^{t.}, ditto; William Beveridge, ditto and paymaster; Will. Henderson (the tuip) play’d the Symbols; Will. Walls and James Simpson, drummers; David Paton, Bass-drummer; Edw^{d.} Weir, plaisterer, Bugler; W. Thomson, vintner, Ho-Boy (hautboy); Thomas Gillespie, drum-major; James Stenhouse of Grange and John Stenhouse, brewers, were flag-bearers.” (*M.S. Note.*)

If there are any of the “old warriors of 1804” still alive, as we hope there are, this song and these names will recall to their memories the “doings, the stir, and loud hazzas of these bygane times,” and cheer them up.

BRANCH OF BRITISH LINEN COMPANY’S BANK established in Dunfermline on 20th August, 1804.

CROSSGATES. — The Rev. John Allen was ordained the first minister of the Secession Church in Crossgates on 29th Aug., 1804.

PROVOST OF DUNFERMLINE.—James Moodie, Esq., Dunfermline, re-elected Provost. (*Burgh Records*, Sept., 1804.)

PRINTING, &c.—Mr. John Miller, bookseller, commenced business, corner of Abbey Park Place, Dunfermline, and erected a large Dutch Printing Press for carrying on the printing business in all its branches.” (*M.S. Note.*)

POST-OFFICE AND STAMP REVENUES.—The revenue derived from the Post-Office, Dunfermline, in 1804, was about £650; and from Stamps, £744 4s. (*Fernie’s Hist. Dunf.* pp. 53, 54.)

MARRIAGES, BAPTISMS, AND DEATHS.—Between Nov., 1803, and Nov., 1804, there were 77 marriages, 314 baptisms, and 200 deaths in Dunfermline Parish. (*Fernie’s Hist. Dunf.* pp. 5, 6.)

WEAVING—*Philp’s Improvement on Bonna’s Patent* (see *An.*

Dunf. date 1803).—Mr. John Philp, weaver, &c., Dunfermline, improved so much on “Bonnar’s Combs,” that *one* comb instead of *two* was sufficient for this part of the weaving art. (*MS.*)

THEATRICALS IN THE TOWN-HOUSE.—“About the end of the year 1804, a company of comedians came to Dunfermline, and applied to the authorities for the court-room in the town-house to perform in; ‘the unco guid’ opposed the application with great fury, but the dogged perseverance of the performers at last prevailed; they got the use of the town-house for a short period, and met with great success.” (*MS. Note.*)

1805.—WATER—*Private Water-Pipes.*—Early in 1805 intimation was made by the Water Committee to the public, that, by complying with their conditions they might introduce water into their houses by private pipes. A great many provided themselves with the useful accommodation. (*Fernie’s Hist. Dunf.* p. 14.)

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.—The Townhill and the Berrylaw Friendly Societies established in 1805. (*Fernie’s Hist. Dunf.* p. 52.)

ADMIRAL MITCHELL (of the Hill) raised to the rank of Admiral of the Blue in 1805. (See *An. Dunf.* 1794-1806.)

SCOTTISH BAPTISTS.—A small congregation of Scottish Baptists formed in Dunfermline in 1805, having disjoined themselves from the congregation of Independents in Woodhead Street; their place of meeting was in the Union Lodge Room, west end of Bridge Street. (*Vide An. Dunf.* date 1841.)

THE KING’S BIRTHDAY.—The Town Council resolve to hold the King’s birthday by walking in procession to the Cross, and drinking his Majesty’s health, accompanied by the town’s band, &c. (*MS.*)

THE VOLUNTEERS.—An *Old MS. Note* by J. A. alludes to the constant drilling practised in the Bowling Green at this period, and to the flogging of the recruits belonging to the regular army, who were tied to the large tree which stood at the back of the kirk on the centre walk. The cries of many of them, while being flogged, were heard in the Kirkgate and High Street, and produced most uncomfortable feelings amongst the inhabitants.

PROVOST OF DUNFERMLINE.—James Moodie, Esq., Dunfermline, re-elected Provost. (*Burgh Records*, Sept., 1805.)

THE AULD KIRK STEEPLE WEATHERCOCK.—“A townsman, J. M., a volunteer, took aim at the weathercock, and sent a ball through its neck; when the first high wind blew after that, the cock made its first trial at producing *melancholy sounds*, which both astonished and alarmed the inhabitants. Great crowds gathered in the Kirkgate and the Kirkyard; the cause of ‘the waesome soond’ was discovered, and the nerves of the serious were soothed. The bullet-hole continued during high winds to sing out its melancholy strains until 1847, when the hole was filled up.” (*MS. Note; Chal. Hist. Dunf.*)

DUNFERMLINE ILLUMINATED—*Death of Lord Nelson*.—The sad news of the death of Britain’s great “sea hero,” Lord Nelson, in the hour of victory, appears to have reached Dunfermline in the beginning of November, 1805, which caused deep sorrow. His great victory at Trafalgar was honoured by a general illumination. Jacob Hannay, a weaver in Pittencrieff Street, had two of his windows illuminated; the one window with *white candles* for the victory obtained, the other window had in it *black candles*, “mourning candles,” for the death of the hero! (*MS. Note.*)

POSTAL AND STAMP REVENUES.—Postal revenue, £750; stamp revenue, £1,182 [*inter* 1804-1805]. (*Fernie’s Hist. Dunf.* pp. 53, 54.)

1806.—WATER — NEW CAST-IRON PIPES. —“The Committee of the Water Company this year, 1806, resolved to substitute a cast-iron pipe of four inches diameter in place of the leaden one, of only two inches, which had hitherto conveyed the water from the Head Well to the Reservoir in the town.” (*Mercer’s Hist. Dunf.* p. 156; see also *An. Dunf.* date Feb. 1807.)

ADMIRAL MITCHELL (of the Hill) died on 26th February, 1806; he was Admiral of the Blue. In the Town-House there is a likeness of the Admiral on canvas, 7 ft. 8 in. by 4 ft. 9 in., but no inscription; at the top of the frame there are naval emblems; at the foot, a shield or coat of arms, &c.; motto—“TRIA. JUNCTA. IN . UNO” [*three joined in one*]. (*An. Dunf.* 1794 to 1806.)

LITERATURE.—The Rev. David Black, minister of the Antiburgher Kirk, Chalmers Street, in 1806, published a volume of Sermons on “Death.” (*MS. Note.*)

TAMBOURING.—“It was considered this year (1806) that the tambouring business gave employment to at least 600 females in

Dunfermline; the work generally came from Glasgow to be done." It would appear from another note that "the tambouring business was at a very low ebb in Dunfermline in 1816, and that tambourers and tambouring disappeared by 1817."

SPINNING MILL IN KNABBIE STREET.—"This year (1806), Mr. George Rontree, late superintendent of Brucefield Spinning Mill, erected machinery in Knabbie Street, to spin yarns by hand-power for home sale. This was the first spinning mill in the burgh; it did not succeed, for a few years afterwards he removed his machinery to Saughton, two miles west from Edinburgh." (*MS. Note.*) In 1824-25 the writer had several interviews with Mr. Rontree regarding "the town and trade of Dunfermline."

DRAWING CLASS.—"John Lothian, weaver, Boofiesbrae, Dunfermline, formed a drawing class in his house in 1806, and was pretty successful; the pupils drew flowers from nature, old ruins, web patterns," &c.

THE FLY-COACH.—"In the summer of 1806, Laurence Millar, innkeeper, Old Inn, started a coach, called "the Fly," to run between Dunfermline and Edinburgh. "The Fly" went to Aberdour, to meet a boat there, which conveyed the passengers to Leith. It was moderately supported, but was given up in the summer of 1807, in consequence of Millar having had his two horses killed by the fall of the old tower on his stable." (*MS. Note; An. Dunf.* date 1807.)

AULD LICHT KIRK—*Ordination of the Rev. Mr. Campbell.*—"On the 1st September, 1806, the Rev. John Campbell was ordained minister of the Auld Licht Kirk [or Original Burgher Kirk] in Canmore Street." (*MS. Note.*)

PROVOST OF DUNFERMLINE.—James Moodie, Esq., Dunfermline, re-elected Provost, September, 1806. (*Burgh Records.*)

THE LIMEKILNS' FRIENDLY SOCIETY was "formed with about seventy members." (*MS. Note; Fernie's Hist. Dunf.* p. 52.)

1807.—PROPOSED TUNNEL UNDER THE FORTH NEAR ROSYTH. Towards this proposed tunnel, "the Council authorized the Provost to subscribe Ten Pounds for the Town, for the purpose of making experiments to ascertain the practicability of making a tunnel under the Frith of Forth, betwixt the north and south sides, near Rosyth." (*Burgh Records*, 2nd Jan., 1807.)

WATER.—The new cast-iron pipes, from Head-Well to the Reservoir in Dunfermline, began to be laid down in the summer of 1806. The work was completed on 2nd February, 1807. (*Mercer's Hist. Dunf.* p. 156; *An. Dunf.* date 1810.)

TOWN COUNCIL DISBURSEMENT—*The Good Old Times*.—At a meeting of the Town Council, on 8th April, 1807, it was ordered that the sum of £162, due to Mr. Duncan M'Lean, innkeeper, be paid immediately. (*Burgh Records*.)

PROVOST OF DUNFERMLINE.—John Wilson, Esq., of Transy, elected Provost on 2nd May, 1807, Provost Moodie having resigned. (*An. Dunf.* date 1807, for re-election according to Act of the Burgh.)

LITERATURE.—The Rev. David Black, minister of the Anti-burgher congregation, Chalmers Street, in 1807 published a small work, entitled, "The Covenanter's Directory; or, Suitable Exercises for Intending Covenanters on a Day of Covenanting. Preached at Milnathort, 16th April, 1806."

FORSYTH'S DESCRIPTION OF DUNFERMLINE.—In May, 1807, Mr. R. Forsyth published vol. iv. of his "Beauties of Scotland." In this volume there is an account of Dunfermline, extending over eight pages (pp. 121-128), which appears to have been compiled from De Foe's "Journey," Pennant's "Tour," and Grose's "Antiquities." It is, therefore, unnecessary to make extracts. At page 123 of said volume occurs the old misleading statement already adverted to, namely, speaking of the origin of the Abbey, he says, "It is by some thought to have been originally intended for an hospital or infirmary, being styled in some old manuscripts, *Monasterium ab monte Infirmorum*." (Regarding this, see remarks in the *An. Dunf.* under dates, and *Appendix*.) There are two nice octavo views of the Abbey and Monastery in this volume; the first is entitled, "Dunfermline Abbey," being a south-west view of the west end of the Auld Kirk, showing the steeple, the west gable, the great Norman door, the ruined tower on the right, and directly in front of it there is a house or stable; on the left are seen a few houses in the distance, and the Town-House steeple. View second is entitled, "Dunfermline Fraternity," being a view from the north-east of the ruins of the interior of the Frater's Hall. Both views are pretty fair representations of "the auld waas."

TOWN OFFICERS' ROYAL LIVERY.—The town officers of burghs, in which Royalty resided, were clothed in scarlet, similar to that worn

by the King's own servants. This practice is understood to have been allowed by some one of our early James's. Dunfermline town officers were thus clothed. The following is a Town Council minute ordering the officers' livery to be made:—"15th May, 1807: This day the Council direct the Chamberlayne to furnish the Officers with new Coats, Vests, and Cocked Hats, trimmed with white lace, and also the Breeches—the Coats, Vests, and Breeches all of *Scarlet Cloth.*" (*Burgh Records.*) The old *Royal Livery*, in use "from time immemorial," ought to be restored to the city officers. "During the frenzy period of the Reform Bill, the old scarlet livery was discarded, and blue substituted, in compliment to King William IV., our *Sailor King*, who wore blue uniform." (*MS. Note.*)

LAMPS.—The Town Council, in July this year, ordered 34 new lamps to be purchased, which made the number of lamps in the town 106. (*Burgh Records.*)

"THE CROSS BUILDINGS," OR GUILDHALL, FOUNDED.—"The Guildhall, Dunfermline, was founded on the 20th July, 1807, on the site of two worthless old tenements on the south side of the Cross." (*MS. Note.*; *Fernie's Hist. Dunf.* p. 19; see also *An. Dunf.* dates 1808, 1811, 1849, &c.)

DEBT OF THE BURGH.—The Debt of the Burgh on the 17th July, 1807, was found to be £10,168 16s. 8d. (*Burgh Records.*)

SCHOLASTIC.—"The Council agreed to abolish the practice of charging *five quarters* school wages," the "wages to be raised a little." (*Burgh Records.*)

LEGAL ASSESSMENT *for Support of the Poor.*—There was a legal assessment for support of the poor for a great part of the years 1807 and 1808.

ROYAL TOMBS EXPLORED.—John Graham Dalryell, Esq. (afterwards Sir John), having received permission from the Crown authorities in Edinburgh to prosecute his antiquarian researches within the area of the Royal Tombs, went to Dunfermline for that purpose, on July 25th, 1807. He began his "diggings" at an early hour on the morning of the 26th July.

"An early hour was preferred (says Sir John) for the purpose of preventing interruption, as the walls surrounding the Psalter Churchyard were insufficient to guard against the intrusive curiosity naturally expected on the occasion. It was found, in digging, that the earth

immediately below the surface, and even to the depth of two or three feet, had the appearance of having been dug before, though perhaps at a remote period, and nothing whatever was found among it, except a few human bones, brittle and rotten. Under this, however, about four or five feet from the surface, a coffin—rudely built of small irregular pieces of sandstone, along with a scanty portion of lime, and covered in the same manner with similar materials—was found, containing the skeleton of a full-grown person, pretty entire. Its position was not directly below the large stone, but one-half of the length further west. It lay among soft humid clay, completely filling the coffin, from which the bones had imbibed so much moisture, that on lifting a broken one, the water poured from the lower end as on squeezing a sponge. The head, or upper part of the coffin, towards the west, was contracted into narrow compass, just admitting the skull, which was quite fresh, and the teeth sound. This coffin had certainly never been opened, and I am inclined to ascribe its structure to a more ancient date than the decease of the Kings whose bodies are said to be deposited in the Abbey; for I do not conceive that any of them are contained in it. All the bones were returned to their original situation, and the pieces composing the top of the coffin put over them. The morning, being by this time far advanced, the whole excavation was filled up, and the covering [stone] replaced, which operation, as well as removing it, was a matter of considerable difficulty, as it is above nine feet long, more than one half as broad, and several inches thick. I have since been informed that, sometime afterwards, when the rain had washed among the rubbish where the earth was thrown out, a leaden plate was found, with a lion engraved on it, surrounded by—ROBERTUS · DEI · GRATIA · REX · SCOTORUM. It is now in the possession of the Earl of Elgin.

“I do not affirm that the Royal remains will be discovered, because in opposition to general belief, I must acknowledge myself induced to suspect, that they were *deposited in tombs standing above* the large flat stones, or, at least, that all were not interred below them; and that these tombs were destroyed in the general wreck of the Abbey. Several years ago, on digging a grave immediately in the vicinity, small fragments of white marble, still bearing the remains of gilding, were found; and also portions of a softer stone, which had been ornamentally moulded—(2).

“In the course of the research, the square, flat red bricks, anciently covering the floor of the Abbey, were turned up. Others are met

with of various colours; and pieces of painted glass are also sometimes discovered. The whole of this part of the Abbey is covered with rubbish to a considerable depth from the surface; but whether from the falling in of the roof, or by gradual accretions otherwise, I am ignorant. A few individuals now employ the ground as a cemetery." (*Dal. Monas. Antiq.* pp. 3-8.)

It is evident that Mr. Dalycell had been told that the large *six flat stones*, north north-west considerably from the site of the high altar, were, according to tradition, the covering-stones of as many kings buried there. One of these stones was larger than the other five, and, probably, it would be concluded that this stone covered the remains of King Robert the Bruce! Royal remains, in early times, were usually deposited in graves before or near to the high altars. No royal remains could possibly have been interred so far from the high altar as these six stones are. This the writer convinced Sir John, many years ago, by arguments based on the discovery and site of the Bruce's grave in Feb. 1817. This discovery showed that the royal remains had not been deposited in tombs placed on flat stones in *the ground*, and that the monumental tombs were raised above the remains.

FALL OF THE SOUTH-WEST TOWER OF THE ABBEY—*Great Thunder-Storm, &c.*—This old tower, so long the twin of the one that formerly stood on the site of the present steeple, and had for some years previous to this date been "a dangerous ruin" and about "tottering to its fall," gave way and fell under "the influence and effect of a great thunder-storm, which occurred at Dunfermline on the night of 19th August, 1807."

"Sad is the war of elements and time.
The bulwark'd tower, once so sublime,
Has totter'd to its base, and displays
A venerable wreck of other days."

The *Globe* newspaper of the 2nd of September, 1807, in a paragraph referring to the above occurrence, stated that the steeple in its fall buried in its ruins a stable and part of a barn, and killed three horses, while three escaped. It further adds, that had the accident taken place during the day, it might have proved fatal to many children, whose favourite resort was the area below. (*MS. Note.*) "Two of Laurence Millar's 'Fly-horses' were killed in the stable, which put an end to the running of the Fly."

This old tower remained in the state it fell for above three years,

in consequence of a legal dispute between the town and the heritors. The case was settled in December, 1809, by the Lord Ordinary of the Court of Session declaring that the town was only liable for repairs, not liable to assist in building a new parish church. Therefore, a new tower, according to a plan by Mr. Stark, a native architect, was erected between 1810 and 1811, which is the present tower in the south-west angle of the Auld Kirk. The greater part of the old east wall being sound, was allowed to remain. (*Burgh Records.*) This old tower was built in *circa* A.D., 1100-1115; a similar tower stood on the site of the old steeple before it was built. (See *An. Dunf.* dates 1593 and 1607.)

PROVOST OF DUNFERMLINE.—John Wilson, Esq., of Transy, was elected Provost on 2d May, 1807, and re-elected Provost in September, 1807. (*Burgh Records.*)

POSTAL AND STAMP REVENUES.—Revenue from Post-Office during 1807, £900; from Stamps, £1386 13s. 2d. (*Fernie's Hist. Dunf.* pp. 53, 54.)

COINS FOUND *in an Old House in the Collier Row.*—"In the year 1807, while an old house, which had belonged to Provost Wilson, was being pulled down, one of the masons came upon a hoard of coins in a small built-up recess in one of the walls. They were silver and copper coins of several of the James's, and also some of Edward I. of England. Many surmises were made at the time as to how they got there. The general conclusion was that they had belonged to some coin-collector in the days of old, and had been so hid in the wall during the troublous times of the two last Stuarts; that the collector had died, and that they had been forgotten." (*MS. Note.*) The writer has long had in his possession one of the coins of Edward I., found in this hoard. It is a penny piece, and is very much worn.

CIRCULATING LIBRARY.—In 1807, John Miller, bookseller in High Street, established in his shop there a circulating library. (*MS. Note.*)

PITTENCRIEFF ESTATE.—William Hunt, Esq., merchant, Dunfermline, who purchased Pittencrieff estate in the year 1800, died in 1807, and was succeeded by his eldest son, William Hunt, Esq. (*MS. Note.*)

POST OFFICE.—The Town Council proposed to memorialize the Post-Master General of Scotland for £50 a-year (salary), in consequence of the great increase of Post-Office business in Dunfermline, since Mr. Angus became Post-Master. (*Burgh Records*, Dec. 26, 1807.)

1808.—ASTRONOMICAL LECTURES BY REV. MR. ALLEN.—There is a minute in the *Burgh Records* in reference to these celebrated lectures, viz.:—"26th Dec., 1807: The Council upon application of the Rev. Mr. Allen, Crossgates, allowed him the use of the lower room in the Town-House, for the purpose of lecturing upon Astronomy two hours each week during his Course." These were the first Astronomical Lectures ever delivered in Dunfermline; they were well attended, and were long the subject of public conversation. They were delivered during the month of January, 1808; he had an excellent apparatus—globe, balls, diagrams, tide machines; planetarium made by John Henderson, watchmaker. (*MS.*)

WEAVING—*A Woman's Shift Woven in the Loom.*—Mr. Henry Meldrum, an ingenious weaver in Netherton, Dunfermline, in the year 1808, wove a woman's shift in his loom. (*Fernie's Hist. Dunf.* p. 61; see also *An. Dunf.* date 1813.)

PROVOST OF DUNFERMLINE.—Major David Wilson, of Dunfermline, elected Provost at Michaelmas, 1808, as the successor of John Wilson, Esq., Transy. (*Burgh Records.*)

DEBT OF THE BURGH.—The debt of the burgh was "found to amount to £10,450 sterling, having more than doubled itself in ten years; the cause and effect of this would be interesting." (*Scotsman Newspaper*, No. 142.)

DUNFERMLINE TRADESMEN'S LIBRARY.—Regarding the origin and progress of this library, we have several *MS. Notes*, a few of the most interesting of them are as follow:—

"This Library originated in the year 1808, in James Kirkland's shop, Moodie Street." "Richard Gossman, William Carnegie and William Anderson, Journeyman Weavers in Moodie Street, agreed to make common stock of the books each possessed, but, finding the stock too small, they applied to others, and a committee was constituted, composed of the following members, viz.—Richard Gossman, Wm. Carnegie, Charles Anderson, Ralph Walker, David Latham, Thomas Main, John Syme, Andrew Aitken, and William Meldrum. Shortly after its institution the little library had to be removed to another place. On this occasion a *coal-bucket* was washed out to hold the books, in which they were taken away by Wm. Anderson, while Wm. Meldrum carried the rest away in his apron. There were only about 40 volumes, large and small, in the Tradesmen's Library at this time. Thus the little library went but slowly on for many years." "In 1819 there were 300 vols. in it, and about thirty members in the club; down to this time there was no rent for a room, no librarian or treasurer's fees, everything being conducted on the most rigid economy. A short time after the formation of the Mechanics' Institution (1825), the Tradesmen's Library and that of the Mechanics' Institute Library were united." (*MS. Note.*)

CHAPEL KIRK.—“Rev. Peter Brotherston inducted minister of the Chapel Kirk on 14th July, 1808, as Successor to the Rev. Christopher Greig, who was translated to the 2nd charge of Dysart parish, 24th Sept., 1807.” (*An. Dunf.* date 1809.)

POSTAL AND STAMP REVENUES.—The postal and stamp revenues of Dunfermline for this year are,—Post Revenue, £900; Stamp revenue, £1,210. (*Fernie's Hist. Dunf.* pp. 53, 54.)

GUILD HALL.—The building of the Guild Hall was completed by the end of the year 1808, “but the several apartments in it were not floored until about the year 1817, when it was turned into an hotel [the Spire Inn and Hotel]. The steeple was only carried up to the height of the circular stone platform above the bell-holes, and there it stuck for some time, at a height of 83 feet.” A public subscription was set about, and funds were obtained to build the spire, which was completed in 1811. (See *An. Dunf.* dates 1809, 1811.) The front of the Guild Hall, which faces the north, is about 65 feet in length and 35 feet in height. It has twenty-four main windows in front, and six smaller ones in the centre part of the building. According to *Fernie*, the height of the spire—a very elegant one—is 132 feet.

PROVOST OF DUNFERMLINE.—Major David Wilson, elected Provost, 26th Sept., 1808. (*Burgh Records.*)

A POLICE BILL FOR THE BURGH was for the first time *mooted* at a Council meeting on 9th November, 1808. (See *An. Dunf.* date 1811.)

HEADWELL BLEACH-GREEN DISUSED.—The proprietor of Headwell refused to allow the Headwell Field, &c., to be used any longer as a public bleaching-green. (*Burgh Records.*)

1809.—LITERATURE.—A work treating of the monastic antiquities of Dunfermline, was published early in 1809. It is entitled, “A Tract, chiefly Relative to Monastic Antiquities, with some Account of a Recent Search for the Remains of the Scottish Kings Interred in the Abbey of Dunfermline. By John Graham Dalzell, Esq. Edin., 1809.” This is a thin octavo volume of seventy-three pages, containing extracts from the *Register of Dunfermline*, to which historians and other writers have been much indebted for information. In comparing this volume with the Macfarlane Transcript (see *Annals of Dunf.* date 1738), we are of opinion that it (“Monastic Antiquities”) is

rather indebted to the *Transcript* than to the *Register de Dunfermlyne* for its materials.

THE "LORD PROVOST"—THE "CITY."—In the *Burgh Records* these designations are frequently to be met with. (See *Burgh Records* for 16th March and 29th April, 1809.)

JOHN FINLAY'S HOUSE DESTROYED BY FIRE.—The house of John Finlay, wright, &c., High Street, was, in April, 1809, burnt down for the second time, as also his shed and workshop behind. There was a great cry for want of a fire-engine. It has often been subject of regret that this house was re-built after the second fire, as a new street, in a line with South Chapel Street, could easily have been opened up to the east end of Maygate, having the old house on the south side there to bound the vista. (See *An. Dunf.* date 1800; also *MS. Notes.*)

MUSIC BOOK.—Mr. John Malcolm, baker, Dunfermline, this year published a thin quarto book of "Sacred Music," price 2s. 6d.

MILITARY DRILLING IN THE TOWN-GREEN.—"The Town Council reserve liberty to allow the military to drill in the Town-Green." (*Burgh Records*, 13th May, 1809.)

NEW GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—It was proposed to erect a new Grammar or High School, according to a plan by Mr. Stark, architect, at a cost of £2600. It was not proceeded with. (See *An. Dunf.* dates 1816-17; *Burgh Records.*)

CELEBRATION OF THE JUBILEE IN DUNFERMLINE.—We have several notes on the "National Jubilee." The following are a few of them condensed and put together:—

"On 25th October, 1809, the great Jubilee was held in Dunfermline *from early morn till late at e'en.*" "It was a general holiday; most of the shops were all closed, the schools all out." "The town house windows were filled with flags, as also were the windows of the eight deacons. The bells in the steeples were kept ringing almost incessantly." "There were several bonfires, where the boys kept up a constant firing of their wee cannons, key-cannons, and bones. The magistrates in procession, and with music, marched to the cross, and drank the King's health, and hoped he would live to see many Jubilee returns!" "In the evening some of the houses were illuminated, and there was a great display of squibs and skyrockets from the bartizan and the roof of the clocktower of the town-house, conducted by Jamie Ure (the *white soger*), and Wull Simson and Wull Walls, drummers. The crowds on the streets were immense. The ceremony was brought to a close by a deal of drinking amongst the council in the town-house, who kept merrily *at it* until near 12 at night." So much for the celebration of the Jubilee in Dunfermline.

CONDUIT AND WELL, MOODIE STREET.—In August this year the feuars in Moodie Street petitioned the Council for aid towards repairing and cleansing the conduit and well from which they were supplied with water. This well was, in the days of the Abbey, known as St. Laurence's Well.

NAMES OF THE STREETS *to be Painted on the Corner-Houses.*—
 “25th May, 1809: At a Council meeting, held this day, the Provost suggested to the Council the propriety of painting the names of the different streets in the town upon the corners of each, and of giving names to some of those which have not yet been properly fixed, Which suggestion the Council adopt, and authorize the Land Committee to get the same carried into effect; and the following names were agreed to, viz.:—

- “*High Street*—From Cross to Townhouse; from Cross to East Port.
East Port Street (known as the Town's End)—From East Port to Stobies.
New Row—From East Port South to Nethertown.
Canmore Street (formerly known as Monastery Wall)—From Mr. White's to Mr. George Spence's.
May Gate—From Mrs. Black's to Mr. Gibb's, Kirkgate.
Abbot Street—From Mr. Sutherland's to Mr. Douglas's.
Kirk Gate—From Kirkyard Gate to High Street.
St. Catherine's Wynd—From Kirkyard Gate to Mr. Betson's.
Monastery Street—From Abbey Close to Dollas's.
Collier Row—From Provost John Wilson's to the Dam.
Rotten Row—From opposite Provost Moodie's entry to the turning to the Chapel Kirk.
South Chapel Street—From Mr. Kirk's to Rotten Row.
North Chapel Street—From Mr. Black's Barn to the Dam, or Old Tannage.
Queen Ann Street—From Dr. Campbell's corner to the head of the Cross Wynd, and East to Mr. Peebles' new houses.
School End Street—From the School north to the Knabbie Row.
Guild Hall Street—From the Guild Hall to Dr. Davidson's corner.
St. Margaret's Street—From Mr. George Spence's south to Mr. Henry Scotland's.
Abbey Park Place—From Dr. Gibb's to Mr. Brotherston's.
Moodie Street—From South End of Gibb Street, or Square, to Nethertown.
Gibb's Street—From Mr. Henry Scotland's to Robert Lawson's, and east.
Priory Lane—East from Corner of Mr. Spence's Park to Mr. Black's.
Damside Row—From Finlay Malcolm's to Mr. Bonnar's Feu.
Black Row—Cusine's Houses, back of Dam.
Clay Acres—Houses back of Knabbie Row.
Bridge Street—From Town House to Rutherford's Corner.
Chalmers Street—From Rutherford's Corner to Mr. M'Robbie's.
Knabbie Street—From the Low Dam to the Slaughter House.
Bothwell-Haugh Row—From End of Nethertown to the Hospital Bridge.

(Signed) “D. WILSON.”

The writer, in his early youth, compiled a paper on the "Ancient Names of Places in and around Dunfermline," which was read to a literary society. He has extracted from his paper the following on the nomenclature of the streets, from at least A.D. 1480 to 1809, as a fitting appendix to the foregoing, as it supplies several omissions:—

Names of the Streets in Dunfermline between 1480 and 1812.	New Names painted on the corners of the Houses in 1809.
He Gait, Hie Gate (High Street).....	<i>High Street.</i>
The East part of the Street.....	<i>Horsemarket.</i>
The Gallowgate	<i>Viewfield Place, &c.</i>
The New Street.....	<i>Guildhall Street.</i>
Thro'-th'-Bleach.....	<i>St. Margaret Street.</i>
The New Road	<i>Moodie Street.</i>
Gutter-Syde	<i>Bothwell Street.</i>
Gilley's Wynd (or Jeelies Wynd)	<i>Reid Street.</i>
Common Vennel (or Abbey Road).....	<i>Priory Lane.</i>
The Foul Vennel, (or In-below-th'-Wa's)...	<i>Canmore Street.</i>
The West part.....	<i>Abbot Street.</i>
St. Kathrine's Gait (or Gate)	<i>St. Catherine's Wynd.</i>
'The New Brig	<i>Bridge Street.</i>
The Fit Paith (or Foot Path).....	{ <i>Chalmers Street.</i> <i>Woodhead Street.</i>
The Back Syde	<i>Queen Ann Street.</i>
The Coal Road, Damside Row, &c.....	<i>North Chapel Street.</i>
The Hie, or High Street (Highest Street)...	<i>Knabbie Street, or Raw.</i>
Doon-be-th'-Pends	<i>Monastery Street.</i>
The How Gate (lower part of Newrow).....	<i>Newrow.</i>
Gutter-Syde (Nethertown)	<i>Bothwellhaugh Row.</i>
	{ <i>Kirkgate.</i> <i>Collier Row.</i> <i>Rotten Row.</i> <i>Cross Wynd.</i> <i>Shaddows Wynd.</i> <i>New Row.</i> <i>Nethertown.</i> <i>Broad Street.</i> <i>South Chapel Street.</i> <i>Pittencrief Street.</i> <i>Golfdrum.</i> <i>Baldridge Burn.</i>
The old use-and-wont names of the streets annexed were retained	

Since 1832, several alterations of names have been made, viz., the venerable *Collier Row*, in 1833, was for some months known as *King Street*; then the name settled down into *Bruce Street*. The *Rotten Row* has, for the sake of "a finer sound," been lately dubbed *West Queen Ann Street*, "the dubbers" having forgotten that *Rotten Row*, London, is the *haute ton* of fashionable life!

GUILD HALL SPIRE.—"The Council authorize the Provost to

subscribe Sixty Guineas for the New Steeple at the Cross-buildings." (*Burgh Records*, 8th August, 1809. "At this period a public subscription was carried on for ornamenting the Guild Hall turret with a Spire." (See *An. Dunf.* date 1811.)

CHAPEL KIRK.—Rev. Peter Brotherston demitted his charge of minister of the Chapel Kirk, on his being translated to the Second Charge of the Parish of Dysart, on 24th August, 1809.

PROVOST OF DUNFERMLINE.—Major David Wilson, Dunfermline, re-elected Provost, September, 1809.

FIRE—*Great Fire in the Rotten Row.*—The house, the wright's shop, and sheds of Mr. Macdonald, the wright in the north-side of the Rotten Row, were, towards the end of 1809, destroyed by a dreadful fire. No appliances to extinguish the fire but buckets, stoups, and pitchers of water from the dam and the tron-burn. Shortly afterwards a movement was made in favour of getting fire-engines to the town. (*M.S. Note.*)

1810.—CHAPEL KIRK.—Rev. John M'Whir inducted minister of the Chapel Kirk on 18th January, 1810, as successor to Rev. Peter Brotherston, who was translated to the Second Charge of Dysart Church, 24th August, 1809.

ENTRY-MONEY OF THE INCORPORATED TRADES.—"Owing to the great decrease in the value of money, the several incorporated trades petition the town council to allow each corporation respectfull to raise their entry money." As a specimen of the good old times, we give a few of their figures:—The Hammermen to raise their fees of entry to strangers to £7 10s.; for his essay, 15s.; for banquet at his admission, £2; for members' sons and sons-in-law to pay into the box £1 1s.; and for their essay, 7s. 6d. (*Burgh Records.*)

HIGH SCHOOL.—Mr. Archibald Haxton appointed Master of the High (or Grammar) School of Dunfermline, as successor to Mr. Bathgate. (*M.S. Note*; see *An. Dunf.* date 1850.)

THE COUNTESS OF ELGIN died this year, aged seventy-one, and was interred at Dunfermline. (*M.S.*)

PATRONAGE OF RECTOR OF SCHOOL AND PRECENTOR OF PARISH KIRK.—The Marquis of Tweeddale resolved that in future the presentation to the Rectorship of the Grammar School, or to the

Precentorship to the Church of Dunfermline, shall be granted to competent persons, recommended by the Town Council. (*Burgh Records*, 15th March, 1810.)

PRINTING BY DAVID PATON.—In the year 1810, David Paton constructed a very simple and powerful hand printing press; he procured a quantity of old types, and commenced the printing of Funeral Letters, Advertisements, Songs, Small Books, &c. (*MS. Note.*)

FIRE ENGINES.—In consequence of recent destructive fires in the town, and “fire-alarms,” the Magistrates, &c., ordered two fire engines from London in 1810, along with a full “complement of fire-buckets.” These two fire engines—a large and a smaller one—are worked by the hand. They arrived in Dunfermline early in 1810, (*MS. Note.*)

THE REV. JOHN ALLEN, minister [first] of the Secession Church, Crossgates, near Dunfermline, died on 6th June, 1810, in the thirty-eighth year of his age, and sixth year of his ministry. (See *An. Dunf.* date 1804.)

SOUTH-WEST TOWER OF THE ABBEY CHURCH FINISHED.—The old tower which fell in 1807, was rebuilt in 1810-1811, according to the plan of Mr. Stark, a talented native architect, the son of Mr. Mark Stark, manufacturer. The plan is in close keeping with the aspect of the original tower. (*MS. Note.*)

LITERATURE.—“*A Short Account of the Laws and Institutions of Moses*,” published in 1810, by the Rev. Henry Fergus, of the Relief Church, Dunfermline; 8vo vol. pp. 107.

PROVOST OF DUNFERMLINE.—Major David Wilson of Dunfermline was re-elected Provost, Sept., 1810. (*Burgh Records.*)

WATER SUPPLY AND FILTERING-PITS.—“In order to purify the Cairncubic water before it was received by the inhabitants, filtering-pits were formed—two, near the source of the springs; and another, a larger one, was sunk in the area in front of Queen Ann Street Church, about 70 yards north of the Reservoir. These filtering-pits were formed by Mr. Andrew Johnstone of Glasgow during the summer of 1810.” (*Fernie’s Hist. Dunf.* p. 15.) At this period it was ascertained that 21,600 gallons water was discharged into the Reservoir every 24 hours. (*Histories of Dunfermline, &c.*)

FIRE, AND THE NEW FIRE-ENGINES.—“The apartment in the

Old Mason Lodge, Collier Row, in which Thomas Peebles, slater, resided, took fire and burned vehemently. The Town-house bell rang, the new fire-engines were brought out, and, the dam being at hand, a plentiful supply of water was obtained for them; they did their duty well. The fire was got under. This was the first trial made of the engines."—December, 1810. (*MS. Notes.*)

1811.—CENSUS—*Population of Dunfermline, &c.*—The following return, taken from the second Government Census, shows the state of the population, &c., of Dunfermline this year:—Population of Dunfermline and Suburbs, 6,492; population of Burgh and Parish, 11,649; families in the Parish, 2,690; males, 5,495; females, 6,154; inhabited houses in Burgh and Suburbs, 874; inhabited houses in Burgh and Parish, 1810; increase of population of Burgh since 1801, 670; increase of population of Parish, 1669; increase of houses in the Burgh, 169; increase of houses in the Parish, 312.

DR. DAVIDSON.—This eminent medical practitioner in Dunfermline was elected Professor of Natural History in Marischal College, Aberdeen, *vice* Rennie resigned April 29th. (*Gentleman's Magazine; MS. Notes.*)

MUNICIPAL IMPROVEMENT ACT.—"*An Act for Paving, Lighting, Cleansing, Widening, and otherwise Improving the Streets of the Burgh of Dunfermline; Increasing the Supply of Water; Extending the Royalty of the said Burgh; and for other Purposes therein mentioned relative thereto.*"

Such is the title of an Act of Parliament passed in May, 1811, for the improvement of the burgh. Copies of this Act are now extremely rare. The writer has a copy. It is a folio of forty pages, and contains about eighty enactments, and about the same number of explanations affixed to them.

The Act refers to the Choosing of Commissioners for the carrying out of the Act, to the Superintendent of Police, Salaries to Officers, Repairing of Streets and Causeways, Roof Water to be carried off by Pipes, Foot Pavements, Lighting the Streets, Duties of the Sheriff, Removing Old Houses, How to Build Houses in Future, Common Sewers and Drains, Magistrates and their Duties, Markets, Water Committee, Public Wells, Watchmen, Fire Engines, Bleaching Green, Boundaries of Extended Royalty, Guildry, Funds raised for Purposes of the Act, Assessors and Assessments, Proprietors of Ale Houses, Travelling

Merchants, Duties of the Procurator-Fiscal, Public Books to be kept and properly Balanced, Powder Magazine, Assize of Bread, &c. The Act is too long for insertion in the *Annals*. We shall, however, give that part of it which refers to the extended boundaries, and direct the reader for further information to the Act itself, or to histories of Dunfermline:—

New Boundaries of the Burgh.

And be it enacted, that from and after the First Wednesday of June, One thousand eight hundred and eleven, the Royalty of the said Burgh of Dunfermline shall be extended over and comprehend the Lands and others after mentioned, and the said Lands and others shall be, and they are hereby annexed to and included within the said Extended Royalty accordingly, for the several Purposes of this Act, *videlicet*, The Grounds or Lands known by the Name of the Abbey Parks and Bleachfield, as the same are lying, situated, and bounded between the New Row Street of the said Burgh on the East, the Streets called Canmore and Abbot Streets (along which the Wall of the Monastery of Dunfermline extended), and May Gate Street on the North, the Street or Wynd called Saint Catherine's Wynd, with the Houses and Gardens on the West Side of the said Wynd, to the Tower Burn, on the West, and the Street or Lane called Priory Lane, extending from the said New Row Street to the North-East Corner of the Glebe of the First Minister of Dunfermline, on the South Parts.

Also, All the Grounds and Tenements situated between the present Royalty and the said Tower Burn, excepting the Glebe before mentioned, and such Parts or Portions of the said Abbey-Grounds as may eventually be awarded as a Grass Glebe or the Site of a Manse for the said First Minister. And also, excepting the Whole of the Policy or Pleasure-Grounds of the Estate of Pittencrieff, lying within the aforesaid Boundary, which Tower Burn, from where it conjoins with or is united to the Burn or Rivulet called Baldrige Burn (afterwards mentioned), to the Bridge over the said Tower Burn, at the West End of the Nethertown Street of the said Burgh, is hereby declared to be the Boundary of the said Extended Royalty in that Quarter (excepting that Part or Portion of the Grounds of Pittencrieff lying on the West Side of the said Tower Burn), to be included in the said Extended Royalty, as the same is afterwards particularly described.

Also, the Houses and Gardens, or Yards, lying North from the Conduit lately rebuilt by the Town of Dunfermline over the Cut or Gully called the Goat, with the Street or road leading therefrom to Baldrige Burn aforesaid, by Castle Blair, and to where the said Street or Road is intersected by the said Burn, which said Burn or Rivulet, and the Tower Burn aforesaid, from where it joins to or unites with the said Rivulet, immediately on the North of the House belonging to and presently possessed by the Reverend Allan M'Lean, First Minister of Dunfermline, are hereby declared the Boundary of the said Extended Royalty in that Quarter.

Also, The Lands and others lying on the South and East of the Rivulet or Burn known by the Name of Castle-Blair or Broomhead-Burn, and from where the said Burn unites with Baldrige Burn aforesaid, and extending in an Easterly Direction, through or by the Lands of East Baldrige, belonging to Robert Wellwood, Esquire, the lands of Broomhead, belonging to Alexander

Moncrieff, Esquire, and the Lands of Venturefair, belonging to John Syme, Esquire, and along the North Dyke or March of the Lands of Head-Well, belonging to John Stenhouse, to where the said Lands march with the Lands of the Town of Dunfermline (excluding the said Lands of Head-Well), on the East, which said Rivulet or Burn is hereby declared the Boundary of the Extended Royalty in that Quarter.

Also, Generally, All the Lands belonging to the Community of the Town of Dunfermline, lying contiguous to the said Burgh.

Also, The Houses, Gardens, and others, on both sides of Bridge Street and Chalmers Street, to and including the House and Garden, or Yard, belonging to and possessed by David Trail, on the West, and the Well lately erected under the Authority of the Water Committee, on the East Side of the said Chalmers Street, to a Line running East from the said Well to the Tower Burn aforesaid, which Line is hereby declared the Boundary of that Part of the said Extended Royalty on the North, and on the West Side of the said Chalmers Street, at and including the House and Garden, or Yard, belonging to David Trail aforesaid, to the Pigeon House, Park Wall of Pittencrieff, as the said Wall runs South, and forming an Angle in the South-West corner of the Garden belonging to Charles Hunt, Esquire, terminates at the Tower Burn aforesaid, which said Park Wall is hereby declared the Boundary of the said Extended Royalty in that Quarter.

Also, The Lands of Briery Hill and Hawbank, belonging to Henry Scotland, Esquire, the Lands or Park on the East Side thereof, belonging to John Couston, Esquire, the Lands called Rhodes, Almery Lands, Elliot's Hill, Miln Hill, and Spittal, belonging to David Black, Esquire, and the Lands of Spittal Hill, holding of the Hospital of Saint Leonards, but excluding the Planted or Policy Grounds belonging to the said David Black.

Provided always, and be it enacted, that the Houses and Pieces of Ground forming Part of Bridge Street, holding of the Proprietor of Pittencrieff as Superior, and the Whole of Chalmers Street, and the said Streets called Saint Catherine's Wynd and Monastery Street, comprehending therein the Milns, Kilns, Dwelling-House, and other Houses and Office-Houses, at present in the Occupation of William Baird, with the Ground adjoining, partly occupied by him, and partly unoccupied, and the House and adjoining Garden, in the Occupation of David Betson, Esquire, as also the whole Lands and Estates of Pittencrieff, and all Houses and Grounds wherever situated, held of William Hunt, Esquire, as Superior, shall not be comprehended within the Royalty of the said Burgh, nor shall the same, nor the Superiors, Proprietors, or Occupiers of any Houses erected and built, or may be erected and built thereon, enjoy any of the Advantages or Privileges, or be subject to and liable to any of the Provisions of this Act, unless One-half of the Feuars or Proprietors having the *Dominum Utile* of the Pieces of Ground and Houses on the said several Streets, shall respectively signify their Consent in Writing under their Hands, duly executed according to the Forms of the Law of Scotland; nor shall any of the Lands, Houses, and others above described, of which the said William Hunt is Proprietor or Superior, be Comprehended within the Royalty as aforesaid without the Consent of the said William Hunt, or the Proprietor of Pittencrieff for the Time being, signified in like Manner, such Consents to be recorded by the Person or Persons making the same in the particular *Register of Seisins*, kept at Cupar for the County of Fife: Provided, also, that in estimating the numbers of the said Feuars or Proprietors who

shall give their Consent as aforesaid, or who shall withhold the same, the Number for each of the said Streets shall be computed separately, and not in Conjunction with the other Streets, so that the said Four Streets may be Comprehended within the said Royalty, separately and successively on the necessary Consents in each being completed.

And be it enacted, That the Magistrates and Town Council of Dunfermline shall henceforth have and enjoy the same Rights, Privileges and Jurisdictions over the said Lands, Houses, Gardens, and Grounds hereby annexed to and comprehended within the said Royalty, and the inhabitants thereof, as they now enjoy and exercise over and within the Limits of the present Royalty; and shall, and they are hereby empowered to levy, for the Purposes of this Act, the same Mails, Customs, and Duties, and other Taxations, within those annexed Lands and others, in the same manner and by such Means as the said Magistrates and Town Council are entitled to levy and recover such Mails, Duties, and Customs and Taxations, within the said Royalty, excepting where provided against by this Act.

Provided always, and be it enacted, That the Extension of said Royalty shall not be held to alter or affect the present Nature of the Holdings, or Right of Superiority and Property of the Lands, Houses, Gardens and other Grounds over which the Royalty is by this Act extended, but that the Tenures of such Property shall continue and be as they were before this Act was passed; nor shall this Act be deemed to convey any Thirlage or Claim of Thirlage over the Lands and other Property hereby annexed; and provided also, that the Inhabitants, Merchants, Traders or Mechanics resident in the said Extended Royalty, shall not be obliged to become Members of the Fraternity of the Guildry, or Corporations of the said Burgh, but shall be at Liberty to become Members of, and enter with the said Guildry and Incorporations if they shall be disposed, and shall have all the Privileges thereto belonging, on Payment always of the usual and accustomed Fees of Admission to such Guildry and Incorporations.

And be it enacted, That in order to facilitate and assist the Execution of this Act, the said Burgh and Extended Royalty shall be divided into Ten separate Districts or Wards, and a Commissioner or Commissioners elected for each, as shall be hereinafter directed; and the said Burgh and Extended Royalty is hereby divided accordingly into the following Districts or Wards; *videlicet*—

The *First District or Ward*, to commence at the West End of the High Street, that is to say, at and including the House life-rented and possessed by Barbara Adie, Widow, on the South, and the House lately belonging to John Fotheringham, Grocer, now to James Russell, Writer, on the North Side of the said Street, to include South Chapel Street, and the Lanes and Closes on both sides, and to terminate at the Cross of the said Burgh, at and including the House of David Black, Town Clerk of Dunfermline, on the South, and the House of William Buchanan, Merchant, on the North of the said Street; and for which said District or Ward, Two Commissioners shall be elected.

The *Second District or Ward* to commence at and include the new Building called the Guild Hall, on the South, and the House belonging to the Heirs of the late John Bewgo, Minister of the Gospel, and presently possessed by William Beveridge, Chamberlain of the said Burgh, on the North Side of the said High Street, to include the Lanes and Closes on both sides, and to terminate at the East Port, at and including the House of Michael Hunter,

Baker, on the South, and the House belonging to Robert Bonner, Wright, on the North Side; and for which said District Two Commissioners shall be elected :

The *Third District* or *Ward* to include the Collier Row, commencing at and including the House belonging to John Wilson, and possessed by John Miller, Bookseller, on the West, and the House, lately Property of John Stenhouse of South Fod, Esquire, now of Robert Taylor, on the East side of the Collier Row ; the Streets called Rotten Row, North Chapel Street, the Black Row, at the North Side of the High Dam ; all the Houses and others from the Termination of the Ancient Royalty, and on the North and West of the said Black Row, hereby annexed to and included within the said Royalty ; and for which said District or Ward One Commissioner shall be elected :

The *Fourth District* or *Ward* to include the Kirkgate, commencing at and including the House of Henry Rutherford, Merchant, on the East, and the House of — Glass, Widow, on the West Side of the said Kirkgate, the Maygate, and Abbot Street, to the Houses of James Douglas, Writer, on the South, and of David Morris, Wright, on the North Sides of the said Street (neither of which Houses are included in the said District), the Closes or Courts in the said Maygate and Kirkgate Streets, and Saint Catherine's Wynd, to the Abbey Close ; and for which said District or Ward One Commissioner shall be elected :

The *Fifth District* or *Ward* to include Queen Ann Street, from and including the House of William Campbell, Surgeon, on the North, and the Malt Barn belonging to Henry Bardner, Writer, on the South Side of the said Street ; the Cross Wynd, School-End Street, the Knabbie Row, or Reid Street, to and including the House belonging to Andrew Reid, on the North, and the House belonging to Henry Thomson on the South Sides of the said Row or Street ; the Back Street, from the East End of Queen Ann Street to the East End of the Town, and all the Houses and others to the Eastward of the Row of Houses running North from the West End of the Black Row, and to the Northward of the said Knabbie Row, or Reid Street, and to the Termination of the Royalty on the North and East ; and for which said District, or Ward, One Commissioner shall be elected :

The *Sixth District* or *Ward* to include Guildhall Street, Canmore Street, to the House possessed by the Reverend John Fernie, Second Minister of the Church and Parish of Dunfermline, inclusive ; Abbey Park Place, and Saint Margaret's Street, to the House and Gardens inclusive, belonging to and possessed by Henry Scotland, of Briery Hill, Esquire, on the South End of the said Street ; and for which District, or Ward, One Commissioner shall be elected :

The *Seventh District* or *Ward* to include Monastery Street (from the Abbey Close), Gibb Street, Priory Lane, Moodie Street, and all the space between the said Street and the Wall, or Dyke, by which the Reverend David Black's Property is bounded on the West ; and for which said District, or Ward, One Commissioner shall be elected :

The *Eighth District* or *Ward* to include East Port Street, and all the Space to the Eastward thereof, to the Limits of the Extended Royalty and Shadows Wynd, and the New Row to the East End of the Nethertown ; and all that Part or Portion of Lands, and others to be annexed to and included within the Royalty, in virtue of this Act, situated on the South of the Kirkcaldy Road, and on the East of the Road or Street leading from the said New

Row Street to the Pitbauchlie Road, or Spittal Cross Head; and for which said District, or Ward, One Commissioner shall be elected:

The *Ninth District* or *Ward* to include the Nethertown Street, from the Bridge over the Tower Burn, at the West End of the said Nethertown Street to its Termination on the East, and Bothwell Haugh Row (formerly called Gutter Side) to the Spittal Bridge; and all that part of the Spittal Lands to to the Southward and Westward of the Queensferry Road, to the Limits of the Extended Royalty, and to where the Royalty shall extend, in virtue of this Act, to the Southward of the said Spittal Bridge; and for which District, or Ward, One Commissioner shall be elected:

The *Tenth District* or *Ward* to include Bridge Street from the House belonging to and possessed by Provost John Wilson inclusive, on the North, and the Town House of the said Burgh on the South Sides of the said Street, to the North End of Chalmers Street to where the Extended Royalty of the the said Burgh ends and determines; and for which said District, or Ward, One Commissioner shall be elected.

For a complete copy of this Act, see *MS. Charter* in the Charter-Chest of the Burgh. It will be observed that the whole of Bridge Street and Chalmers Street, and the western half of Bridge Street, were excluded. (See the introductory part of this Act, which gives power to a majority of the feuars on the estate of Pittencrieff to be embraced in the new extended royalty; for names of streets, and their changed names, see *An. Dunf.* date 1809.)

PRICE OF PROVISIONS.—In the summer of 1812, the quartern loaf was 1s. 6d.; peck of oatmeal, 2s. 10d., 3s., 3s. 4d.; 1 lb. rice, 7d.; 1 lb. barley, 4d.

BANK OF SCOTLAND.—Major David Wilson, Provost, and William Beveridge, Esq., writer, were appointed joint-agents for the Dunfermline branch of the Bank of Scotland, Guildhall Street. (See *An. Dunf.* date 1822.)

HIGH SCHOOL PRIZES.—“10th August, 1811: This day “the Provost laid before the Council an account for Books and Medals purchased by him, and distributed as prizes at the examination of the school on the 7th curt., amounting to Ten Guineas, which the Council authorize the Chamberlain to pay.” (*Burgh Records.*)

LITERATURE.—A small work, a 32mo of forty-two pages, was this year published by David Paton, entitled, “*A Dialogue Betuext the Old and New Burgar Kirk of dunfermline over hard by a benighted Travler, to which is Aded An eledgie on the Much Lemented death of The R’v. Mr. Campbille, A.M., 1811.*” It is illustrated by no fewer than 19 woodcut representations of the “*New*” and “*Auld Licht*” Kirks in Dunfermline, &c. The engravings are small and roughly done.

They were cut by the author. It may here be remarked that a common error has long prevailed in Dunfermline as to the author having made the types from which this and his other works were printed. *He could not make printing types. The woodcuts, however, he did make*; they were designed by himself on plane-tree, then cut with the aid of a *sprig-bit* (brug), a small *chisel*, an *awl*, and a *penknife*. This "Dialogue" is a singular production. It has been long out of print, and is now very rare. The last few pages of the work are taken up with a sort of Elegy on the death of the Rev. John Campbell, minister of the "auld-licht kirk," then lately deceased, and of whom he has a front-view likeness. In introducing his Elegy, the author says—"my None Acquaintance with the man, Maks Me the Less Able To Do The Justice That I Ould wish wpon This Subject." He notwithstanding, does his reverend subject ample justice. As far as is known, there are only three copies of this unique little work extant, the writer having one of them. It would appear from one of our notes, that two editions of thirty and fifty copies each of this work were published during the year 1811. (A copy of this curious and rare work is in the possession of the writer.)

PROVOST OF DUNFERMLINE.—Major David Wilson, Dunfermline, re-elected Provost. (*Burgh Records*, September, 1811.)

FRIENDLY SOCIETY.—The Maltmen's and Whipmen's Friendly Society formed. (*Fernie's Hist. Dunf.* p. 52.)

THE COMET.—As in all other places, Dunfermline inhabitants satiated themselves to the full in gazing on the splendid comet of 1811. During the month of October of this year it was all the talk; ministers spoke of it in their sermons, and many *outré* remarks were made as to its use and destination. (*MS. Note.*) The length of the tail of the comet of 1811, as measured on 15th October, was found to be very nearly 100,000,000 miles; the solid nucleus, 50,000 miles in diameter, and 113,750,000 miles from the sun.

POST-OFFICE AND STAMP REVENUE IN DUNFERMLINE IN 1811.—Revenue derived from the Post-Office, £950; from sale of stamps, £1,685.

GUILDHALL STEEPLE COMPLETED.—The Guildhall Tower terminated with the circular stone ledge above the bell-hole pillars in 1808. As it had a stunted appearance in this form, the pillars and coping above them were known as the *guildric-table* [it somewhat resembled

a table.] A public subscription in the end of 1810 raised a sum sufficient to erect a spire 37 feet in height "*upon the Guildrie*



Front View of the Guild Hall, 1811.

Table. This spire, ball, and vane, were erected and all finished in November, 1811. The height from the foundation, including the

top spindle, of the now completed steeple, according to *Fernie's Hist. Dunf.* p. 20, is 132 feet. (*MS. Note*; *An. Dunf.* dates 1807, 1808, 1849, &c.) The engraving on the preceding page represents the front view of the "Guildhall" when completed in 1811. For the new name of "County Buildings" (see *An. Dunf.* date 1850.) Referring to the Guildhall in his *Rhyming History of Dunfermline*, the author (P.) says:—

"At the Cross some houseing stood,
their importance was small,
In place of which within this short
they've buildd the Guild-Hall.

"This house it fronts both north and south,
on the south side of the street;
The Spire that stands on the north front
in heght a hundred feet.

"It is compos'd of storeys four,
most elegant to see;
Such buildings in thy young days
would be right strang to see."

CROSSGATES CHURCH.—Rev. Thomas Wilson, ordained minister of this church, 26th Nov. 1811. (*MS.*)

1812.—DUNFERMLINE BURNS CLUB FORMED.—"On 25th January, 1812, the members met, and did justice to their "chieftain of the Pudding race," and to Scotland's chieftain in song. (*MS. Note.*)

FIRST ELECTION OF POLICE COMMISSIONERS.—The first election of Police Commissioners for districts in Dunfermline, conformable to the new Police Act of 1811, took place in the Town House on 12th May, 1812. (*Fernie's Hist. Dunf.* p. 150.)

THE POPULATION OF LIMEKILNS in 1812 was 921; and of Charleston, 787. (*MS. Note*; see also *Fernie's Hist. Dunf.* p. 63-65.)

PITTENCRIEFF ESTATE. — William Hunt, Esq., proprietor of Pittencrieff Estate, died early in 1812, succeeded by his brother, James Hunt, Esq.

VENTURE-FAIR COAL RAILROAD.—Early in the year 1812, Mr. Syme completed a railway between his colliery at Venture-Fair, one mile north-east of the town, and Knabbie Street, where his town coal depot was situated. (*MS. Note.*) This coal depot, which was situated about the middle of Knabbie Street, north-side, at back of the houses, has been disused for about fifty years.

ELGIN COAL RAILROAD.—During the summer of the year 1812, the Earl of Elgin completed a railway between the Nethertown, Dunfermline, and his works at Charleston. It was also used for

conveying coal to the shipping there for exportation. (*Fernie's Hist. Dunf.* pp. 17, 18.)

DUNFERMLINE MANSE CASE—*House of Peers' Decision*.—On the 9th March, 1812, the House of Peers decided that the Minister of the First Charge of the Abbey Church was entitled to have a manse and glebe. (*Newspapers* of 1812; see also "Abbey Church Manse," in *An. Dunf.* date 1816.)

BLACK'S TOWER IN THE HIGH STREET BUILT.—Mr. David Black, town-clerk of Dunfermline, gained his political law plea with General Campbell this year, 1812, and as a memento of his victory, erected a square tower on the roof of his house, in the High Street; at first it was called Black's Folly, afterwards Black's Tower. (*M.S. Note.*)

FRIENDLY SOCIETY.—Dunfermline Shoemakers' Friendly Society instituted. (*Fernie's Hist. Dunf.* p. 52.)

PALACE RUINS REPAIRED.—The palace ruins were thoroughly overhauled and repaired during the spring and summer of 1812, by the then new proprietor of Pittencrieff, James Hunt, Esq.

While the repairs were in progress, one of the workmen made an interesting discovery, viz., in striking with his trowel the decayed plaster covering the inside of the roof of the fine bay window, upper storey, at the south-east end of the palace wall, the whole of the plaster cracked, gave way, and fell



to the ground, when immediately there was revealed to view a finely sculptured stone, covered with carved emblems, and having, apparently, in Saxon characters, the date 1100. Shortly after this discovery, on a close inspection of the stone, the sculpture was found to be a graphic illustration of Luke i. 28-38, and hence it was afterwards known as the "ANNUNCIATION STONE." The above is an exact representation of this celebrated stone, which may be described

thus:—On the right is a representation of the Angel Gabriel, with outspread wings, holding in his right hand a sceptre, and in his left a scroll, proceeding towards the beams on which the emblem of the Holy Ghost is descending toward the Virgin. On this scroll or ribbon, in old capitals, are the words —AVE · GRATIA · PLENA · DNS · TEC [*Dominus Tecum*]*—that is, Hail, full of favour, the Lord be with you.* Before the Virgin Mary, on the left, there is a pillar-table, on which a book rests, having on it in Latin, with some abbreviations, Mary's answer, in small Roman capitals, viz., ECCE · ANCILLA · DI · FIAT · MICHI · S · V · T*—that is, Behold the handmaid of the Lord, Be it unto me according to thy word;* the abbreviation s.v.t. means, *Secundum verbum tuum.* At the top appears the emblem of GOD the FATHER, and to the left, descends in rays of light or glory, the symbol of the Holy Ghost, as already mentioned, on the head of Mary; in front of the little table is a two-handed pot, with a lily in it, the supposed emblem of purity; and on the right of it, in the lower centre of the stone, is a shield with the arms of George Dury, the last Abbot of Dunfermline on it, all in *alto relievo*, therefore the sculpture and the arms must have been cut in Dury's time, viz., 1538-1560. Below the Dury arms is the great puzzle date, 1100. From 1812 till 1859, these supposed figures gave rise to much controversy among antiquaries. (See *An. Dunf.* 1859, and "Annunciation Stone.") The Arabic numerals were introduced into Europe about the year 1253. It was this fact, when being compared with this date, 1100, that perplexed and puzzled archaeologists.

COMMERCIAL BANK.—A Branch of the Commercial Bank of Scotland was established in Dunfermline in 1812. (*MS.*)

LITERATURE.—“*Religious Catechism, with Forms of Prayer.* For the use of Children. Printed and sold by John Millar, 20th Oct., 1812.” This is a 16mo of thirty-six pages—an excellent little work. The printer was the author. It has been long out of print. The writer has a copy; probably the only one extant.

A small work, entitled, *On the Advantages of a General Peace. Extracted by Permission from the Edinburgh Review*; printed and published by John Miller, Dunfermline, 12mo, 42 pp. Very scarce. (*MS.*)

PRINTING PRESSES.—Mr. James Lothian, teacher, Charleston, near Dunfermline, invented and constructed a small printing press, which had a peculiarly powerful motion. The press was used privately for printing elementary school-books, hymns, Scripture-texts, and geographical questions for the general use of the school and the village of Charleston. Mr. Lothian left Charleston for Alloa in 1813. He died in 1862, in the 82nd year of his age, greatly respected and regretted by a wide circle of friends. He was editor and proprietor of the *Alloa Advertiser*. At this period, in Dunfermline and vicinity, two printing presses were owned by John Miller and Andrew Angus. Theirs were public presses. There were likewise two private presses, belonging to David Paton and James Lothian. (See also *An. Dunf.* 1813.)

POST AND STAMP REVENUES.—In Dunfermline, for 1812, the Post-Office revenue was £1000; Stamp-Office, £1840. (*Fernie's Hist. Dunf.* pp. 52, 53.)

PROVOST OF DUNFERMLINE.—Major David Wilson, Dunfermline, was re-elected Provost, September, 1812. (*Burgh Records.*)

MONEY DISTRIBUTED IN CHARITY.—During the year 1812, the moneys distributed in charity to the poor of the parish of Dunfermline, by the Kirk Session, the Town Council, the Fraternity of Guildry, the eight Incorporated Trades, the Burgher, Anti-Burgher, and Relief Sessions, and the Friendly Societies, amounted to £1343 2s. 3d. (*Fernie's Hist. Dunf.* pp. 50, 51.)

1813.—DUNFERMLINE CORN MARKET.—This market was established in January, 1813. The farmers meet at the Cross, every Tuesday, at one o'clock, and dispose of their grain by sample. (*MS.*)

THE LIMEKILNS FEMALE FRIENDLY SOCIETY was formed on 9th April, 1813. (*Fernie's Hist. Dunf.* p. 51.)

LITERATURE.—“*The History of Dunfermline*, gather'd from Good Authority, personal knowledge, AND hear-say. Printed by the Author; D. patton 1813.” This history consists of thirty-six pages “16mo-quarto;” it is in “limping verse,” and descriptive of a few particulars regarding Dunfermline. It is embellished with seven rough woodcut illustrations, engraved by the author—1st, the frontispiece, representing the Town-house from the north; 2nd, the Tower Bridge (with two arches too many); 3rd, north-west view of the Monastery; 4th, north view of the Parish Kirk; 5th, south-back of houses in Bridge Street, and Arch of the Bridge; 6th, north view of the Guild Hall; and 7th, east view of the Old Town-house, or Tolbooth. The following is a copy of the rhyming Preface:—

“*To the Reader.*”

Now reader ye may read this rime,
and cairefully consider'd
It's the history of Dunfermline town
from different quarters gather'd
As my materials was not good
I've given you'd as I had it
Consider the towels wherewith I wrou
Who cou'd have better made it [ght]
I sought and screaped heer and there
and fowght to gett it gather'd

I thought to let it gett the air
and not in my pocket Smother'd
Some will treat it with a sneer
and say what nonesence is it
But says another ye need not spear,
it's Just like him that made it
I think this is the worst that can be sai
For I mean no man to anger [d]
I hop to see a history of this town
with print a good dale thranger”

Several extracts from this little history are inserted in *The Annals* at appropriate places. It is now excessively rare. Only two copies are known to be extant. From one of them the writer made a *fac simile* some short time ago. The woodcuts of this work are still extant, and in good condition.

PRINTING.—William Meldrum, teacher, Brucefield, near Dunfermline, “got a heart-motion printing-press made by a smith, purchased a lot of old types, and commenced printing on a small scale in 1813. His work was chiefly confined, in his bye-hours, to the printing of handbills, texts from the Scriptures on small cards for Sunday schools, and sic-like.” Mr. Meldrum ceased printing in 1844. (*MS. Note.*)

LITERATURE.—“*Proceedings of a Craw Club, Held in Fife on the Fourth of June. As Reported by Peter the Plowman. Printed for a Craw Club, By D. Patton Dunfermline. 1813.*” This small “16mo-quarto,” consists of twenty-two pages. There is a vignette of the Monastery of Dunfermline from the north-west on the title-page, and a “*howlet on the wing*” above the *finis*. The following lines extracted from the production will suffice to show the tenor of the work :—

“A Craw Club in Fife held a meeting this day
 For the purpose of taking (now mark what I say)
 Into their most serious consideration
 The harm that’s done by the Craws of the nation
 And more especially the Craws that’s in Fife
 Because that of late they’ve grown so rife
 And to devise some new plan or other
 To extirpate them—Fife altogether
 Mr. B . . . near Dunfermline of talents most rare
 By the whole meeting was call’d to the chair
 Then a member whose name is unknown, to us
 Was the first who rose up, and nearly spoke thus
 Preses I rise for the purpose of stating
 As brief as I can to this worthy meeting
 How that I’m rob’d every day in my life
 By these wicked craws, that are harbour’d in Fife
 For instance last week I sew some oat seed
 But how these black vermine upon it did feed
 I believe they have scarcely left ony ava
 But what they’ve devoured and carried awa :
 Beside’ they have eaten some bolls of barley ;
 So if they continue they’ll ruin me fairly” &c.

Other members are made to speak in much about the same strain. Then comes “a string of prosaic resolutions,” viz. (1), That every one who has land should shoot the black robbers. (2), A penny to be

offered for "every dead crow." (3), To keep in store "a twa barrl'd gun and plenty of powder." (4), That a charge be given to the Laird of L——die to attack them on flank and rear. (5), That a "tun of bird-lime be secured." (6), That the resolutions be inserted in the Edinburgh papers. (7), That thanks be given to "the Squire for his conduct in the chair." This small production is also very rare. The writer has the only copy known to be extant.

WEAVING—*Number of Looms.*—The number of weavers' looms in 1813 was 1000, of which 930 were within the limits of the parish. (*Fernie's Hist. Dunf.* pp.55, 56.)

LITERATURE.—"*Proceedings of a Crow Court*, held in the Woods of Pittencrieff on Sunday, April 18th; As Reported by an *Ancient Howlet*, Portioner in the Abbey-Steeple of Dunfermline, and carefully Edited by a Friend to the Feathered Tribes. Dunfermline: Printed for the Crow-Court by John Miller. 1813." This is an 8vo pamphlet of 12 pages; vignette of north-west view of the Monastery on title-page. The work is in rhyme, and is based on fourteen "suppositional resolutions." It is an amusing production, and is the composition of the late Andrew Mercer, Dunfermline. The following is an extract from the 1st and 14th Resolutions, which will suffice as a specimen of the work:—

"1. Resolved—

That, from days of King David, that priest-loving saunt,
The old Abbey grounds were our privileged haunt,
Where, as either tradition or memory proves,
We managed our business, and followed our loves;
While our neighbours in peace wove their cloutin and diaper,
We unplagued with *Crow Bounties*, and they with *Bank-Paper*."

* * * * *

"14. Resolved—

That if this our proceeding no tenderness teaches,
Next week we do publish Addresses and Speeches;
For we, freeborn Crows, claim the rights of the press,
And our Whitbreads and Erskines shall get us redress;
Or our friends from *Blair-Adam* can up in a trice
To London, and fetch us the best of advice;
Thus, one way or other, we'll work our relief—
So a fig for the Crow-Club—*Long Live Pittencrieff*."

This pamphlet has been long out of print. The writer has a copy of the few that remain. Mr. Mercer composed, and published a similar production in 1816.

REID'S MORTIFICATION.—"The rental for crop, for 1813, derived from this mortification, amounted to £129." (*Fernie's Hist. Dunf.* p. 50.)

THE BURGH REVENUE this year from coal, town-customs, &c.; was about £1500.

PUBLIC LAMPS IN THE BURGH.—There were 115 public lamps in Dunfermline in 1813. (*Fernie's Hist. Dunf.* p. 13.)

POST AND STAMP REVENUE FOR 1813.—From the Post-Office, £1050; from the Stamp-Office, £1515. (*Fernie's Hist. Dunf.* pp. 52, 53.)

LITERATURE.—“*The Dialogue Between the Old and New Light Burghar Kirks of Dunfermline*—the second edition, with additions and improvments. Printed and sold by D. P., the author: June, 1813.”

REMARKABLE FEAT IN WEAVING.—*A Man's Shirt Woven in the Loom.*—Mr. Henry Meldrum, Nethertown, who, in the year 1808, wove a woman's shirt in his loom, this year “surpassed that feat,” for he wrought in his loom a *man's shirt*. The breast consisted of a piece of double-damask woven into the shirt, and had on it the figure of a lion, with “Britannia, 1813.” “An ingenious part of the work is the contracting of the body of the shirt at the neck-collar, and of the sleeves at the shoulder and wrist-bands, so as to leave the usual quantity of surfling or fulness, while the collar, shoulder, and wrist-bands are, as in ordinary cases, perfectly plain. All this was done without any aid from the needle! There are button-holes in the neck and sleeves, and buttons on the neck of the shirt, seemingly done in the same way. There is also an imitation of two rows of stitching on the wrist-bands.” (*MS. Note.*)

LITERATURE.—“*The Good Old Way Defended.* By William Smith, teacher, Crossford. Printed by John Miller, Dunfermline, 1813.” This work is a rhyming defence of the Old Licht Kirk (the good old way!) and appears to be a reply to some of the “improvements” introduced by David Paton in his *Dialogue* (second edition), published in June this year. No copy of Smith's book is known to be extant.

THE UNION MASONIC LODGE (250) FOUNDED.—In consequence of “misunderstandings and dissensions among the members of St. John's Lodge, No. 26,” a great many of them this year severed themselves from it, and formed a new lodge, under the designation of “The Union Masonic Lodge of Dunfermline.” Their place of meeting was then, as now, in the Mason's Lodge, Maygate. (*MS. Note.*)

PROVOST OF DUNFERMLINE.—Major David Wilson, of Dunfermline, re-elected Provost, Sept., 1813. (*Burgh Records.*)

CHAPEL KIRK.—The Rev. David Murray was inducted minister

of the Chapel Kirk, Dunfermline, on 23rd December, 1813, as successor to the Rev. John M'Whir, who was on 20th September of this year translated to Urr, Dumfriesshire.

PAUPERS' ROLL.—The number of poor on roll of Kirk-Session during 1813, 136; sum disbursed to them, £519 12s. 8½d. (*Fernie's Hist. Dunf.* p. 46.)

1814.—POST-OFFICE AND STAMP REVENUES IN 1814.—Postal Revenue, £1080; Stamp Revenue, £1536 10s.

ST. MARY'S CHAPEL.—The last vestige of the ruin of the Chapel of St. Mary, which stood near the north end of Elgin Street, opposite foot of Moodie Street, was removed in 1814. (*MS. Note.*)

BRUCEFIELD SPINNING MILL.—This year, 1814, it was ascertained that there were 179 persons employed in this mill. (See *An. Dunf.* date 1792; *Fernie's Hist. Dunf.* p. 124.)

STATISTICAL TABLE, DUNFERMLINE.—The following is a list of professions and trades in 1814:—

Clergymen (Established Church and Chapel Kirk),	3	Officers of Customs,	1
Clergymen (Dissenting),	6	Messengers-at-Arms,	4
Physicians,	3	Smiths, including Journeymen, but not Apprentices,	64
Surgeons,	6	Weavers,	873
Writers,	8	Wrights,	111
Manufacturers,	32	Tailors,	52
Brewers,	5	Shoemakers,	68
Schoolmasters,	19	Barbers,	23
Schoolmistresses who teach English,	5	Masons, (about)	48
Officers of Excise,	4	Fleshers,	11

Average Value of Table Linen Manufactured in 1814, from	£90,000 to £100,000
Iron-Stone	(tons) 4,000 to 5,000
Coals, Wrought,	„ (about) 120,000
„ Exported,	„ „ 90,000
Acres in the Parish,	„ „ 15,500
„ Arable,	„ „ 12,800
„ in pasture and under water,	„ „ 2,000
„ in plantations,	„ „ 700
Real Rent,	„ £24,000
Landed Property belonging to the Burgh,	(acres) 900
Annual Revenue,	£1,500
Public Fairs in the year,	8

LIMEKILNS SHIPPING.—In the year 1814 there were four brigs, one schooner, and about 137 sloops belonging to Limekilns. (*Fernie's Hist. Dunf.* p. 63.)

CHARLESTOWN SHIPPING in 1814 consisted of one brig and sixteen sloops. (*Fernie's Hist. Dunf.* p. 65.)

LITERATURE.—“*Sacred Poetry for Children, on the Greatness, Wisdom, and Goodness of God as manifested in the works of Creation, Providence, and Redemption, &c.*,” by J. Miller, Dunfermline; printed and sold by John Miller. 1814.” This small 16mo consists of seventy-eight very excellent hymns, pp. 98; long since out of print. A copy is in our possession.

CAIRNEYHILL CHURCH ORDINATION.—The Rev. John Moir, from Bucklyvie, ordained Minister of this Church, on 13th September, 1814 [Successor to Mr. Blair]. (*Mackelvie's Annals and Statistics*, p. 183; see also *An. Dunf.* date 1868.)

POPULATION NOTES.—Crossford in 1814 had 388 of a population; Mastertown, 110; Crossgates, 304. (*Fernie's Hist. Dunf.* pp. 66-68.)

PROVOST OF DUNFERMLINE.—Major Wilson, of Dunfermline, re-elected Provost. (*Burgh Records*, Sept., 1814.)

FLAX SPINNING MILL.—A Flax Spinning Mill was established in the old Poor's-House, at the junction of Viewfield Place with East Queen Ann Street, by M'Intosh & Inglis. The machinery was driven by hand. It was lighted by gas—the first so lighted in town; the burners were thimbles with small holes in the top. Many turned out to see the “new-fangled light.” This mill continued at work for a short time only. (*MS. Note.*)

LITERATURE.—“*The Saxon and the Gael; or, the Northern Metropolis, including a View of the Lowland and Highland Character*,” 4 vols. 12mo. Mrs. Johnston, the talented wife of Mr. Johnston, teacher in Dunfermline, was the authoress of this work. It was composed in the Newrow, in a house opposite the end of Canmore Street during 1813, and published in Edinburgh in 1814.

1815.—THE DUNFERMLINE PHILANTHROPIC SOCIETY was established 17th March, 1815. Its articles were revised in 1817 and 1833.

IRON FOUNDRY.—Mr. Campbell “commenced Ironfounding on a

small scale in the smithy premises of Tam Thomson, smith, Maygate." (*MS. Note.*)

THE DUNFERMLINE SAVINGS' BANK was established in 1815; and in 1838 was connected with the National Security Savings' Bank. (For full particulars see *Chal. Hist. Dunf.*, vol. i. pp. 386-388.)

BATTLE OF WATELOO.—"Great public rejoicings on the arrival of the news, on the 24th June, that we had gained the fight, and had silenced Bonaparte." (*MS.*)

"METHODIST KIRK," MAYGATE.—This church was founded in 1815, and opened for worship in 1816; the Rev. Abraham Crabtree, minister. This congregation assembled for worship in the Masons' Lodge, Maygate, for two years before their church was built. By the year 1823, the members of this persuasion had so much dwindled away that the kirk had to be shut up; afterwards it was let for public purposes, &c.

THE "AULD LICHT KIRK" (*Original Burghers*).—The Rev. Wm. Dalziel was inducted minister of this church in 1815. (*MS. Note.*)

PROVOST OF DUNFERMLINE.—Major David Wilson, of Dunfermline, was re-elected Provost, Sept., 1815. (*Burgh Records.*)

LITERATURE.—"*A History of the Town and Parish of Dunfermline.* By John Fernie, one of the Ministers. Dunfermline: Printed and sold by John Miller, 1815." This "History" consists of 199 8vo pages, and is embellished with eight copper-plate engravings, viz.—1. (Frontispiece) View of Dunfermline Abbey from the South; 2. View of the Town-House from the North; 3. North View of the Guildhall; 4. View of Dunfermline from the West Park of Pittencrieff; 4. Seal of the Burgh; and four Seals of the Abbey of Dunfermline. The History is divided into 12 chapters, and concludes with an Appendix of interesting matter. This is an excellent History so far as it goes. It is, however, to be regretted that it did not embrace a more extended range. The selling price to subscribers was 10s. 6d. It has been out of print for the past 50 years, and has in consequence become very scarce. The writer has one of the few copies now remaining. It may be noted here that the Rev. Mr. Fernie wrote his *History of Dunfermline* in the year 1814, in Canmore Street—the last house at the east end of the street (south-side corner).

INSURANCE.—Limekilns and Charlestown shipmasters established an insurance society amongst themselves, by which all accidents at

sea are repaid under certain regulations. (*Mercer's History of Dunfermline*, p. 203.)

LITERATURE.—“*A Dialogue Between the Old & New Light Burghar Kirks of Dunfermline, over-heard By a benighted travler.* The third edition, enlarged and improv'd; To which are Added *Savrl Answers And Epistles to Willy, Concluding in a most serious Battle.* Printed by (the author) D. patton Dunfermline 1815.—price *eightpence.*” Such is the wording on the title-page of this “16mo-quarto.” It has 116 pp.; and six rude woodcut engravings by the author—1. A Mailed Warrior (*frontispiece*); 2. Wully Smith (teacher of Crossford) hawking his works, in a bending position; 3. Two Men—an old priest-like sage, with sword uplifted towards the man in front of him; 4. A Mailed Warrior—target in left hand, and a sword in the right; 5. An Old Castle; 6. The figure of a Sailor before a Steeple, hat in hand, and pointing upwards with his left. The first 16 pages of this small book are in prose, detailing the author’s opinion of the relative merits of the Old and New Burgher Churches; then follows a reproduction of his first work (see “Literature,” in *An. Dunf.* date 1811); then comes, *in prose*, his most serious battle with “Wully,” &c. The composition of the rhyme is similar to specimens already given, consequently extracts need not be given here, but the short preface prefixed may be reproduced; it is as follows:—

“ TO THE READER.

“ I hop my matrer ye’ll consult
While the manner ye lat pass
Turn’d up letterers and words miss-spell’d
I hop you will excuse.

“ Read me fair, employ your thought
ye’ll soon know what I mean,
When ye see a word that will not fit
pray mend it with your pen”

The writer is in possession of a copy of this curious little work, perhaps now the only one extant.

1816.—“A LANCASTERIAN SCHOOL” was instituted in the old Cameronian Meeting-house, Priory Lane (Reid’s Park), Mr. John Beecher, master. There were 285 pupils. (*M.S. Note.*)

A NEW GRAMMAR (OR HIGH) SCHOOL was founded in March, 1816. (See date *An. Dunf.* 1817.) “The scholars, during the building of the new school, were accommodated in the west room of the lower flat of the Town-house.”

GREAT AND SUDDEN FALL OF RAIN.—One of our *Notes* states that on 18th June, 1816, “there was a sudden and very heavy fall of rain. It came on a little after mid-day, and rained an *even-doon-pour*

until five o'clock. The streets were strewed with the wreck of shop-keepers' barrels, boxes, stools, chairs, &c. The lower part of the town, south of the Netherton, seemed as if it had become a large loch, and Dry-mills appeared as if standing on an island at the end of the loch." As this *spate* occurred on 18th June (Waterloo-Day), it was long locally known as "the Waterloo Spate."

THE GUILD HALL—*The Spire Inn and Hotel*.—"This building, which had turned out a great failure, and which had since 1808 stood unfloored, without doors, windows, &c., was in 1816 purchased from the Guild brethren, for a comparatively small sum, by Mr. Alexander Robertson, manufacturer. It was by him shortly afterwards floored and otherwise properly finished, and then let on lease as an hotel to Mr. Robert Laidlaw, who named it 'The Spire Inn and Hotel,' and for a long series of years carried on business in it." (*MS. Note; An. Dunf.* dates 1849 and 1850.)

LITERATURE.—"*Proceedings of a Crow Court*, held in the Woods of Pittencrieff, on Sunday, the Tenth of March, 1815. *Viva la Bagatelle*. Dunfermline: Printed for the Crow Court by John Miller." This is an 8vo pamphlet of thirty-two pages. A north-west view of the Monastery is on the title-page. The work is in rhyme, and under the following sections:—*The Exordium, The Proclamation, The Gathering, The Convocation, The Deliberation, The Digression, The Orations. The Libel, The Reply, The Reports, &c.*, concluding with *Notes*. As this work is somewhat similar in its *outcome* to that of 1813, it will be useless to give quotations. Let the *Preface* suffice:—

Preface.

Just when I thought my work was o'er,
And that I had to pen no more,
Comes MILLER down to our Old Palace
(These Printers are most teasing fellows;)
And much he spoke, and loud he bawl'd,
For something he a Preface called :
"Why, MILLER, now I thought," says I,
"That all was done." Says he, "O fie!
We want a PREFACE,—must be had,
And that directly." I look'd sad,
Because I had got nought to say
In shape of *Preface, any way* ;
And tho' the matter may be small ;
It can't consist of nought at all :
Says he, "A book I never saw
Without a *Preface* (I cried, Pshaw !)

'Twould be like meat without a *grace* ;
Or what is worse, a noseless face :
Besides, I want a page or so,
To fill up a blank leaf, you know.
Come on—fall to't—the boy is waiting."
Says I, "Dear Miller, cease your prating—
The thing's impossible—can't be ;
Besides, its use I cannot see ;
I've said all that I meant to say,
So don't insist upon't I pray."
"I must insist upon't," he said ;
A page or two will soon be made ;
Don't eat the cow, and leave the tail."
But all he said could not avail.
"I will not pen a *Preface* now ;"
So said "Good bye !" and made my bow.

Mr. Andrew Mercer was the author of the work ; Mr. John Miller, the printer and publisher of it. The writer was long on intimate terms of friendship with Mr. Mercer. He was a gentle, amiable, and kind man, abounding in racy humour. (For the other works by Mr. Mercer, see *An. Dunf.* dates 1813, 1819, 1828, 1838.)

LITERATURE.—“*The Republished Dunfermline Psalmody.* By John Malcolm. 1816.” This music-book, a thin 4to, was highly popular in its day, and had a large sale. It has been long out of print. (*An. Dunf.* 1809.)

WEAVING.—The annual value of table-linen manufactured in Dunfermline, from June, 1815, to June, 1816, was ascertained to amount to £103,020. (*MS.*)

THE ABBEY CHURCH MANSE, built for the minister of the First Charge, July, 1816. (*MS. Note.*)

FOUNDRY.—Mr. Campbell abandoned his founding premises in the Maygate, and commenced “the Dunfermline Foundry, in Clay-Acres, on a large scale. Fifteen hands were employed.” (*MS.*)

LITERATURE.—“*An Introduction to the French Language.* By John Johnston, Teacher, Dunfermline.” This is a work of 145 pages 12mo, published in 1816 by John Miller, Dunfermline ; price 3s.

COMMERCIAL SCHOOL FOUNDED.—In the summer of 1816 the Commercial School was founded. It is situated south of the east end of Viewfield, and consists of three storeys. It was erected by the Guildry. (*MS. Note.*)

POSTAL AND STAMP REVENUES.—Amount of Revenue from Post-Office, £1141 8s. 10d.; from Stamp-Office, £1577 17s. 2d.

PROVOST OF DUNFERMLINE.—Major David Wilson, Dunfermline, re-elected Provost, Sept., 1816. (*Burgh Records.*)

THE “DON” CLUB.—This agricultural club met twice a-year in the Spire Inn and Hotel. (*Regist. Dunf.* for 1829.)

DEATH OF THE REV. JOHN FERNIE.—The Rev. John Fernie, minister of the Second Charge of the Parish Church, Dunfermline, died in his house, east end of Canmore Street, on Nov. 2nd, 1816.

CHAPEL KIRK.—The Rev. David Murray, minister of the Chapel Kirk, Dunfermline, was translated to the Second Charge of Dysart Parish on 27th November, 1816. (*Parish Records.*)

DEATH OF JOHN REID, TFACHER.—John Reid, teacher, Rotten

Row, Dunfermline, died on 23rd December, 1816, aged 70 years. He was a very successful private teacher for nearly fifty years in the burgh, and "turned out many excellent scholars." He was a self-taught Mathematician, was learned in the sciences of Astronomy, Optics, and Mechanics, and constructed many curious sun-dials and tide-rotulas. Between the years 1790 and 1812 he taught with great repute a navigation class in his school, which was well attended by sailors, old and young, from Inverkeithing, Limekilns, Torryburn, &c. For a long period he was the precentor in Queen Ann Street Church. He died in the high esteem of all who knew his high intellectual worth. He was interred in the North Churchyard, Dunfermline, where, in 1817, a monumental tomb was erected to his memory, having on its white marble slab the following inscription:—

"To the Memory of JOHN REID, nearly fifty years Teacher in Dunfermline, who died 23rd December, 1816, in the 70th year of his age. His Scholars, as a testimony of their high sense of his abilities and moral worth have erected this Monument."

Mr. Reid's school and house was at the top of the Rotten Row, north side of the street now called West Queen Ann Street.

1817.—MIDMILL LIGHTED BY GAS.—Midmill, three miles south-west of Dunfermline, was lighted by gas in January, 1817. (See *An. Dunf.* date 1815; *MS. Note.*)

MEETING OF THE DUNFERMLINE RADICALS.—A great Radical meeting was "held on the *steps* of the Antiburgher-brae green in Feb. (about 800 Radicals in attendance)." (*MS. Note.*) "Some of the valiant men made wild speeches, which were met with acclamation." (*MSS.*)

CHAPEL KIRK.—Rev. George Bell Brand was inducted minister of the Chapel Kirk, Dunfermline, on 27th March, 1817, as successor to Rev. D. Murray, who demitted his charge on 27th November, 1816. (*Parish Record.*)

VIEW OF THE MONASTERY OF DUNFERMLINE.—The annexed copperplate View of the Monastery from the north-west, was this year published by H. Paton, carver and gilder, Edinburgh. It will be seen that the view is a pretty accurate one. The lower parts of the view do not now correspond. During the "general levelling and removing process" in 1823, the small arch below the large window, commonly called "*the De'il's Hole*," was removed; so were also the

adjacent byre on the left, the wall, the gate, and part of another wall seen on the extreme left. The ground was here levelled, and a new wall running from the foundation part of the tower to a point nearly opposite the west entrance to the church, and from there to the Kirk Stile (at the north gate). The view is an impression from the original copperplate, which was gifted to the writer by Mr. Paton.

THE AULD KIRK.—The Rev. Peter Chalmers, A.M., was inducted Minister of the Second Charge of Abbey Church of Dunfermline, on the 18th July, 1817, as successor to the Rev. John Fernie, who died on the 2nd of November, 1816. (*Chal. Hist. Dunf.* vol. i. p. 416; see also *An. Dunf.* date April 11th, 1869.)

ADAM LOW, Esq., of Fordel, died in his residence at the top of the Crosswynd, on 19th Sept., 1817, aged eighty-four years. He was Provost of Dunfermline during the years 1787 and 1788. In his later years he became celebrated as a bone-setter. A large painting of him hangs in the Council Chamber, done by public subscription, and has on a tablet at foot the following inscription:—

“A Testimony By a number of Gentlemen in the town and neighbourhood, of the high sense which they entertain of the disinterested and eminently successful manner in which Adam Low, of Fordel, Esquire, formerly Provost of this Borough has for a long period of years devoted himself to the relief of afflicted humanity, by reducing dislocations.”

The portrait, on canvas, is by Raeburn, and measures 5 feet 10 inches, by 4 feet 10 inches; posture, sitting.

PROVOST OF DUNFERMLINE.—Major David Wilson, of Dunfermline, re-elected Provost. (*Burgh Records*, Sept., 1817.)

DUNFERMLINE TOKENS.—The last sets of the series of Dunfermline Tokens appear to have been “struck off” about 1817; of these, we have two lying before us; they are copper ones, having round their circumferences, respectively, in raised capital letters, as follows—

“J. KIRK, MERCHT., HIGH STREET.—DUNFERMLINE. 1817. FARTHING.”

“ROBERT JOHNSTON, MERCHT., DUNFERMLINE.—TEA, SPIRITS,
GROCERIES, &C. 1817.”

Between the years 1796 and 1817, a great many tokens were struck by Dunfermline tradesmen in copper, pewter, and lead, but there are none now in existence, so far as we know, excepting these two. Laurence Miller, about 1806, struck half-penny tokens, and shortly afterwards on his becoming bankrupt, his half-pennies stuck in the



APPEARANCE OF DUNFERMLINE ABBEY FROM A.D. 1226. TO A.D. 1560.

(COMPOSITION VIEW FROM N.W. BY E.H.)

market, when a great cry out was made about *Laurie Miller's ill barbees*. (*MS. Note*.)

OLD GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—Several notanda inform us that the Old Grammar School, built in 1625, was removed in the summer of 1817. (See *An. Dunf.* date 1625, &c.) This old School, not long after it was built, was found to be inconvenient, and rather too small, and was often subjected to alterations between 1680 and 1790, by altering positions of windows, fire-places, partitions, &c. (*Old MSS.*; also *Burgh Records*.)

GRAMMAR SCHOOL FINISHED AND OPENED.—In 1817, the New Grammar School, sometimes called the High School, the foundation of which was laid in March, 1816, was finished and opened in the autumn of 1817. (See *Annals of Dunfermline*, date 1816.) We shall here reproduce an old printed notice of the school, dated 1817, which embraces in little space a very excellent account of the structure:—

“The New High School of Dunfermline, recently completed and opened, is an oblong substantial edifice, and a great ornament to the Burgh. It is about 68 feet long, 28 feet in breadth, and 28 feet in height, outside measure; at the back, or north side, there rises an uncovered circular tower, about 70 feet in height, which serves both for a stair-case to the master's residence, and for a look-out observatory, from the summit of which a fine view of the town and surrounding country is to be obtained. The school-rooms are on each side of the main door in the middle of the building; the middle portion of the building projects a little from the main wall of the front, and ends in a peaked triangle. The lower windows, which are oblong, are set in a kind of slightly sunk recess, arched at top; the top windows in the master's dwelling are also oblong. Above the main door there are three spaces for oblong windows; the two side ones are narrow; the centre one, which, twice as broad as the others at the sides, is filled up, and a clock-dial is fixed in its centre, being intended for a clock. Above the clock-dial there is a triangular tympanum, in the centre of which there is a stone with the Burgh arms cut in relief on it. The Burgh Arms stone rests upon an oblong base-stone, which has cut on it, also in relief, the following modern inscription:—

FAVE · MIHI · MI · DEUS · 1625

RECONDITUM · 1816 · D. WILSON · PREFECTO ·

Which is, “*Favour me, O my God. 1625.*” And—“*Rebuilt (or Reconstructed) 1816. D. Wilson, Provost.*” (See *An. Dunf.* date 1625.)

On the top of the tympanum, there is a neat little sort of hollow turret for the school-bell. On the side walls of the new school, the old sculptured stones that adorned the previous old school, have, very laudably, got a place, which will preserve them as relics of former days. (See also *An. Dunf.* date 1625. It may be added here, that the Grammar School stands about the middle of Queen Ann Street, north side of the street, at the high elevation of 353 feet above the level of medium high-water mark at Limekilns.

1818.—DISCOVERY OF KING ROBERT THE BRUCE'S REMAINS.—The Bruce's remains were accidentally discovery in the Choir of the Old Abbey, on February 17th, 1818. We give the following details of this interesting event from our *MS. Notes*:—

During the progress of clearing away the rubbish and levelling the area of the Psalter Churchyard (the site of the ancient Choir), preparatory to the erection of a new church on the site, the workmen, on the 17th of February, 1818, came accidentally on a vault, near the east end, where formerly the Great, or High Altar had stood. The vault was roughly put together, and of soft free-stone. In length it was found to be 7 feet 6 inches, and in breadth 2 feet 4½ inches. The cover consisted of two slab-stones of unequal size, and attached to them by lead fastenings were several large iron rings, which had served as handles for the purpose of lowering it. Some of these rings were in a state of utter decay, and some were quite detached from the cover. On removing the cover, another vault or built space was found, composed of the same kind of stone, but a little less in its dimensions, being only 7 feet in length, and 22½ inches in breadth. The outer vault was oblong and curved at the east end, the bottom of which was well paved with large slab-stones; but near the middle of it there was an open space or fracture nearly 2 inches in breadth.

In the inner vault or space lay the skeleton of a large body, about six feet long, encased or wrapt up in thin sheet-lead. The lead consisted of two thin coats, each about the tenth of an inch in thickness; the upper coat of lead was much more wasted than the under coating or wrapping; the under lead-wrapping was nearly entire, excepting at the breast, knees, and feet, where it was much decayed, exhibiting part of the skeleton in a state of high preservation; the lead-covering had sunk a little into the abdomen, and was there much depressed. In this inner vault were found several fragments of fine linen interwoven with gold (the *toile d'or*, or cloth of gold, used as a shroud for the body). Fragments of wood, in a very decayed state, were found all round the skeleton, and appeared to have been the remains of the costly wooden coffin which had encased his body; they were of oak, and attached to one or two of the pieces were large iron nails with broad heads, while one or two were found lying free, and below the skeleton. After this, the first inspection, the grave-vault was closed, and a careful watch kept over the vault by nightly detachments of the constables of the burgh.

The Barons of the Exchequer were immediately informed of the interest-

ing discovery. In their reply, they ordered the authorities in Dunfermline to place three rows of large flat stones over the vault to protect it from depredations or intrusive curiosity, and to get these fastened together by iron bars, till the intentions of the Barons "as to further procedure for a more thorough investigation were determined on." (See *Annals of Dunf.* date Nov. 5, 1819, for second investigation, ceremonies, and re-interment.)

The discovery of the remains of King Robert the Bruce at Dunfermline soon spread over the whole country; newspapers, magazines, and fly-sheets gave full notices of the immortal hero-king, and for months it was the all-absorbing talk—King Robert the Bruce, his exploits, Bannockburn, his death, and interment in 1329; and this his discovery, after a lapse of 489 years, was the theme of conversation.

LAYING THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF THE NEW ABBEY CHURCH, *Tuesday, 10th March, 1818*:—The ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of the New Abbey Church took place on Tuesday, 10th March, 1818. The following particulars of the procession and ceremony are taken from *Mercer's Hist. Dunf.* pp. 99-106:—

A numerous meeting, consisting of many of the most respectable heritors of the parish, the Magistrates and Town-Council of the burgh, the members of the Presbytery, and other gentlemen of the town and neighbourhood interested in the building, assembled in the Town-house, from which they set out, accompanied by the brethren of St John's and Union Lodges, in Masonic procession, at a quarter from three o'clock afternoon.

The brethren of the Lodge of St. John walked in front, preceded by a band of music playing the Masons' Anthem. Then followed two men of Masonic order, bearing the *helmet* and the *sword* of the renowned King Robert the Bruce, the present property of the Earl of Elgin, and which his Lordship kindly allowed to accompany the procession. (The sight of these memorable insignia of ancient times, by recalling to the recollection of the admiring spectators the most illustrious events in Scottish history, had the most happy effects on the occurrences of the day.) Immediately after these two walked the architect and the contractors of the new church, one of whom carried the bottle designed to be deposited in the foundation-stone. These were succeeded by the Right Honourable the Earl of Elgin and Kin-cardine, dressed in uniform, and decorated by the star and crescent, accompanied by Provost Wilson. Afterwards followed, in regular succession, the two beadles of the parish, one of whom carried a Bible; the Rev. Allan M'Lean and the Rev. Peter Chalmers, the collegiate ministers of the parish, in their gowns and bands; Lord Bruce, Sir Charles Halkett, Bart., Mr. Hunt of Pittencrieff, and other heritors; the Magistrates of the burgh, the members of the Presbytery, the Kirk-Session of Dunfermline, the Town Council, together with many gentlemen of the town and neighbourhood.

On the procession arriving at the site of the intended structure, distinguished, according to its historical repute, as the depository of the remains of no less than nine Scottish sovereigns, one of whom was the celebrated King Robert the Bruce, Lord Elgin, as preses of the meeting of heritors, then deposited in the foundation-stone a bottle, enclosed in lead, in which were inserted four rolls of parchment. One of these rolls had written on it a

list of the heritors having a valued rent of £100 and upwards. The second contained a list of the Magistrates and Town Council of Dunfermline ; the third a list of the members of Presbytery ; and the fourth a description relative to the building. There were deposited besides the bottle of parchments, the *London Courier*, the *Morning Chronicle*, the *Edinburgh Evening Courant*, and several of the current coins of the realm. His Lordship then poured upon the bottle, according to custom, corn, wine, and oil, uttering the usual Masonic benediction. On the stone being laid, with the accompanying forms of Masonry, the Rev. Allan M'Lean, as first minister of the parish, delivered a most appropriate and highly impressive prayer, after which the band played the Masons' Anthem.

Lord Elgin then ascended an elevated piece of ground, and, supported by the Rev. Messrs. M'Lean and Chalmers, addressed the audience, consisting of, according to the nearest computation, 8000 or 10,000 people, in a most eloquent and masterly speech, delivered with an animation and enthusiasm of which it is impossible to give any adequate description, but the effects of which were most visible in the alternate deep silence and plaudits of the listening crowd.

His Lordship commenced by alluding to the unexpected manner in which he had been called to do the honours of the day, and with passing a high and well-merited eulogium on the dedicatory prayer of Mr. M'Lean, after which he rehearsed some of the leading circumstances which led to the erection of the edifice. On adverting to the manner in which the ruinous state of the Abbey was occasioned, partly, as he remarked, by the brutal revenge of an English soldiery, and partly by the mistaken though well-meant devastations of the Reformers, he drew a most striking and beautiful contrast between the tumultuous and destructive effects of the military and religious conflicts of former days and the peacefulness and happiness which characterize the exertions of nations at the present period, almost all the sovereigns of Europe being, as he said, at this moment engaged in no other contest than that which had for its object the palm of pre-eminence in the diffusion of glad tidings of peace and good-will to the children of men. This latter idea he most happily enforced by an allusion to the circumstance of the Rev. Dr. Henderson, a native of Dunfermline, having no later than the Friday preceding been employed in detailing to a numerous assemblage of his townsmen, in a most interesting narrative, the progress and success of the Bible societies in the north of Europe. His Lordship then noticed a very striking and fortunate coincidence which had occurred that day, namely, that in the foundation-stone of the building just laid was deposited a London newspaper, which arrived by that very day's post, announcing a recommendation by Government to the two Houses of Parliament, for taking into consideration the request of the Prince Regent for increasing the number of churches throughout the British kingdom. "And," said his Lordship, with great animation, "it is worthy of particular remark, that a speech emanating from the Throne at the commencement of the Nineteenth Century, on the occasion of the opening of Parliament (that great announcement of the political situation and wants of the country), contained nothing, positively nothing in the shape of novelty, or even of ordinary interest, but a request to the Lords and Commons of the two Houses of Parliament to augment to the inhabitants of these realms the accommodation for religious worship ; and it is matter," as he further observed, "of high exultation to us to think that within these two days we have had the

gratification to learn that our present operation, undertaken under the most favouring and congenial train of events, has been distinguished by the most encouraging and animated sentiments of good-will and approbation on the part of the Government of the country."

But now came the most interesting and affecting part of his Lordship's speech. "Think, my friends," said he, "on the venerableness and the sacredness of the spot on which you now stand. Within the precincts of the ground on which you tread, and which is destined to be the site of our proposed church, are deposited the remains of many of our Scottish sovereigns and other illustrious personages; and only a few weeks have elapsed since the remains of a hero, whose deeds make every Scotsman proud of the land of his birth, and which, after a lapse of near five hundred years, were found in a state of almost entire preservation, were fortunately discovered, I mean," (uttering the words with great emphasis) "KING ROBERT THE BRUCE." His Lordship was here interrupted by three loud cheers from the assembled crowd. "But," continued he, with uncommon enthusiasm, "look at that helmet which was worn, and that sword which was wielded, and successfully too, by this celebrated character, for the very purpose of restoring and securing the independence of Scotland, and say if your hearts are not warmed by the proud recollection." (Here his Lordship introduced, with happy effect, the first stanza of the admired patriotic song of "*Scots wha hae wi' Wallace bled*," &c., and the crowd reciprocated the impression by another peal of loud and reiterated huzzas!) His Lordship, now borne away by the train of delightful remembrances suggested to his mind, and observing that every heart of his numerous auditory beat responsive to the feelings of his own, proceeded to say,—“I have not done, my friends; this same illustrious personage, under a religious sentiment natural to the times, however strange and even unjustifiable it may appear to us, with our superior Christian education, entrusted to his most endeared friend, with his dying breath, a commission to carry his heart to the Holy Land; but a wise providence willed it otherwise. The messenger in the faithful endeavour to fulfil his commission was stopped in his progress, and slain in a military engagement; but this precious relic was secured from hostile violence, and safely restored to its native land; and, my friends, may Scotland never see the day when it can be doubted that we have the heart of Robert the Bruce amongst us!” The crowd once more demonstrated their joy and patriotic pride at these grateful recollections by the most cheering plaudits. The band played, with excellent effect, "*Scots wha hae wi' Wallace bled*." David Wilson, Esq., Provost of the town, made a short but suitable reply to the address of Lord Elgin.

The procession returned by the same route, but in reverse order, to the Town-house, the band playing as they went the "*Masons' Anthem*." On reaching the door of the Town-house the procession paused; and by his Lordship's particular desire, the helmet and sword of Robert the Bruce were elevated in the air, and the band again struck up "*Scots wha hae wi' Wallace bled*," the people standing uncovered, and seemingly melted into one general feeling of patriotic enthusiasm. The day was fortunately most favourable, and although the crowd was immense, and the pressure great, no accident occurred." (*Mercer's Hist. Dunf.* pp. 99-106; *Chal. Hist. Dunf.* vol. i. pp. 133, 153, 534, 538, &c.; also *Report of the King's Remembrancer Relative to the Tomb of King Robert the Bruce, the Church, &c.* Published at Edinburgh, 1821.)

The following inscription is copied from the parchment roll referring to the new building, &c. There is also a copy framed and glazed in the Session House of the Abbey Church:—

THIS FOUNDATION STONE
OF THE
Parish Church of Dunfermline,
Now to be rebuilt at the joint expense of the
HERITORS, MAGISTRATES, AND TOWN COUNCIL
OF THE BURGH,
On part of the Site of the
OLD ABBEY CHURCH,
Founded in the Eleventh Century by
MALCOLM III. (CANMORE) KING OF SCOTLAND;
And afterwards destroyed
Partly by the English, under the Reign of
EDWARD I. in 1303, and
Partly at the Reformation, in 1560;
WAS LAID
This 10th day of March, in the Year of our Lord, 1818,
And
In the 58th Year of the Reign of GEORGE III,
King of Great Britain and Ireland,
By the Right Honourable
THOMAS, EARL OF ELGIN AND KINCARDINE,
In presence of a numerous meeting of
Heritors and Magistrates and Town Council
of the Burgh;
DAVID WILSON, ESQ., *being Provost;*
The REV. ALLAN M'LEAN and the REV. PETER CHALMERS
being Collegiate Ministers of the Parish,
Containing a Population of 13,000 Souls:
WILLIAM BURN, ESQ., *Architect;* and
Messrs. JOHN BONAR and ALEX. MORTON,
Contractors and Builders.
The Expense, by Estimate, of the Building,
£8300.

It may here be noted, to satisfy the curiosity of future generations, that the foundation-stone, containing the articles just mentioned, lies in the north foundation of the small door-way or entrance into the Session-house below the great eastern window. (*Note from Mr. John Bonnar, one of the Building Contractors.*)

LITERATURE.—“*Sermons on Important Subjects.* By the Rev. John Fernie, lately one of the ministers of Dunfermline. Printed and sold by John Miller, Dunfermline. 10th August, 1818.” This is an 8vo vol. of 387 pages, and contains twenty-two sermons. The work has been long out of print.

“THE TOWER-HILL ENCAMPMENT” SOCIETY, instituted March 1818, became dormant in 1826. It was resuscitated by Sir Arthur Halket, in March, 1862.

“THE ABBEY ROYAL ARCH” SOCIETY was instituted in March, 1818.

PROVOST OF DUNFERMLINE.—Major David Wilson, of Dunfermline, was re-elected Provost, Sept., 1818. (*Burgh Records.*)

LITERATURE.—“*Two Shorter Catechisms, mutually connected, to which are added, The Gospel Catechism, and other Hymns for Children.* Published by John Miller, printer, Dunfermline. 1818.” This is a 16mo work of 120 pages. The principal part of it is a reprint of the *Shorter Catechism* of the Rev. John Brown of Haddington.

1819.—NUMBER OF LOOMS—*Estimated Value.*—About the beginning of the year 1819, it was ascertained, by “a careful count out,” that there were 1507 looms in the parish of Dunfermline; out of the parish, namely, in Carnock, Cairneyhill, Torryburn, &c., united, there were 142 looms. Total, 1649 looms, “dependent on the Dunfermline trade,” the estimated value of which, united, was £120,000 stg. (*MS. Note*; see also *Chal. Hist Dunf.* vol. i. p. 376.)

FLESH-MARKET.—The Flesh-Market, erected between the High Street and Queen Ann Street, was closed this year for want of support. It had for many years been declining, and at last no one but Johnie Barrowman, the flesher, stood in it with flesh for sale. (*MS.*)

SANCTUARY HOUSE, MAYGATE.—This old house, with large

“vaulted entrance,” was the Sanctuary, or house of refuge for debtors, malefactors, &c., and belonged to the Abbey. It was removed in the summer of 1819. It stood on the north side of the Maygate, nearly opposite to the Maygate Chapel. The following view of the Sanctuary is from a water-colour taken by the late Mr. Andrew Mercer shortly before it was removed to make way for modern improvements,



THE DEBT OF THE BURGH OF DUNFERMLINE in November, 1819, was found to amount to £20,401 4s. 10d. (*MS.*)

PRECENTOR OF THE ABBEY CHURCH, &c.—The Offices of Song School, and Precentor of the Abbey Church were, in 1819, conferred on Mr. James Rankine, of Glasgow, by the usual patrons of these offices. (*MS. Note*; also *Chal. Hist. Dunf.* vol. i. p. 41.)

REMAINS OF KING ROBERT THE BRUCE RE-ENTOMBED *5th November, 1819.*—The remains of King Robert the Bruce, which were accidentally discovered in the forenoon of 17th February, 1818, were re-entombed on 5th November, 1819. The remains, during the interval—626 days—were guarded during the night by relays of the

town's constables. The following are a few notanda relative to this memorable event :—

Dr. Gregory, of Edinburgh, had been consulted regarding the best method of securing the remains from future decay. He recommended the Barons of the Exchequer to pour *melted pitch* on the remains, which was done—five barrels of pitch (about 1500 lbs.) being employed for that purpose. The new lead coffin was very large—almost 7 ft. long by 2 ft. 8 in. broad at the shoulders, and 2 ft. 4 in. deep. At the ceremony of the re-entombment were the Barons of the Exchequer, the King's Remembrancer, Dr. Gregory, Dr. Munro, Mr. Scouler, sculptor, Edinburgh, the Provost, Magistrates, Heritors, and other gentlemen of Dunfermline and neighbourhood. Mr. Scouler made a plaster cast of the Bruce's head previous to the *pitching* process. The King's Remembrancer, Sir Henry Jardine, in the works which he afterwards published regarding the re-entombment, says :—

In the coffin was first poured melted pitch, to the depth of 4 inches, and then the following articles were deposited :—

Barbour's Life of Bruce, 4th ed., 1714. (Given by Dr. Jamieson.)

Lord Hailes' Annals of Scotland. 2 vols. 8vo.

Kerr's History of the Reign of King Robert the Bruce. 2 vols. 8vo. 1811.

The History of Dunfermline, by the Rev. John Fernie. 8vo. 1815.

The Edinburgh Almanack and Directory for 1819.

With a variety of the Edinburgh newspapers of the day, together with the following coins of the reign of his Majesty, King George the Third :—

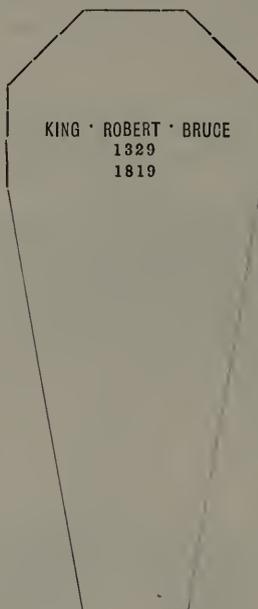
GOLD COINS.	SILVER COINS.
One Guinea,.....1788	Crown Piece,.....1819
One Half do.,.....1791	One Half do.,.....1816
One Do. do.,.....1802	One Do. do.,.....1819
One Sovereign,.....1817	One Shilling,.....1816
One Half do.,.....1817	One Do., .....1819
One Seven Shilling Piece, ...1810	One Do., .....1787
One Quarter Guinea.	One Sixpence, .....1787
	One Do., .....1816
	One Do., .....1819

The coins were first put into a small copper-box, and then enclosed in one of lead; and all the other articles (books, &c.) were enclosed in leaden boxes closely secured.

The Skeleton was then placed upon the top of the leaden coffin, resting upon the wooden board by which it had been raised; and, in order to gratify the curiosity of an immense crowd of people who had assembled outside the church, the south and north doors of the church were thrown open, and the people were allowed to enter by the south door, passing along the side of the vault, and retiring by the north, which they did in the most decent and orderly manner.

As soon as the public curiosity was gratified, the vault was levelled to the floor, which was also taken up and laid level, and upon the top of it was placed a bed of bricks laid in mortar, on which, and in the exact situation in which the skeleton was found, the new leaden coffin was placed, and the body carefully deposited in it. It was then filled up within two inches of the top with melted pitch, and the top soldered on.

The following cut represents an outline of the cover or lid of the leaden coffin containing the remains. It is copied from that given in *The King's Remembrancer's Report*. The name, KING ROBERT BRUCE, and the dates, 1329, 1819, referring to the year of the king's death, and that of his re-entombment, are in raised letters on the lid at the place here indicated :—



The sides of the vault were then built up with bricks, the whole arched over, and a strong wall 18 inches thick was built all round the brick-work. (See *Report of the King's Remembrancer Relative to the Tomb and Skeleton of King Robert the Bruce*, published at Edinburgh in 1821, pp. 39-43; see also the *Histories of Dunfermline*.) The site of this vault, containing the remains of King Robert the Bruce, is under the pulpit-stair of the present Abbey Church.

At the time of the re-entombment of "The Bruce," the new church walls were about seven feet high all round. It was resolved, shortly after the discovery of the remains, to have the new walls raised to this height in order to keep back the pressure of the crowd at the re-entombment; hence the cause of the 626 days elapsing between the discovery and the re-interment.

Dr. Gregory, in his letter to the Barons of the Exchequer already alluded to, says—"If Prince Posterity shall insist upon seeing the King's remains in 10,000 or 20,000 years hence, he will find it hard work to pick him out of his shell." We should think that the chemistry in these our days would suggest some other method of "preservation" than by means of *melted pitch*, and as efficacious. This re-entombment in a *pitch shroud* was "for many years the theme of conversation in Dunfermline and throughout Scotland." (*M.S. Note.*)

Another note may here be given as it will touch a sympathetic chord in the bosoms of many still alive, viz., "After the re-entombment of the King, a great deal of wasted patches of pitch were scattered around the site of the tomb. Much of it was permitted to be taken away for the purpose of turning into flambeaus for New-Year and Hansel mornings; and accordingly, New-Year's morning and Auld-Hansel-Monday morning of 1820 were ushered in by hundreds of flambeaus, carried through the streets by 'the boys of the period.' This unusual 'blazing turn-out' was looked upon as an honour done to the memory of the glorious King Robert the Bruce." The writer was one of the *torch-bearers* on the occasion!

The late Dr. Gregory composed an elegant Latin inscription for a tomb then proposed to be erected over the remains of the great King, of which the following is a translation:—

"Here, amidst the ruins of the old, in building a new Church, in the year 1818, the grave of ROBERT BRUCE, King of Scots, of immortal memory, being accidentally opened, and his remains recognised by sure tokens, with pious duty were again committed to the earth by the people of this town. A distant generation, 489 years after his death, erected this monument to that great hero and excellent King, who, with matchless valour in war, and wisdom in peace, by his own energy and persevering exertions, re-established the almost ruined and hopeless state of Scotland, long cruelly oppressed by an inveterate and powerful enemy, and happily avenged the oppression, and restored the ancient liberty and glory of his country."

(Taken from *Dr. Gregory's Manuscript Translation of 1819*; see also *An. Dunf.* date 1330; *Chal. Hist. Dunf.* vol. i. pp. 138, 152.)

PROVOST OF DUNFERMLINE.—Major David Wilson, of Dunfermline, re-elected Provost, Sept., 1819. (*Burgh Records.*)

LITERATURE.—"*Dunfermline Abbey: A Poem, with Historical Notes and Illustrations.* By Andrew Mercer. Dunfermline, printed and sold by J. Miller. 1819." This is a small 12mo volume of 184 pages; the greater part is in poetry, the concluding part is in prose. It is an excellent little work, now out of print. According to the conclusion of its preface, it was published on the 4th June, 1819. The author begins with "The Hunt," and makes the result of it account for the origin of the name Dunfermline. Afterwards he continues in Sections, viz., "The Monastery Founded,"—"The Culdees,"—"Utility of Monasteries,"—"The Storm,"—"St. Margaret's Hope,"—"The Marriage,"—"The Epithalamium,"—"Queen Margaret,"—"Alexander First,"—"David First,"—"The Requiem,"—"Alexander Third,"—"Destruction of the Abbey,"—"Robert Bruce,"—"Henryson,"—"The Reformation,"—"The Ruins,"—"Prospect from the Church,"—Historical Illustrations, in prose, from p. 94 to p. 184. As quotations have already been given in the *Annals* from this work, another *in*

full from one of the above sections will suffice here, viz., "The Abbey Ruins:"—

"These crumbling ruins now survey;
 Long centuries have rolled away,
 Since, from their lofty heights o'erthrown,
 Their towers along the ground were strewn;
 Yet still some fragments may be seen
 To mark the site where they have been.
 Tho' tempest-worn, the Brothers-hall
 Can boast its massy Southern Wall,
 And Western Window,—once the pride
 Of some superior artist skilled
 To fashion stone even as he willed;
 Until the mimic figures vied
 With all the pencil's art supplied.
 The ancient portal yet remains,
 And on its strong-ribbed roof sustains
 A ruined gate-house; once the guard
 Of entrance to the main-court-yard.
 Exists one wall alone to tell
 Where did the *learned Monarch* dwell,
 When hapless CHARLES first saw a world,
 From which he was so rudely hurled.
 Of MALCOLM's Tower, by crooked rill,
 Is seen a shapeless fragment still;
 That royal Fort of ancient fame,
 From which DUNFERMLINE took its name.
 The venerable Church uprears
 Its pond'rous mass, embrowned with
 years;
 From age to age its form repaired,
 Few ancient fragments now are spared;

Them still the skilful eye can trace,
 By antique shape and shrivelled face;
 Like aged thorns that long have stood
 The rifted patriarchs of the wood.
 But lo! amid these ruined halls,
 A Temple rears its hallowed walls;
 (Like fabled bird that upward springs,
 From the warm ashes of its sire,
 Feels new life vibrate thro' its wings,
 And all its youth renewed by fire!)
 Sublime it lifts its Gothic form
 Beside the ancient fane so grey;
 Destined to resist the storm,
 While centuries roll their years away!
 But man's fast-fleeting transient day,
 (Alas! how soon that day is passed,
 His feeblest works himself outlast!)
 Shall often,—often quench its ray,
 Before those walls all ruined lie,
 In future ages' wondering eye!
 The crumbling Fabric by its side,
 To this the fame of ages lends;
 And with the bloom of youthful pride,
 Its venerable aspect blends.
 No longer shall the royal Tombs,
 Despoiled, unsheltered, now remain;—
 Their ashes, and their sacred homes
 Outraged, defiled by hands profane,—
 Shall, honoured with due reverence, lie,
 Beneath a splendid cemetery!"

(Mercer's "*Dunfermline Abbey: a Poem*," pp. 30-33.)

It may here be noted that the first seventeen lines refer to the Monastic ruins; the following four to the ruins of the Royal Palace; then to the ruins of the Tower, on Towerhill; afterwards to the Old Abbey Church, and concludes with allusions to the New Abbey Church, then in process of building at the time the poem was published. (See also *An. Dunf.* dates 1813, 1816, 1828; and 1838 for Mercer's other works.)

THE OLD ABBEY CHOIR RUIN REMOVED, NOV. 1819.—This ruin was the last remaining fragment of the Great Eastern Church or Choir, erected in 1226. The ruin consisted of a massive old wall, about 40 feet in length by 24 in height, in which were four tall Gothic windows. The ruin stood on the southern boundary of the

old or North Churchyard, adjacent to the door of the north transept of the New Abbey Church.

“The old green-top'd melancholy wall”

was removed in November, 1819, to make way for the north transept of the New Church, then in progress of building. Previous to its removal, the late Mr. Mercer made several views of the ruin; two of these in water-colours, taken from the north and south, are in the possession of the writer. Mr. J. Bayne, surveyor, Edinburgh, has a fine pen and ink sketch of the old window, done by him in 1790, to be seen in his *MS. Sketches of Dunfermline*, now in the possession of David Laing, Esq., LL.D., Signet Library, Edinburgh, from which view a reduced but not very accurate copy was taken by the late Dr. Chalmers for his first volume of the *History of Dunfermline*. (*Vide Chal. Hist. Dunf.* vol. i. plate xiv. page 117.)

THE BRUCE'S GRAVE HOAX-PLATE.—We take from our *MS. Notes* the following particulars of this celebrated hoax:—

The discovery of the remains of the immortal King Robert the Bruce, sent a thrill of joy and delight through the heart of every Scotsman; but although the remains were found lying in the place indicated by our early historians, Barbour and Fordun, and by anatomical tests, yet there were sceptics who doubted the genuineness of the “find.” It occurred to some wags to satisfy the sceptics, and have a plate made to meet their objection. A privy council, and sworn to secrecy, undertook to supply a plate with a rude engraving on it. Mr. John Bonnar, one of the builders of the New Abbey Church; Mr. Thom, artist and portrait painter; Mr. A. Mercer, the historian of Dunfermline; and Mr. Robert Malcolm, brewer, were the “ingenious persons who conducted the affair to a great success.” The plate was manufactured and engraved in Edinburgh, and then sent *for use* to Dunfermline, where it was submitted to a chemical process, to render it *more antique looking!* and slipt quietly amongst the rubbish in the near locality of the Bruce's grave. In due time it was discovered, and a loud ring of intense delight was again felt everywhere, by having the resting-place of the hero-king settled for ever. The plate was most sacredly prized. Mr. Miller, printer, &c., Dunfermline, got Mr. Thom, the arch-inventor of the hoax, to make an exact drawing of the found plate; this was done, and an engraving was made of it, copies from which were long sold by the publisher at *one shilling each!* We have a copy of this now extremely rare production. The print on the plate appears to have been made by some chemical process, so as to look *superbly time-worn like*, and measures $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height by 4 in breadth; the edges are irregularly cut, or worn like; there are round holes at two of the extreme corners; the other two, at the remaining corners, are mutilated; in the centre of the engraving there is a miniature plan of the Abbey Church, then building; at the top there is an antique formed crown; along the transepts are the words—“ROBERTUS SCOTORUM REX,” and below, at foot, there is a large cross, with four pointed stars in the angles, and outside the foot of the print, are the following words:—“In filling up the pit where the vault containing the Remains of

KING ROBERT THE BRUCE was discovered on the 18th February, 1818, the plate of which this is an engraving was FOUND, the 10th November, 1819. On the 5th November, 1818, these Sacred Remains, after the inspection of the Barons of Exchequer, &c., were re-interred in the exact spot where they had been originally deposited in 1329."

The above inscription has a wrong date on it. King Robert's remains were discovered on 17th February, 1818, and not on the 18th as on the plate. (See *An. Dunf.* p. 560, for a plate found in the same locality in 1807, having on it a somewhat similar inscription to that found in 1819.) May not the former inscription have suggested that for the latter? This successful hoax for a long time engaged the attention of the committee who *carried it through*. The present writer, in after times, by exposing the hoax in the public prints, kept the affair from becoming allied to authentic history.

LITERATURE.—"*Poems on Various Subjects*. By Walter Bell. Dunfermline: Printed for the Author by John Miller. 1819." This small volume, now very scarce, is a 12mo of 160 pages, and contains 113 songs, hymns, &c., some of which are of considerable merit. Several of them are satires, and are curious. The following will suffice as a fair specimen of this author's compositions:—

"ON J—N T—N, *Tailor*.

Ye Tailors all, hail Deacon JOHN
And let your praises rise
In his behalf loud in a song,
And all his merit prize.

He reigns the King above you all,
The standard now he bears;
Dunfermline town shall never fall,
While his fierce band appears.

His rosy face placed at their head
Would make the French retire;
With needles long in time of need,
Their souls would burn like fire

To meet the foe where'er they land
On fair Britannia's shore;
Should Bonny come, with heart and hand,
He falls to rise no more.

To press him down with goose red hot
Would be a noble deed;
To clip from him the fame he's got
Would make his heart-strings bleed.

O JOHNNY! use your sheers with might,
And guillotine the rogue;
Could turtle heroes catch the wight,
To roast him like a frog."

Walter Bell, tailor, Dunfermline, had a weakness for *holy-water*, as he called it. He was otherwise an amiable man. He died of cholera, in Dunfermline, in 1832, aged about 70 years. His poems have been long out of print. The writer possesses the copy gifted to him by the author.

1820.—PUBLIC WHIPPING.—Three colliers were publicly whipped in March, 1820, "for an unprovoked malicious assault on a woman in one of the suburban streets of the town. Fearing a general rising of

the colliers of the district to rescue their comrades, the Magistrates, by application, obtained a large detachment of dragoons from Edinburgh, who on the whipping day marched up the High Street in a hollow square form—the Edinburgh hangman and the three culprits being in the middle of the square. The crowd was immense.” (*MS. Note.*)

CIRCULATING LIBRARY.—A Circulating Library was established in the High Street by David Adams, bookbinder, &c. (*MS. Note.*)

LIMEKILNS CHURCH—*Death of the Rev. Mr. Hadden.*—The Rev. William Hadden, minister of the Secession Church, Limekilns, died 17th May, 1820, in the 60th year of his age and thirty-sixth of his ministry. (*MS. Note.*)

UNION OF THE BURGHER AND ANTI-BURGHER CHURCHES.—“In consequence of the general Union of the Burghers and Anti-Burghers this year, the congregations of these bodies in Dunfermline, as elsewhere, joined into one loving denomination of worshippers, after a separation of seventy-three years. (See *An. Dunf.* date 1747.)

THE PITTENCRIEFF UNION FRIENDLY SOCIETY was instituted in 1820. Finlay Jones, preses; Alex. Trail, clerk. (*Dunf. Regis.* for 1829.)

PROVOST OF DUNFERMLINE.—Major David Wilson, of Dunfermline, re-elected Provost, Sept., 1820. (*Burgh Records.*)

LITERATURE.—“*The Dunfermline Songster: being a Selection of the most Fashionable Songs for the Use of Schools.* By James Rankine. Published by J. Miller, 1820.” This is a small 24mo of 26 pp., contains thirty-one popular songs, and has been long out of print. (See *An. Dunf.* date 1823.)

ANTI-BURGHER KIRK (*Secession Church.*)—The Rev. George Barlas was ordained colleague and successor to the Rev. Dr. Black on 17th October, 1820. (*Mackelvie's An. and Stat.* p. 176; see also *An. Dunf.* date Sept., 1832.)

DOMESTIC SPINNING.—Under date 1745 we give extracts from Mr. Wilson's letter relative to *distaffs* and *spinning-wheels*. He concludes said letter by referring to the “state of things” with regard to them in 1820:—

In 1820 the spinning-wheel had almost become a thing of the past. The spinning-wheels, which numbered in town and vicinity at the commencement of the century about 850, had in 1820 dwindled down to a score. The pleasant industrious *hum* of the wheel was then scarcely heard. . . . The sound of the wheel was long ago heard from numerous houses in every street. . . . These wheels, *single* and *double-handed*, gave employment to females,

old and young. . . . When passing along the streets, the peculiar sound from the wheels often put me in mind of the distich-lines—

“Spin on, spin on, my birring wheel,
Bir on, bir on, my spinning-wheel,” &c.

It may be here noticed, that after Tower-hill was enclosed, and became private ground, the spinners had recourse to the Back-Braes, the Anti-Burgher Green, and latterly to the Public Green and Washing-house near Halybluid Acres, from 1811 to 1822. (*MS. Note.*)

REID'S PARK “was, in 1820, feued for building, when Reid Street commenced to be built.” (*MS. Note.*) A foot road, on the site of Reid Street, was previous to this period, known as “Geelies' Wynd” (Gillies' Wynd, *i.e.*, Servants' Wynd—notably the old wynd for servant-traffic to and from the Abbey).

LITERATURE.—“*A Collection of Excellent New Songs, and other Pieces on Different Subjects.* Printed by the Author. D. Patton, Dunfermline, 1820.”—This small work, like the rest of this author's productions, is a 24mo of 104 pages, and embraces a great variety of subjects, illustrated by 22 small rough wood-cuts of howlets, castles, men in arms, &c., from the author's cutters. The first part of this volume appears to have been published in 1820, the second part about 1822. The author once informed the writer that he had printed only thirty copies of his book. It is long since out of print. The copy in our possession is perhaps the only one extant.

1821.—WOODHEAD STREET BENEVOLENT FUNERAL SOCIETY, established January 26, 1821; confirmed, May, 1833. (*MS. Note.*)

THE CHARLESTOWN LIBRARY was established in 1821—the Right Hon. the Earl of Elgin, president; R. Menzies, treasurer; James Blyth, librarian. (*Regist. Dunf.* for 1829.)

CENSUS.—The third Government census of Dunfermline, &c., was taken in April, 1821, with the following result:—Population of Dunfermline and Suburbs, 8041; Parish, 13,690. Increase of population in the Burgh since 1811, 1549; Parish, 2041.

DEATH OF THE REV. JAMES HUSBAND, D.D.—At Dunfermline, on the 17th May, 1821, the Rev. James Husband, D.D., minister of the First Charge of the Secession Church, Queen Ann Street, died in the 70th year of his age and the forty-sixth of his ministry. He was interred in “Ralph Erskine's grave,” near the south-east corner of the North Churchyard.

THE FREEDOM OF THE BURGH *was Conferred on Walter Scott, Esq., of Abbotsford, June 13, 1821.* About a year afterwards, he was, by George IV., created a baronet. "The Great Wizard," "the Great Unknown," &c., were then his cognomens. (*Burgh Records.*) He visited the Abbey Church and the Monastic and Palace ruins. The heritors promised to send the *pulpit* of the Auld Kirk to Abbotsford, which was done the following year. (*MS.*)

ROLLAND STREET SCHOOL.—In 1821, the sum of £1000 was bequeathed to this school by Adam Rolland, Esq., of Gask, the interest derived from which to be distributed annually for educational purposes.

DEATH OF MRS. GEDD.—This lady (the last of the old family of Gedd of Baldrige) died on the 12th of June, 1821, in the 93rd year of her age.

WILLIAM CANT — *Walking on the Sea.*—Early in the year 1821, William Cant, an ingenious blacksmith and machine-maker, Bridge Street, Dunfermline, completed his newly-invented machine for *walking on the water*, concerning which we here reproduce an account taken from our *MS. Notes*:—

The *machine* consisted of a kind of raft, somewhat resembling the letter X, having at the extremities air-vessels of considerable size, which unitedly were capable of supporting a weight of about 300 lbs. From the raft, slender metal arms rose to a height of two feet or so above the centre of it, which bore on their top a small seat (saddle fashion). On this saddle Cant sat in *great state*, and worked his raft hither and thither with alacrity and considerable speed, by means of jointed valve-pieces fixed on the soles of his shoes. Such was the machine for *walking on the water!* At best it was a roughly-made instrument, and a sorry attempt to walk on water; yet, notwithstanding this, great crowds of people went to see his exhibitions at Limekilns and elsewhere. On such occasions he sat with dignity on his seat, armed with a gun, and now and then bringing down sea-fowl, and moving about with great speed. In August, 1822, he left Leith harbour to meet the squadron which conveyed George IV. to that port. His machine came to grief amongst the flotilla of small craft then moving about the offing of the harbour. It is understood that the King gave private orders to have the machine repaired at his expense.

WEAVING—*A Gentleman's Shirt Woven in the Loom.*—Mr. David Anderson, weaver, a native of Dunfermline, but who removed to Glasgow this year (1821), completed the weaving of a gentleman's shirt in the loom. It was made of fine linen, and had on its breast the British Arms, and the usual ruffles then in fashion. For this ingenious feat he received £10 from a fund in Glasgow for the encouragement of

inventors, &c. This shirt was sent by Mr. Anderson (through Lord Sidmouth, Secretary of State) as a present to his Majesty King George IV. Along with the acknowledgment of its receipt by the King, he received the sum of £50. (*Chalmers's Hist. of Dunf.* vol. i. p. 380.)

THE NEW ABBEY CHURCH.—This Church was finished and opened for worship on Sunday, 30th September, 1821; by the Rev. Allan M'Lean in the forenoon, and the Rev. Peter Chalmers in the afternoon. It may here be noted that the last sermon preached in the Old Church was on Sunday afternoon, 23rd September, 1821, by the Rev. Peter Chalmers, from 1 Peter i. 24, 25. Nearly two years were taken up in levelling the site and building this church, "*the interior of which is splendid, while the exterior is very common-place.*" The great tower is out of architectural proportion, and the words, 'KING ROBERT THE BRUCE,' round the top of it is in bad taste." The Church is seated for 2,050 hearers.

PROVOST OF DUNFERMLINE.—Major David Wilson (residence, the house in Queen Ann Street, fronting Crosswynd) was re-elected Provost, September, 1821. (*Burgh Records.*)

THE DUNFERMINE FEMALE BENEFICENT SOCIETY was established November, 1821, "to relieve the wants of distressed and infirm old women." (*Dunf. Register.*)

INGLIS STREET.—"This street was laid out in the year 1820; and the first house in it was built in the summer of 1821." (*M.S. Note.*)

MINIATURE VIEW OF THE NEW ABBEY CHURCH.—At the close of 1821, W. W. Christie, a native, and a self-taught engraver on wood, executed a very good miniature woodcut of the New Abbey Church from the south-east, a reduced view from the copperplate then recently published.

1822.—DEATH OF MAJOR DAVID WILSON.—Major Wilson died on the 13th March, 1822, and was interred within the area of the Nave of the Abbey Church. He was for 15 years Provost of the Burgh, a Major in the Marines, and, from 1810, a partner in the firm of Messrs. Wilson and Beveridge, bankers.

NUMBERING OF HOUSES.—The numbering of houses was, this year, suggested by Mr. James Fernie, messenger-at-arms. About a

dozen of houses in the east part of the High Street were numbered early in 1822, but it did not become general till 1834.

HATTON'S MOUSE THREAD-MILL.—David Hatton, a small grocer in Pittencreiff Street, Dunfermline, in the early part of this year, contrived and constructed with his own hands a curious little machine—a miniature kind of thread-mill, *driven by a mouse*. In June, 1824, the inventor sent a drawing and description of his mouse thread-mill to the *Glasgow Mechanics' Magazine*, which was duly inserted in that work, and to which the reader is referred for particulars. (*Glasgow Mechanics' Magazine* vol. iii. 305-307.) Previous to that description the novelty of the contrivance had found a place in several newspapers. It would appear that the account of it in the newspaper paragraphs was inspired by Hatton, one of which we shall give in full as it is somewhat unique :—

“MOUSE THREAD-MILL BY FRIEND HATTON [1822].—Mr. Hatton, of Dunfermline has had two mice constantly employed in the manufacture of sewing-thread for upwards of twelve months; and that the curious may be entertained with a fair statement of facts, I hope you will give a place to the following description, which is by no means exaggerated, as I, having often seen his mouse thread-mills, thoroughly understand the amusing operation. The mouse thread-mill is so constructed, that the common house-mouse is enabled to make atonement to society for past offences, by *twisting, twining, and reeling* from 100 to 120 threads per day (Sunday *not* excepted), of the same length, and equally with the enclosed hank, which I send as a specimen of their work for the inspection of the curious. To complete their task, the little pedestrian has to run 10½ miles. This journey is performed with ease every day. An ordinary mouse weighs only half an ounce. A halfpenny worth of oatmeal, at 15*d.* per peck serves one of these treadmill culprits for the long period of five weeks. In that time it makes (110 threads per day being the average) 3850 threads of 25 inches, which is very near nine lengths of the standard reel. A penny is paid here to women for every cut made in the ordinary way. At this rate, a mouse earns 9*d.* every five weeks, which is just one farthing per day, or 7*s.* 6*d.* per an. Take 6*d.* off for board, and allow 1*s.* for machinery, there will arise 6*s.* of clear profit from every mouse yearly. The last time I was in company with the mouse-employer he told me he was going to make application to the heritors for a lease of an old empty house (the auld kirk) in Dunfermline, the dimensions of which are 100 feet by 50, and 50 in height, which, at a moderate calculation, will hold 10,000 mouse-mills, sufficient room being left for the keepers and some hundred of spectators. Allowing £200 for rent and taskmasters, and £500 for the interest of £10,000 to erect machinery, there will be a balance of £2,300 per annum. This, sir, you will say is projecting with a vengeance, but it would surely be preferable to the old South-Sea speculation.” (Vide *Edinburgh Star*, July 7, 1822; *Liverpool Kaleidoscope*, Aug. 12th, 1822.)

VISIT OF KING GEORGE IV. TO SCOTLAND.—Our *Note* referring

to this celebrated visit of George IV., states that "Dunfermline was in great commotion, old and young running about with heather and broom in their caps or hats ; and on the day of the King's procession to Edinburgh Castle, on 22nd August, the town turned inside out, and went to Edinburgh, although the day was dreeping wet." (*MS. Note.*)

PROVOST OF DUNFERMLINE.—John Scotland, Esq., of East Luscar, near Dunfermline, elected Provost, Sept., 1822, as successor to Major David Wilson.

LEVELLING OF THE SOUTH CHURCHYARD—*Ornamental Walks, and the Widening of St. Catherine's Wynd.*—Regarding the levelling, the alterations, and the decorations accomplished on the grounds south side of the church, there are several notes. We prefer those given by the late Mr. John Bonnar, one of the contractors for building the new Abbey Church :—

"Shortly after the Abbey Church was finished and opened for public worship in Sept, 1821, the ground on the south side of the church was still filled with masons' sheds, hewn and unhewn stones, immense logs of wood, and covered in great part with stone chips. Right in front of the great western window of the Frater Hall there was a deep hollow space of about 8 ft., which extended eastward to the end of the Frater Hall wall, about 120 ft. in length by about 34 ft. in breadth (the size of the Frater Hall.) On the north-east corner of this hollow space saw-pits were erected for the sawyers, Hooper and Cooper, for sawing the great logs into deals for church use. In October, 1821, this ground was by the heritors ordered to be cleared of rubbish, levelled, and decorated with ornamental walks. This was immediately proceeded with, but was not completed before July, 1822.

"The deep hollow, 120 ft. long, 34 ft. broad, and about 8 ft. below the present surface, was partly filled up with the rubbish at hand, then filled with earth, and covered with trees. This being done, the whole surface of the ground was cleared of the rubbish and levelled, and ornamental walks laid out on the surface, which was completed at the time noted.

"In July, 1822, the rough rising ground which ascended from the street to the west wall of the church, &c., was partly removed, as also were the stable and the byre, which figure in the foreground of some old views of the Church and the Monastery, namely, those shown in *Grose's Ant. Scot., Forsyth's Beauties of Scotland, &c.* [See view under date 1817, *An. Dunf.*] At the foot of the Monastery Tower, close on the street at the Pends, there was an arched or pended way which led into the interior of the tower, 10 ft. in height, 7 ft. in breadth, and a passage into the tower of 20 ft. This vaulted passage had the name of *Deel's Hole*, which is also shown in these works. It was cleared away at the same time. In October, 1822, a dyke 10 ft. or so in height, was run up from the side of this tower to the Church Gates at foot of the Kirkgate. The building of the upper part of this dyke was the cause of much grief to many of the inhabitants. During the building of the lower part of this wall it was resolved that St. Catherine's Wynd be widened to the extent

of 8 ft. at the foot of the wynd, tapering off till it united with the Church gates. This necessitated the removal of a great many graves, wholly or in part. Many a harrowing sight took place at the removal of these graves, with saddened hearts and weeping eyes."

THE OLD KIRK—*Galleries, Seating, &c., Removed.*—Although the New Abbey Church was opened for public worship in Sept., 1821, "it was not until late in 1822 that the seats, &c., in the old building were disposed of by public auction (in the Old Kirk), and it was not until the spring of 1823 that the whole building was stripped clean of its ecclesiastical furniture. Since then the old building has been empty, and now serves a second time as a noble vestibule to an eastern church." (See *Addenda An. Dunf.*)

WEAVING-LOOMS.—In 1822 it was ascertained that there were 1800 looms in Dunfermline and immediate vicinity.

THEATRICALS IN THE GUILD HALL.—Mr. Samuel Johnson, manager, had a respectable troupe of actors. He was occasionally assisted by the celebrated Charles Mackay (*Bailie Nicol Jarvie*), from the Theatre Royal, Edinburgh, as also Miss Noel and other celebrities. The performances were conducted in the large ball-room, entrance from Guildhall Street, and were continued nightly for several months. The speculation was a great success. (*MS. Note.*)

LITERATURE.—"*Two Discourses on the Sin, Danger, and Remedy of Duelling, &c.* By the Rev. Peter Chalmers, A.M., one of the Ministers of Dunfermline. Published by Thomson Brothers, Edinburgh, 1822." This is a small 12mo volume of 260 pages. The two discourses were delivered in the Abbey Church, shortly after the duel between Sir Alexander Boswell and James Stuart, Esq., of Duncarn, in a park about eight miles east of Dunfermline, and had special reference to this occurrence.

"WEAVERS' STRIKE."—This year (1822) the "Weavers' Table of Wages" were reduced. This occasioned a strike in the trade, which continued for nearly ten months. "Great distress was the consequence. Many of the weavers got employment on the public roads and other works." (*MS. Notes.*)

1823.—GREAT SNOW-STORM.—"*28th Jan., 1823:* After snowing for about ten hours, the average depth of snow on the streets was found to be about $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet, and the height of drifted snow in several places 10 and 12 feet. (Vide *Annals of Dunfermline*, "Snow-Storm in 1827.")

DEATH OF THE REV. JAMES M'FARLANE.—The Rev. James M'Farlane, minister of the Second Charge of Queen Ann Street Secession Church, died on 10th April, 1823, in the 64th year of his age, and 33rd year of his ministry.

COMMERCIAL BANK.—A branch office of the Commercial Bank of Edinburgh was established in Dunfermline in 1812, but shortly afterwards it was withdrawn. This year (1823) it was re-established permanently, Mr. Ker, Collier Row, manager. (*MS. Note.*)

FISH MARKET AT THE TRON.—This winter and spring there was so plentiful a supply of haddocks and herring from the east of Fife, that the former were selling at the rate of 12 and 13 lbs. for 4*d.*, and the latter at 1½*d.* per dozen! (*MS.*)

THE CHAMBER FLUTE-ORUM, *Invented by David Hatton.*—David Hatton, originally a weaver, afterwards a small grocer in Pittencrieff Street, Dunfermline, completed early in 1823 his new musical instrument, which he called a “chamber flute-orum,” and in the scheming of which, he tells us, he had been engaged about 20 years. This machine became quite celebrated; so much so, that the inventor was better known by the name “flute-orum” than by his own name. The machine consisted of two large German flutes, mounted on a solid base of wood, in connection with air-cisterns and bellows. These bellows were worked by the elbows. Thus he was enabled to accompany “the flute-orum music” with his own voice, which he says, “pleases me well, and has met with the approbation of many hundreds of visitors.” In the *Glasgow Mechanics' Magazine* for 31st July, 1824, vol. ii. p. 17, there is a copper-plate engraving of the flute-orum, with Hatton in the back-ground, in Quaker dress, in the act of performing on his instrument. David Hatton left Dunfermline for Bridge of Orr, about 1829, where for several years he kept grocery store. He died on 12th March, 1851, aged 67.

THE ST. CRISPIN PROCESSION—*Dunfermline 29th August, 1823*—The forthcoming Crispin Procession was the talk of the town and country-side for months before it took place, and when the day came, the procession was a splendid affair, and was witnessed by at least 8000 spectators. The following is an extract from the *Minute-Book* of the St. Crispin Lodge of Dunfermline regarding this great and splendid procession, viz. :—

It has been known for some time past that the Cordwainers of Dunferm-

line have been employed in forwarding preparations for celebrating with due pomp the Festival of their Patron Saint. This ceremony will accordingly take place on Friday the Twenty-ninth of August this present year, being Eighteen Hundred and Twenty-Three (1823), when the Craft will assemble in the Town Hall at 10 of the clock forenoon, and the Grand Procession will move at one o'clock precisely.

The following members are appointed a Committee to manage the procession, viz. :—Henry Lawrie, David Simpson, David Wardlaw, Robert Westwood, John Simpson, George Marshall, Alex. Bennet, John Marshall, Alex. Swrles, Alex. Mossman, Robert Chalmers, James Anderson.

It was resolved and agreed upon that the following members bear the respective titles to which their names are annexed when in the procession:—

<i>Champion,</i>	. . . . .	David Simpson.
<i>Macer,</i>	. . . . .	George Marshall.
<i>Secretary of State,</i>	. . . . .	John Marshall.
<i>Chaplain,</i>	. . . . .	Andrew Young.
<i>Archbishop,</i>	. . . . .	George Shaw.
<i>Lord High Chancellor,</i>	. . . . .	Henry Lawrie.
<i>King,</i>	. . . . .	Robert Burns.
<i>Crispinus,</i>	. . . . .	James Simpson.
<i>Lord Mayor,</i>	. . . . .	David Wardlaw.
<i>Aldermen,</i>	. . . . .	{ Robert Chalmers.
		{ Michael White.
<i>Indian Prince,</i>	. . . . .	David Kennedy.
<i>Aids-de-Camp to the Indian Prince,</i>	. . . . .	{ George Thomson.
		{ James Black.
<i>Page to Indian Prince,</i>	. . . . .	James M'Grouther.
<i>Field-Marshal,</i>	. . . . .	Alexander Bennet.
<i>Aids-de-Camp to Field-Marshal,</i>	. . . . .	{ Andrew Moyes.
		{ James Ellis.
<i>Sir Hugh,</i>	. . . . .	Alex. Mossman.
<i>Supporters to Sir Hugh,</i>	. . . . .	{ James Drysdale.
		{ James Allison.
<i>Standard Bearers to Sir Hugh,</i>	. . . . .	{ Robert Glass, <i>Red Rod.</i>
		{ Thos. Caw, <i>Black Rod.</i>

Order of the Grand Procession :—

- Two Heralds on Horseback.
- Three Broad Swordsmen, Mounted.
- Six Girls Strewing Flowers.
- Four Spearmen (Two and Two).
- Champion's Banner.
- Champion's Shield and Spear.

C H A M P I O N,

(Mounted).

Two Macers.

SECRETARY OF STATE IN HIS ROBES (Supported by two Lords).

Six Gentlemen Ushers.

Sword of State.
 Chaplain in his Gown and Bands.
 ARCHBISHOP
 (In his Canonicles, with two Supporters).
 THE KING
 (Supported by Two Dukes),
 And guarded by Six Highlanders on each side.
 KNIGHT MARSHAL, CRISPIANUS
 (Brother to the King-Captain General).
 THE LORD MAYOR IN HIS ROBES,
 Supported by two Aldermen. . .
 Band of Music.
 PRESIDENT,
 And Two Supporters.
 TREASURER,
 And Two Supporters.
 Two Ensigns bearing Colours.
 Half of Main Body.
 Stand of Colours.
 Half of Main Body.
 Band of Music.
 SIX KNIGHTS
 (Three and Three).
 INDIAN PRINCE,
 Supported by Aids-de-Camp on each side,
 All Mounted on Horseback.
 PAGE
 (Mounted).
 FIELD-MARSHAL,
 Supported by Aids-de-camp on each side,
 All on Horseback.
 Two Ushers—*Black Rod* and *Red Rod*.
 SIR HUGH,
 In his Robes, supported by Two Knights.
 SIX KNIGHTS
 (Three and Three).
 THREE BROAD SWORDSMEN.

It would appear from one of our notes that there were 356 persons in the procession, and that it was composed of members of several other trades in the town. About this period a great many towns in Scotland enjoyed the pleasure of seeing these mock processions. (*MS. Note.*)

LIMEKILNS' CHURCH.—Rev. William Johnstone, A.M., ordained minister of this church, 27th August, 1823. (See *An. Dunf.* date 1874.)

PROVOST OF DUNFERMLINE.—John Scotland, Esq., of East Luscar, re-elected Provost, Sept., 1823. (*Burgh Records.*)

PLAN OF THE TOWN OF DUNFERMLINE PUBLISHED.—In September, 1823, Mr. J. Wood, surveyor, Edinburgh, published a large and very accurate plan of Dunfermline, from his actual survey made during the months of July and August, 1822. The plan, a copperplate engraving, is 22½ inches from east to west, and 21 inches from north to south, and is entitled—"Plan of the Town of Dunfermline from Actual Survey, by J. Wood, Edinburgh. 1823." The scale is 264 feet to the inch; the price was one guinea. It is to be regretted that "The Gardener's Land" buildings are not on the plan. The only error the writer can find on the plan is the *position of the Palace Wall*, at No. 17; on the plan this wall ought to have been laid down on a site farther to the north, and to have terminated at No. 18. The writer retains a lively recollection of leading Mr. Wood's chain in 1822, assisting him a little in measuring round the Auld Kirk, Monastery, Palace, and the Tower-Hill. Mr. Wood, between 1820 and 1826, made plans of a great number of the larger towns of Scotland, and his labours were very favourably reviewed in the newspapers of the time.

WATER.—*Cairncubie Water Tank or Pond was constructed and built in 1823.* This large tank collects all the surface water which may run into it, and increases the Cairncubie supply. (*MS. Note;* see *An. Dunf.* date 1797; *Chal. Hist. Dunf.* vol. i. p. 15.)

THE *Postal Revenue* this year amounted to £1000 2s. 1d.

A ROMAN CATHOLIC CONGREGATION was formed in Dunfermline during the summer of this year. (*MS. Note.*)

1824.—FARMERS' SOCIETY.—The Dunfermline Farmers' Society was instituted in 1765; discontinued its meetings early in the century, and this year, 1824, it was resuscitated, and its constitution remodelled. (See *An. Dunf.* dates 1765 and 1834.)

THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF FIFE BIBLE SOCIETY INSTITUTED, 1824.—This Society distributes a considerable number of Bibles annually among the poor in the parish. The aggregate collections

average about £25, which is transmitted to the Bible Society managers in Edinburgh. (*MS. Note.*)

PROVOST OF DUNFERMLINE.—James Blackwood, Esq., of Colton, near Dunfermline, elected Provost, September, 1824. (*Bur. Rec.*)

STAGE COACH called *The Antiquary*, commenced to run between Dunfermline and Edinburgh, October, 1824, and *vice-versa*, every day of the week, Sundays excepted. Fares to and from Edinburgh, 6s. inside, and 4s. outside. (*MS.*) This means of conveyance ceased in March, 1878.

POSTAL REVENUE.—From Post-Office, £1,867 19s. 3½*d.* (*Mercer's Hist. Dunf.* p. 153.)

THE REV. DAVID BLACK, D.D., *Minister of the Antiburgher or West Church, Chalmers Street*, died on 5th November, 1824, in the 61st year of his age, and the 35th of his ministry. (See *An. Dunf.* date 1789 and 1866.) He was the author of "*Sermons on Death*," "*The Covenanter's Directory*," 1806, an Essay on "*Early Piety*," and a small work entitled "*Edwin and Emma*," a pastoral tale in verse.

1825.—METEOROLOGICAL TABLES BY REV. HENRY FERGUS.—In January, 1825, the Rev. Henry Fergus, minister of the Relief Church, Dunfermline, commenced his Meteorological Observations and Register; for ten years from 1825, he took his readings every morning at nine o'clock, recording the then state of the barometer, thermometer, &c. (See also *Chal. Hist. Dunf.* vol. i. pp. 10-13)

TWO MEN CONDEMNED TO BE EXECUTED IN DUNFERMLINE.—The two burglars, Henry Baleny and James M'Neil, who broke into the ironmongery shop of Messrs. Lock and Hutton, Bridge Street, Dunfermline, in December, 1824, were tried on 25th March, 1825, at the High Court of Justiciary, Edinburgh, and condemned to be "hanged by the neck until they were dead, at Dunfermline, where their crimes were committed." This sentence caused great excitement in Dunfermline and western district of Fife. "The Edinburgh gallows was hired for the occasion, and on its arrival in Dunfermline it was carted to the open square of the Fleshmarket." "The wrights in town joined in trials to put it together to be ready, but the two men were respited shortly after, and banished for life to Botany Bay. The commotion in town and country then subsided." (*MS. Note.*)

THE NATIONAL BANK, EDINBURGH.—Mr. John Malcolm was engaged by the National Bank as their bill collector for Dunfermline and district this year, 1825. (*MS. Note.*)

THE OLD ABBEY BARLEY-MILL.—This mill, which had stood from perhaps A.D. 1270 at top of the Collier Row [Bruce Street], was removed in March, 1825, to make way for Messrs. Wilson & Malcolm's spinning mill. This was one of the "three mills of Dunfermline" mentioned in old charters, title-deeds, &c.

WEAVING.—The "Jacquard Machine" introduced into the art of weaving by Alexander Robertson, Esq., and the Messrs. Kerr, manufacturers, in the summer of 1825. Matthew Parker commenced to manufacture these machines shortly after their introduction.

PROVOST OF DUNFERMLINE.—James Blackwood, Esq., of Colton, re-elected Provost in September, 1825. (*Burgh Records.*)

LIMEKILNS' CHURCH REBUILT.—This church was rebuilt in 1825, and seated for about 1050 persons. (*MS. Note*; see *An. Dunf.* date 1784.)

BRUCEFIELD SPINNING MILL NEARLY DESTROYED BY FIRE.—The old Flax Spinning Mill at Brucefield, near Dunfermline, conducted by Mr. Struthers, was nearly destroyed by fire on the evening of the 26th October, 1825. (See *An. Dunf.* date 1792.)

QUEEN ANN STREET CHURCH DISRUPTION.—"In consequence of unpleasant misunderstandings among the members of this church, in their several attempts to choose a minister, and of "the military sort of defiance and worrying displayed by the dominant party towards the minority," the members and hearers composing the minority of 600, left Queen Ann Street Church in September, 1825, and formed themselves into a new congregation. The new body took a short lease of the Maygate Chapel until one was built for them." (See *An. Dunf.* 1827, for "St. Margaret's Church.")

MECHANICS' INSTITUTION ESTABLISHED, 20TH SEPT., 1825.—A general meeting of the inhabitants of Dunfermline friendly to the formation of a Mechanics' Institution, was held in the Relief Meeting House on Tuesday, the 20th Sept., 1825—the Right Honourable the Earl of Elgin in the chair. Upwards of 400 mechanics and others were present. The Rev. Messrs. Chalmers, Fergus, and Brand, successively addressed the meeting on the design and importance of the Institution, and Lord Elgin concluded with an animated speech

to the same effect. After which, the Institution was declared to be constituted, and the following office-bearers were appointed,—

The Right Honourable the Earl of Elgin, *President*.
 James Hunt, Esq., of Pittencrieff, and Rev. Peter Chalmers, *Vice-Presidents*.
 Mr. Henry Inglis, *Treasurer*.—Mr. David Laurie, *Secretary*.
Directors.

The Rev. Henry Fergus.	Messrs. Alexander Pattison.
The Rev. George Bell Brand.	" John Roxburgh.
Messrs. Andrew Rutherford.	" John Scotland.
" Alexander Robertson.	" James Cumming.
" Andrew Peebles.	" James Allan.
" William Hunter.	" Robert Bonnar.
" William Ferguson.	" Robert Hay.
	" William Meldrum.

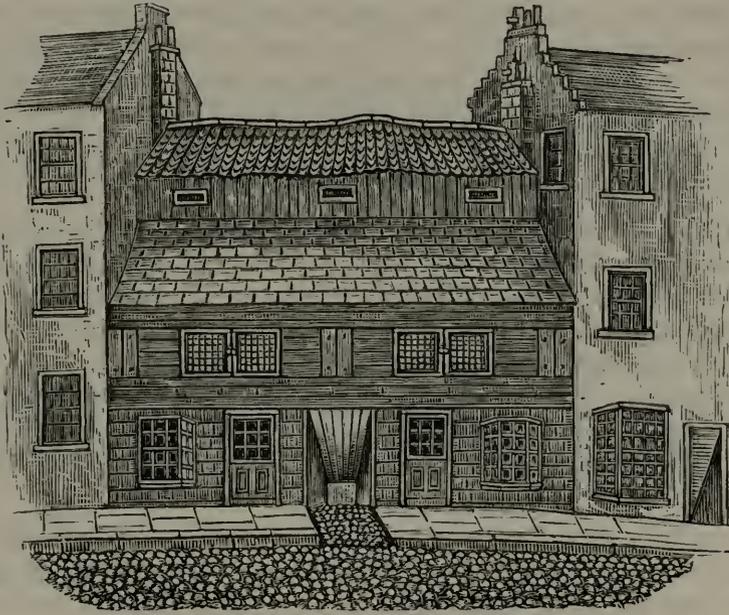
(*Glasgow Mechanics' Magazine*, vol. iv. pp. 214-215; see other dates in *An. Dunf.* relative to lectures, &c.) The inhabitants were solicited for subscriptions for a fund to defray the expenses of the institution, when £215 14s. 6d. was collected. (*M.S. Note.*)

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE LECTURES.—Immediately after the formation of the Mechanics' Institute on 20th September, the Directors engaged the Rev. Henry Fergus to deliver a course of twelve lectures on Natural Philosophy, on Wednesday evenings, commencing 26th October, 1825, until finished; 3s. the ticket for the course; single lecture, 1s. These lectures were delivered by Mr. Fergus in his own church—the Relief Church; 312 tickets were sold at 3s.; average attendance, 450. Mr. Fergus received £26 5s. for the delivery of his course of lectures. (*M.S. Note.*)

ANCIENT TIMBER TENEMENT IN HIGH STREET REMOVED.—In November, 1825, a singular old timber tenement, the property of Mr. James Hempseed, baker, south side of High Street (next door above Mr. Clark's, bookseller), was partly taken down, and the entire front rebuilt of stone. According to *M.S. Notes*—

The lower part of this house was built of stone, having a close in the middle, through which the public had a right-of-way to the back premises. On each side of the close there was a shop with projecting or bow-windows. Above the shops there was a timber-front, extending over the whole breadth of the building, the middle part of which was sunk a few inches. Along the bottom and top of this part there was a kind of wooden tramway, along which the window-frames slid horizontally to any required opening, with check-bars in the middle and at the end. Above this came a slated roof, then rose to the height of a few feet another timber front (the garret-front), having in it three small windows. This garret was covered with an uneven tile-roof. At each end towered to a considerable height the chimneys of the old building.

We took a sketch of this house in October, 1825, just before it was taken down, and we reproduce it here as one of the last representatives of *Dunfermline in the olden time*.



1826.—DEATH OF THE OLDEST INHABITANT.—Ralph Miller, Damside Row, a disabled weaver, died on the 10th March, 1826, at the great age of ninety-eight years and two months. “Auld Ralph,” as he used to be called in his latter days, was born in January, 1728, in the second year of George the Second. He had a remarkably strong memory; could recollect incidents concerning Dunfermline, and relate them with great distinctness, as far back as the year 1740. Between 1824-1826 the writer *interviewed* him on a great many points of local history. Several of his memorabilia are recorded in the *Annals* under the cover of “MS. Notes.”

SECESSION CHURCH IN MAYGATE CHAPEL.—The Rev. Robert Brown, of Jedburgh, was ordained minister of this new congregation on 17th May, 1826. He was the first minister of this congregation. (See *An. Dunf.* date April, 1828.)

THE LIMEKILNS SWIMMING CLUB was instituted in 1826, and in a short time “managed to get 56 members on their roll.”

PLANETARIUM AND LUNARIUM MACHINES.—These two machines were made this year by the ingenious David Paton, a man for whose memory the writer has the highest respect. The Planetarium (a very fine one) was made entirely of wood—wooden wheels, wooden pinions, tin tubes, &c. It showed with great accuracy the mean motions of all the planets round the Sun. The Lunarium showed the apparent diurnal revolutions of the Sun and Moon, as also the time of high and low water at Limekilns. These machines were “the talk of the town” for a long period, and many came to see them from far and near. They afterwards came into the possession of the writer.

THE “DUNFERMLINE DRAWING ACADEMY.”—This Academy was established on the 17th of July, 1826. The class assembled in the hall of St. John’s Masons’ Lodge, Maygate. It was established by the Dunfermline Manufacturers and the Board of Trustees, for the purpose of teaching young men to make designs for the damask manufacture. Mr. Campbell was appointed teacher for five years. There were 37 pupils on the opening-day. He was succeeded by Mr. Joseph Paton, pattern designer, Wooer’s Alley, in July, 1831. Soon after this date the Academy ceased to exist. (*MS. Note.*)

A STAGE COACH was established to run between Edinburgh and Crieff, *via* Dunfermline, on 22nd May, 1826. Another stage coach, called the “Aurora,” also commenced running between Kirkcaldy and Glasgow, *via* Dunfermline, on 5th June, 1826.

POSTAL REVENUE.—The Post-office revenue of Dunfermline amounted to £1240 10s. 10½d. (*Mercer’s Hist. Dunf.* p. 153.)

A SCIENTIFIC CLUB.—This year a “Scientific Club” was formed by John Millar, Ebenezer Henderson, Sinclair Thomson, James Smith, &c. They met weekly in a garret, at the top of the Kirkgate, for scientific discussion, and performing of scientific experiments. Their library had 36 vols.; apparatus—a telescope, microscope, electrical machine, galvanic battery, mechanical powers, a planetarium, &c. The Club continued for about 2½ years.

A HOT SUMMER.—“The summer of 1826 was very warm, and there was great drought, the thermometer frequently ranging between 95° and 100° of heat in the shade; no rain during the months of June, July, and part of August; the springs and burns were nearly dried up; great scarcity of water; water-carts, with barrels and tubs of water, travelled the streets, the water being sold at a *halfpenny and one penny*

the stoupful." This summer was long remembered and referred to as '*the hot simmer.*'

PROVOST OF DUNFERMLINE.—James Blackwood, Esq., of Colton, was re-elected Provost, Sept., 1826. (*Burgh Records.*)

THE WEAVING TRADE.—The Weaving Trade was "in a very depressed state, hundreds of weavers out of employment." (*MS.*)

POLLOK, *Author of "The Course of Time."*—The Rev. Robert Pollok, came to Dunfermline for a change of air for the benefit of his decaying health. He had been advised to come to the town by his friend Mr. Campbell, drawing-master, in September, 1826. He lodged with Mr. Hempseed, baker, High Street. While in Dunfermline (from September, 1826, to April, 1827) he composed a considerable portion of his celebrated poem, "*The Course of Time,*" and amused himself at intervals in making sketches. The writer enjoyed many pleasant interviews with this amiable young man during his short stay.

ASTRONOMICAL LECTURES.—A short course of lectures on Astronomy was delivered by Mr. Keir, illustrated with apparatus, in Maygate Chapel, in October, 1826.

1827.—SNOW STORM.—On the 15th January, 1827, snow fell for eight hours. The average depth of snow on the streets was 4 feet, and the drift was 10 feet in many places throughout the town and adjacent districts. (*MS. Note.*)

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE LIBRARY.—According to the Institute *Report*, there were 230 volumes in the library on 23rd of January, 1827.

THE DUNFERMLINE EQUITABLE FRIENDLY INSTITUTION was established on 9th February, 1827. (*MS. Note.*) Its rules, &c., were confirmed at Cupar-Fife on 28th March, 1831.

QUEEN ANN STREET CHURCH—*Ordination.*—The Rev. Alex. Fisher, of Edinburgh, was ordained minister of Queen Ann Street Church on 20th of March, 1827. (See *Annals of Dunfermline*, date Sept., 1829.)

ORRERY AND ASTRONOMICAL CLOCK.—Between the years 1826 and 1828 the writer constructed an orrery and a complicated astronomical clock. The newspapers and magazines of the period gave in many instances exaggerated descriptions of them, and many of those who came to see them, not being able to understand the varied

motions, carried away rather singular accounts of what they had seen, which tended to *float* many improbable remarks as to their construction and movements. As the writer still finds, at the distance of 50 years, some incorrect remarks in circulation relative to these machines, he has been induced to give here correct notes regarding them :—

THE ORRERY was a small machine contained in a box of twelve sides, corresponding to the twelve signs of the Ecliptic, which supported a brass ring, on which were engraven the signs and degrees of the Ecliptic, days of the months, &c. It exhibited the rotation of the Sun on its inclined axis in 25 days 6 hours, the solar and sidereal rotations of the Earth on its inclined axis and its revolutions round the Sun in 365 days 5 hours 48 minutes 57 seconds—of the synodic revolution of the Moon in 29 days 12 hours 45 minutes, and of the Nodes of her orbit in 18 years 224 days; and consequently all the eclipses of the sun and moon. The orrery contained 21 wheels and 5 pinions, and was 12 inches in diameter, and 7 inches deep.

THE ASTRONOMICAL CLOCK was constructed of brass wheels and steel pinions, mounted in a mahogany clock-case of about seven feet in height, and exhibiting the following astronomical particulars, viz., *the seconds, the minutes, the hours, day of the month, day of the Sun entering the sign of the Zodiac: the time of the rising and setting of the Sun throughout the year, with the different lengths of the days and nights; the age and phases of the Moon; the apparent diurnal revolution of the Sun and Moon; the ebb and flow of the Tides, and times of their occurrence; Solar and Sidereal Time.* The ring on which the latter was shown had the necessary motion of a revolution on its axis in 25,920 solar, or 25,868 sidereal years: and hence, supposing the clock to keep in motion for say 200 years, the sidereal and solar motions would be indicated on the dial-plate with great precision. This clock contained 32 wheels, and 7 pinions, and is now in Liverpool.

STATISTICAL NOTES.—The hard soap works of the Messrs. Laurie manufactured during the past year 216,282 lbs. of soap. One of the three tobacco manufactories in the same time produced 60,000 lbs. of tobacco. 20,000 gallons of water flowed into the reservoir daily. Weavers' looms in the Parish, 2795. Debt of the Burgh, £26,000. (*MS. Note.*)

ST. MARGARET'S CHURCH, *East Port Street.*—"The foundation of this church was laid in the summer of 1826. It was finished and opened for public worship on Sunday, 2nd Sept., 1827." (*MS. Note.*)

PROVOST OF DUNFERMLINE.—James Blackwood, Esq., of Colton, re-elected Provost, September, 1827. (*Burgh Records.*)

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE LECTURES.—The Rev. Mr. Gray, of Kirkcaldy delivered a course of twelve lectures on "Astronomy,

Mechanics, Hydrostatics, and Pneumatics," in the Maygate Chapel, once a week, between September and January. He was engaged by the committee of the Mechanics' Institution, had an extensive and splendid apparatus, and had large audiences each evening. (*MS.*)

MATHEMATICAL AND GEOMETRICAL LECTURES, which met with tolerable success, were, during the months of October, November, and December, delivered in the Grammar School, by Mr. A. Haxton, the Rector.

1828.—DUNFERMLINE MISSIONARY PRAYER-MEETING INSTITUTED.—The meetings were held in the Chapel-of-Ease, North Chapel Street, on the first Monday of each month, at seven o'clock. The meetings were conducted by ministers of the Established and Secession churches. (*MS. Note.*)

LITHOGRAPHIC PRINTING.—Early in 1828 Mr. Miller, printer, &c., Dunfermline, introduced lithographic printing, which met with much encouragement. (*MS. Note.*)

DEATH OF THE REV. ROBERT BROWN.—On 19th April, 1828, the Rev. Robert Brown, minister of St. Margaret's Church, died in the 30th year of his age, and second of his ministry.

LITERATURE.—“*The History of Dunfermline: from the Earliest Records down to the Present Time; including Historical Notices, and Present State of the Parishes of Inverkeithing, Dalgety, Aberdour, Beath, Torryburn, Carnock, and Saline, with a Descriptive Sketch of the Scenery of the Devon.* By A. Mercer, author of ‘Dunfermline Abbey.’ Dunfermline: Printed and Published by John Miller, 1828.” This small-sized 8vo volume of 330 pages was published early in the year 1828, price 7s. 6d. A view of the New and Old Abbey Churches from the south-east fronts the *short title*. The first eighty pages refer to ecclesiastical matters, not strictly belonging to Dunfermline. Pages 81 to 196 treat of Dunfermline, its antiquities, institutions, trade, &c.; pages 197 to 301 treat of the “Country Parts of the Western District; while the remaining thirty pages treat of Sundries, &c. This history is rather a superficial one. Many interesting particulars relative to Dunfermline have been passed over; but still there are to be found in it *notanda* which are not noticed in *Fernie's History of Dunfermline*, published in 1815. The writer, during the years 1826 and 1827, collected several interesting facts for this history; and after it was printed, he continued to collect antiquarian and other informa-

tion relative to Dunfermline, and then formed the design of compiling these *Annals*. *Mercer's History* has been long out of print. (See *An. Dunf.* date 1834.) It may be noted here, that Mr. Mercer, while engaged over his *History*, lodged with Mr. Leskie, customer-weaver, Rotten Row [West Queen Ann Street]—half up this street, north side. (See dates 1813, 1816, 1819, and 1838 for Mercer's other works.)

PROVOST OF DUNFERMLINE.—James Blackwood, Esq., re-elected Provost, September, 1828. (*Burgh Records*.)

ST. MARGARET'S CHURCH.—The Rev. John Law was translated from Newcastleton, and inducted minister of St. Margaret's Church, East-Port Street, on 1st October, 1828. (See *An. Dunf.* 1850.) He resigned his charge on December, 1850, and died at Eskbank, Dalkeith, 29th November, 1875, aged 85 years.

LITERATURE.—“*A Description of about 300 Animals, &c.* Dunfermline: Printed and Sold by John Miller, 1828.” This compilation, the work of Mr. Miller, forms a 12mo volume of 268 pages, and is embellished with 123 small wood-engravings of animals, birds, insects, &c. Many of the wood-cuts are the work of a native self-taught artist, now deceased (Mr. W. W. Christie.) This little work—a very useful and interesting one—is now seldom to be met with, and has been long out of print.

GAS COMPANY.—The Dunfermline Gas Company was established on 11th November, 1828. Subscribed capital, £6000; director of the works, Mr. Oliphant. (*Dunf. Reg.*, 1832; *An. Dunf.* Oct., 1829.)

LITERATURE.—“*Tables of Land Measuring: Being tables for converting Scottish Land Measure into imperial, and the price or rate per Scottish acre into that of the imperial acre; with other tables useful to the gentleman farmer, and agriculturists in general.* By Eben. Birrell, land-surveyor, Dunfermline. Printed by John Miller. 1828.” This is a 12mo work of 32 pages, price 1s. These tables have been long out of print. Mr. Birrell left Dunfermline in 1834.

DUNFERMLINE SAVINGS' BANK.—At the end of 1828 there were 440 depositors connected with this bank, and the total sum deposited by them amounted to £2,467 3s. 4d.

WEATHER STATISTICS.—Between 1st Jan., 1828, and 31st December, 1828, there were 157 rainy days in Dunfermline; during 57 of these days it rained incessantly; the number of days the wind blew

from the west and south-west were 211; 39 from the south; 56 easterly, and 59 from the north, &c. (*MS. Note.*) Mean height of the barometer, $29\frac{1}{4}$ degrees; thermometer, $48\frac{1}{2}$ degrees.

1829.—LITERATURE.—“*The Dunfermline Register for 1829*: containing many useful lists connected with the Western District of Fife, the Counties of Clackmannan and Kinross, and the Culross District of Perthshire, comprising Public Offices, Civil and Religious Institutions, with their Office-Bearers, Roads, Coaches, Carriers, Fairs, &c., within these Districts. Printed by John Miller, Dunfermline. Price Ninepence, 16mo, 68 pp.” This was the first number published of this useful little work. It was from this date issued yearly in January up to 1866, when it was discontinued.

GAS-HOUSE in the course of erection in Priory Lane, and the streets are being opened for laying down the cast-iron pipes for the transmission of the gas throughout the burgh, &c.

DUNFERMLINE FLORIST SOCIETY ESTABLISHED 1829.—This society has for its object “the cultivation and improvement of the best fruits, the most choice flowers, and most useful vegetables.” (*Dunf. Regist.* 1829.)

INFANT SCHOOL.—On 9th March, 1829, the Dunfermline Infant School was instituted, but not opened until 5th July, 1830. Children admitted between the ages of two and a-half and five years; entry payment, 6*d.*; fee, 2*d.* weekly.

DUNFERMLINE IN THE OLDEN TIME—*Douglas Street*.—During the spring of 1829 a venerable specimen of “Grey Dunfermling” was removed to make way for the thorough opening up of Douglas Street. It had a pended front of three large arches, with peaked windows above them; the middle arch covered the common entry which led up from High Street to “the toun’s mercate.” The writer made a sketch of this singular old house just before its removal, and in 1854 made a reduced copy of it for *Chalmers’s History of Dunfermline*, page 131. Traditionally, it was known as the *French Ambassador’s House*.

GAS-WORKS COMPLETED.—The Gas-House, Priory Lane, was completed on 26th Oct., and the main pipes, with the small branch pipes from them into the dwelling-houses, shops, &c., being all laid, “*the gas was let on*” on the evening of Wednesday, October 28, 1829. A great turn out of the inhabitants; the streets were crowded with

town and country people to see the grand sight. There were some curious devices to be seen; one in particular at the west end of Bridge Street, which acted on the principle of Barker's Mill, viz., at the point where the burner is usually fixed, four horizontal arms proceeded from the centre of the stalk; at the extreme ends of each there were small holes, out of these issued the gas, and put them in motion. They were kept whirling round by gas-power from seven till ten o'clock evening, to the admiration of thousands.

THE REV. ALEXANDER FISHER, minister of Queen Ann Street Church, died on the 26th September, 1829, in the twenty-seventh year of his age, and third of his ministry. (See also *An. Dunf.* date March, 1827.) Mr. Fisher was the author of "*Theological Gems*," and "*Memoirs of Alexander Clark*."

PROVOST OF DUNFERMLINE.—James Blackwood, Esq., re-elected Provost. (*Burgh Records*, September, 1829.) Mr. Blackwood died on 18th December following. Provostship vacant until May, 1830. The first magistrate acted as provost during the interval.

1830.—LITERATURE.—"*Remains of the late Rev. Alex. Fisher, Minister of Queen Anne Street Congregation, Dunfermline, with a Brief Memoir of his Life*. By Rev. John Brown, Edinburgh. 1830." This is an octavo volume of 448 pp., and contains eleven Lectures and Sermons, and six Sacramental addresses, &c. A profile likeness faces the title-page.

DUNFERMLINE TEMPERANCE SOCIETY was instituted 15th Feb., 1830. Coffee-house and Reading-room, St. Catherine's Wynd. (*Dunf. Register*.)

WEAVING.—Jacquard machines for looms, recently introduced into the trade, had hitherto made but small progress, only about a dozen being in use. About the beginning of 1830 a great impetus was given to them, and a great many of them were made by Matthew Parker and others. By the end of 1830 about 100 "Jacquards" were in use. (*MS. Note*.)

RELIEF CHURCH.—The Rev. Charles Waldie from Kelso was ordained assistant and successor to the Rev. Mr. Fergus on 3rd June, 1830, and translated to Dalkeith 17th Dec., 1834. (*Mackelvie's An. and Stat.*, p. 176.)

DOUGLAS STREET.—The old tenement and adjacent house on the

east, noticed under date 1829, being removed, along with some old *back-dikes*, the street was in May this year opened for passengers and traffic, and had the name of Douglas Street given to it in compliment to the proprietor of most of the property here, viz., James Douglas, Esq., Writer.

TIDE-TABLE FOR LIMEKILNS.—“Calculated by and published for E. Henderson, by Wm. Meldrum, printer, Nethertown, April, 1830.” This table is printed on a slip of paper 12mo size, at the top of which there is a woodcut engraving showing the increasing and decreasing phases of the moon, beneath which is “the Table,” divided into four columns: the first contains the moon’s age; the second, the moon’s southing; the third, the high water, morning; and in the fourth, high water, evening; and concludes with an “Example,” viz., Find out the age of the moon in the first column, then in the same horizontal line in the other columns will be found the moon’s southing and morning and afternoon mean tides. Editions of this Table were printed in 1830, 1832, 1836; since the latter date it has not been printed. (The writer of the *Annals* is the author.)

PROVOST OF DUNFERMLINE.—Since the death of Provost Blackwood, 18th Dec., 1829, there was no Provost in Dunfermline. On the 29th May of this year (1830) George Meldrum was elected Provost till the usual time of elections in September. (*MS. Note.*)

PROVOST OF DUNFERMLINE.—George Meldrum, Esq., was re-elected Provost in Sept., 1830. (*Burgh Records.*)

DUNFERMLINE TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY was established in Sept., 1830, by Mr. John Davie, and other friends of the teetotal cause.

LITERATURE—*Dunfermline Directory*.—In December, 1830, Mr. John Miller compiled and published the first number of his “*Directory for the Town of Dunfermline*, containing an Alphabetical List of the Inhabitants, and also Gentlemen’s Seats and Farm Steadings in the Neighbourhood, with their Proprietors’ or Tenants’ Names at Martinmas, 1830. Dunfermline: Printed and Published by John Miller, Dec. 25, 1830.” 32 pp. 16mo. This Directory contains the names of about 730 of the inhabitants, their professions, and places of residence, and was afterwards made the “Addenda” to the *Dunfermline Register*; but it soon ceased to exist. (*MS. Note.*)

1831.—DUNFERMLINE SKATING CLUB was formed in Jan., 1831.

LITERATURE.—“*The Gasometer; or Dunfermline Literary Magazine*. Dunfermline: Published by John Miller.” The first number of this 12mo monthly of 36 pp. was published on Saturday, 1st January, 1831. This miscellany was, during 1831-32, published at the beginning of each month; the contributors to it were “native artists,” &c., whose papers referred to “anything and everything. It might have lived longer, had many of said contributions been thrown into the waste-basket. The *gas* of the *Gasometer* was turned off on the appearance of the 12th number on Dec., 1831. The *Gasometer*, thus brought to a close, was bound and sold as a small vol., 12mo, pp. 497. It is now rarely to be seen; our copy from the editor was, we observe, presented to us in Jan., 1832.

GREAT SNOW STORM—*Death of the Town Drummer in a Snow-Drift*.—There was a great fall of snow in the middle of January, 1831; medium depth of snow on the street, 3½ feet; in drifts, from 5 to 8 feet. James Dow, the town drummer, had, on the evening of the snow, been sent with a message to Headwell, a little to the north of the burgh; on his return home he mistook his way, got into a *drift*, and there perished. He was found on the following morning lying in the drift as if he had been asleep. Much sympathy was felt for his widow and family.

DR. JOHN MACKIE died, at Chichester, on 29th Jan., 1831, aged 82 years. This eminent physician was born in the Queen’s House, Dunfermline, on 3rd June, 1748, and was educated in the Grammar School, Dunfermline. Sometime before his death, he wrote and published for private circulation “*A Sketch of a New Theory of Man*.” The late Rev. Sir Henry Moncrieff, one of his schoolfellows, says of him, that, both at school and at college, young Mackie “was the most remarkable youth he had ever known.” (*Chal. Hist. Dunf.* vol. i. pp. 532, 534.)

A GREAT REFORM MEETING was held in Queen Ann Street Church, on 8th March, 1831—Provost Meldrum in the chair. (*MS.*)

CENSUS.—The *fourth* government census of Dunfermline was taken in April, 1831. The result was as follows:—Population of Dunfermline and suburbs, 10,625; of parish, 17,068; males in the burgh and suburbs, 5,399; females, 5,225; males in the parish, 8,440; females, 8,628. Increase of the population of the burgh and suburbs since 1821 census, 2,584 souls; in the parish, 3,378 souls. (*Burgh*

Register, August, 1831.) Thus, since 1801, Dunfermline had nearly doubled its population, while the parish was 1,892 souls short of the duplication, showing thereby an influx of the country population into the town.

THE REFORM BILL.—As in other places at this period, “*the bill, the whole bill, and nothing but the bill,*” occupied much of the public mind. The following extract from the *Fife Herald* of 31st March, 1831, will show how matters were going on in the *grey town*.—

“So great was the crowd at the Temperance Reading Room when the post arrived on Friday evening (25th March) anxious to hear the result of the division on *the second reading of the bill*, that they had to adjourn to the Maygate Chapel, when, in the course of a few minutes, a congregation of nearly 300 assembled, who seemed to hear with intense delight [read to them] the summary in the *Times* relating to the subject, and who united in three hearty cheers to the *King and his Ministers*. The corporation of wrights walked through the principal streets with flags and music. At the Cross was drunk the toast “*The King, his Ministers, and Mr. Johnstone, our Member.*” At eight o’clock several hundreds of the inhabitants walked in procession from the town-house, and notwithstanding the immense multitudes present no accident took place.”

REFORM PROCESSION ON 10TH AUGUST, 1831.—“This was the first of a great many reform processions between 1831 and 1832.” (*MS.*)

QUEEN ANN STREET CHURCH ORDINATION.—The Rev. James Young, of Mauchline, was ordained minister of Queen Ann Street Church on 1st June, 1831, as successor to the late Rev. Alexander Fisher, who died in September, 1829. (See *An. Dunf.* date December, 1829.)

BRITISH LINEN COMPANY.—The British Linen Company re-established a Branch Bank in Dunfermline on 31st July, 1831, Robert Douglas, Esq., St. Margaret’s Street, Agent. *Note.*—This Banking Company established a Branch in Dunfermline in 1804. Shortly afterwards it was withdrawn.

WEAVING TRADE.—There were 2,670 looms in Dunfermline, and 450 in the vicinity; total, 3,120 in the parish. (*MS. Note.*)

MUNICIPAL ELECTORS in the Burgh of Dunfermline ascertained to be 493, or 9 more than the electors of all the Stirling Burghs united. (*Newspapers* of this date.)

PROVOST OF DUNFERMLINE.—John Kerr, Esq., manufacturer, Bothwell Haugh Row, elected Provost, as successor to Mr. George Meldrum. (*Burgh Records*, September, 1831.)

LITERATURE.—“*Original Songs, by Robert Gilfillan.*” Published September. This small 12mo volume of 149 pages, contains sixty-three songs and seven ballads. The songs are chiefly love songs, which we shall pass over, and give the following eight lines as a specimen of his composition, entitled *The Bright Sun o’ Simmer*:—

“The bright sun o’ simmer but lately was shining,
The birds sang in joy and the earth blossomed green;
An’ hope spoke of days without care or repining,
Like those that in dreams o’ my childhood I’ve seen.

“But now the brown leaves o’ the forest are fa’ing,
An’ quickly the sun hastens down through the sky;
The winds frae the caverns of winter are blawing,
They tell me that simmer, like youth, has gone by.”

This small work was well received by the public, and has passed through several editions. (*Vide An. Dunf.* date December, 1850.)

1832.—CHOLERA MORBUS ALARM.—In February, of this year, “there was great consternation and alarm in Dunfermline, in consequence of intimations in newspapers, that the Cholera which had for some time before been raging on the Continent, had been imported into the town of Gateshead, near Newcastle. The magistrates ordered every species of nuisance to be instantly removed.”

UNION OF THE TRADESMEN’S AND MECHANICS’ LIBRARIES.—The Mechanics’ Institute Library was united to the Tradesmen’s Library in 1832, in consequence of the depressed state of the Institute. The united Library, under certain restrictions, was then designated “The Tradesmen’s and Mechanics’ Library.” (*MS.*)

A LOCAL BOARD OF HEALTH *and Soup-Kitchen* for Dunfermline were instituted in April, 1832. (*Dunf. Register.*)

REFORM PROCESSION.—There was a great Reform Procession in Dunfermline on 8th May, 1832. From our notes, it appears that—

“About 4000 took part in the procession, walking five men abreast. The pole-bearers carried, on poles and otherwise, many curious emblems and devices. On the top of a pole there was an excellent model of a loom and *drivers*. On the top of another pole sat the figure of an old woman, with her *pirn-wheel* at work. The colliers of Halbeath had on a pole a pretty large steam-engine. The Spinning Factory men had sets of heckles mounted on the tops of their poles; while the incorporated trades of the burgh had their flags, and numerous bands of music enlivened the gay scene; and, lastly, in a cart there was a Printing Press, worked by William Wilson and Henry Ogg, printers from Mr. Miller’s printing establishment, who threw off, and threw out on all sides of them, printed slips regarding the cause of Reform.

This grand procession moved on to the west end of the Nethertown, into a park on the north side of the bridge, where hustings were erected for the *speechifiers* and for spectators. The Provost had only uttered a few words of his speech when the hustings fell; no lives were lost, but several persons were severely hurt. This awkward occurrence threw a damp on the proceedings, which soon after were brought to a close. It was computed that at least 10,000 spectators (inhabitants and strangers) accompanied this, the greatest procession ever heard of in Dunfermline."

CHOLERA MORBUS.—This terrible scourge reached Dunfermline on Sunday, 2nd September, 1832; "it made its first appearance in the suburb of Baldrige Burn, and caused great excitement and terror. A man named Mercer, a weaver, near Baldrige Burn Toll, was the first who died in the district of cholera." (*MS.*)

THE MASON LODGE, Queen Ann Place, was built in 1832. This New Union Lodge is a chaste building of two storeys; the upper storey is the lodge-room or hall, the under one is occupied by the Infant School, capable of accommodating 260 pupils; both rooms are very spacious.

THE REV. GEORGE BARLAS was, on September 2nd, 1832, suspended from the ministry of Chalmers Street Church. He formed a new congregation on the 12th September, 1832, with the sanction of the Presbytery. The Maygate Chapel was purchased for £440 10s., and used as a meeting-house of this new congregation; sittings, 410." (*Mackelvie's An. and Stat.* p. 176.)

PROVOST OF DUNFERMLINE.—Henry Russell, Esq., merchant, was elected Provost, in Sept. 1832. (*Burgh Records.*)

CHOLERA MORBUS—*Fast-Day*.—"Thursday, October 11th, 1832, was kept as a Fast-day, and was observed with great solemnity on account of the rapid spread of the disease." (*Fife Herald, &c.*)

WILLIAM COBBETT IN DUNFERMLINE.—"On October 15, 1832, the celebrated politician, orator, and author, visited Dunfermline. During his short stay, he delivered a political lecture in the Maygate Chapel to a numerous audience." (*Fife Herald*, October 18, 1832.)

CHOLERA MORBUS.—Dunfermline and vicinity, on November 17, 1832, "was declared to be free of pestilence." From the commencement, on the 2nd September, to 17th November, 1832, a period of 76 days, there occurred 349 cases of cholera and 158 deaths. "When at its height, there were from 15 to 24 funerals a-day." A note states that "the dead-cart collected the coffins at the doors of the deceased

persons, and drove them to the Churchyard, where they were interred. Few of the relations followed the cart for fear of infection. Walter Bell, tailor and poet, Willie Nicol, the *blue beadle*, and other notables, died during the cholera period." (*MS. and Newspaper Notes.*)

1833.—LITERATURE.—“THE PRECURSOR: a *Monthly Newspaper*, edited by Thomas Morrison, senior, and printed by W. Liddell, west end of Bridge Street; on Tuesday, 1st January, 1833. Price twopence.” It was a small 4to of four pages, and contained news, advertisements, &c. The publication of it ceased with No. 3.

THE *Dunfermline Sunday School Association* was instituted this year, 1833. (*Dunf. Reg.*)

THE *Dunfermline Voluntary Church Association* was also instituted this same year. (*Dunf. Reg.*)

LITERATURE.—“*The Testimony of Nature and Revelation to the Being, Perfections, and Government of God.* By the Rev. Henry Fergus, Dunfermline. March, 1833.” This is an octavo of 387 pages, and is divided into the following sections, viz.:—Of the Origin of the World; Evidences of Design in Nature; Of the Perfections of Deity; and of the Gospel. (See also *An. Dunf.* date 1810.)

DRAWING ACADEMY.—The Dunfermline Drawing Academy, established on 17th July, 1826, was abandoned in 1833 for want of proper support.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, *North Chapel Street*.—In 1832 the old “Chapel of Ease” being considered too small and incommodious, it was resolved to remove it, and to erect a large building on the same site. The new church was finished and opened for public worship on 23rd June, 1833; there were sittings for 800. The old name, “Chapel Kirk,” was deleted, and that of *St. Andrew's Church* substituted. (*MS. Note*; see also *An. Dunf.* date 1835.)

PROVOST OF DUNFERMLINE.—Henry Russell, Esq., merchant, re-elected Provost, September, 1833. (*Burgh Records.*)

ORDINATION, *Chalmers Street Church*.—Rev. Robert Cuthbertson was ordained minister of this church on 13th November, 1833. He resigned his charge in September, 1845. (*Mackelvie's Annals and Statistics*, pp. 176, 177.)

THE COLLIEROW—*Bruce Street*.—The Collierow, which had for

upwards of 400 years been known by this name, was, at the end of 1833, changed; for a few weeks it was called King Street, but ultimately, the name *Bruce Street* was given to it, which still continues to be the name of this ancient thoroughfare. The Messrs. Ker, manufacturers in this street, were the prime movers in getting the name altered. (*MS. Note.*)

MR. ROBERT FLOCKHART, weaver, politician, and poet, Back of Dam, died at an advanced age. (See *An. Dunf.* date 1798.) He died much respected by all who knew him.

1834.—NUMBERING OF THE HOUSES.—In 1822 an attempt was made to have all the houses in the burgh numbered, but very few were found to favour the new-fangled notion; only a few persons in the eastern division of the High Street adopted the proposal. Nothing farther was done in the matter until January, 1834, when a general numbering of the houses set in, and during the year all the houses were duly numbered. (*MS. Note.*)

DUNFERMLINE AND CHARLESTOWN RAILWAY.—Early in 1834, a branch railroad was made, uniting the Elgin waggon road with the lower part of the town, south-west of the Nethertown, for the conveyance of goods and passengers from Dunfermline to Charlestown; it was worked by horse-power. (*MS.*)

NEW CHURCH.—A new Baptist Church was built in East Queen Ann Street, opposite the top end of Bonnar Street. (*MS. Note.*)

THE *Dunfermline Horticultural Society Instituted in May, 1834.*—This Society was instituted for improvement in the science of horticulture, and awarding prizes for superior horticultural produce. (*MS. Note.*)

THE *Western District of Fife Agricultural Association Instituted, 27th May, 1834.*—The *Chicken Pie Club*, instituted in 1760, and the *Dunfermline Farmers' Society* of 1765, united into one club under the designation above given. It meets annually in July.

LITERATURE.—“*Monthly Advertiser* for the Counties of Fife, Clackmannan, Kinross, and Vicinities. No. 1. Published 1st May 1834. Gratis. By William Liddell, Printer, 28 High Street, Dunfermline.” This Monthly was a small quarto of 4 pages, 8½ by 7½ inches. We are in possession of No. 3, dated 5th July, 1834; it is

filled with advertisements, no news of any kind in it, and was distributed gratis, and depended on advertisements for its existence.

VIEWS OF DUNFERMLINE, &c.—Nine excellent Views of the *Abbey, Monastery, Palace*, and general view of the city from the south-east, were this year, 1834, engraved and published by John Johnstone, Edinburgh. Many of these embellish the first volume of *Dr. Chalmers's History of Dunfermline*.

THEATRICALS.—Mr. Ryder, with a large staff of artistes, arrived in Dunfermline in June, 1834, when the Mason Hall was fitted up for their performances. The handbills announced that Mr. Ryder “had a greater diversity of scenery than was ever before displayed in Dunfermline; an unlimited wardrobe, comprising the costumes of various ages and nations, and a large company of performers, musicians,” &c. On 7th July the subject of performance was “*The Rivals*,” with “*Gilderoy*” as the after-piece. Pit, 2s. 6d.; Gallery, 1s. Mr. Ryder was well patronized.

EXHIBITION OF DRAWINGS.—The numerous drawings made by Mr. Campbell's pupils were exhibited in Mr. Rankine's Hall on 15th and 16th July, from nine o'clock morning till eight o'clock in the evening. (*MS. Note.*) This exhibition was well attended; great many views of the Abbey, the Fraternity, Palace, and of notable objects in the locality.

PROVOST OF DUNFERMLINE.—The Provost this year was elected in November, under the provisions of the New Reform Municipal Act, instead of the old use-and-wont Martinmas election in September. Henry Russell, Esq., merchant, was re-elected on 9th November. He was, as one of our notes states, “the first reform Provost of Dunfermline.”

“BERRY - LAW - TAP” CAIRN.—During the year 1834 a slight digging was made into the highest peak of Berry-Law-Tap. Nothing was found excepting a kind of cairn and one mouldered bone. There were no coins. (*MS. Note.*)

ANCIENT TENEMENT REMOVED.—The old house at the corner angle of High Street and Shaddo Wynd (now Bonnar Street) was removed during the autumn of 1834. As the north part of the pend of the East Port was connected with this house, it had in former times the name of the *East Port House*. A sketch of it was made for the writer in August, 1832, by J. Carmichael, and we here reproduce it as

an illustration, as being, perhaps, the last remnant of *Grey Dunfermline*. On the wall of this house, near the top, there is a man's head, cut in stone, also a stone having "W C, 1609," cut on it. These stones have been set into the walls of the modern building.



LITERATURE.—“*A Historical and Chronological Table of the Ancient Town of Dunfermline, from 1064 to 1834*. Printed by John Johnstone, 19 St. James's Square, Edinburgh, for A. Mercer.” This table is printed in seven perpendicular columns, on a sheet of paper 25 by 21 inches, and contains, in a condensed form, the *Annals of Dunfermline*, from 1064 to the end of the year 1833, price 1s. 6d.; on rollers, 3s. 6d. Dr. Chalmers, in his *History of Dunfermline*, vol. i. p. 78, refers to the authorship of this *Chronological Table*, and, in order to corroborate his statement, it may be repeated here that, with a few exceptions, this *Table* was compiled by the writer of the present volume, who gave the manuscript to Mr. Mercer, in free gift, to get printed for his own benefit. The writer, some years afterwards, had the pleasure and satisfaction of being told by that worthy and amiable man himself, that by the sale of the *Chronological Table* he had “realized considerable pecuniary benefit.”

THE DUNFERMLINE SCIENTIFIC ASSOCIATION was instituted 28th November, 1834—David Lawrie, Esq., preses. (*Dunf. Regist.*)

BURIALS *in Dunfermline Churchyard*.—From 1st January, 1833, to 1st January, 1834, inclusive, there were 331 interments in the Churchyard. (*Dunf. Regist. Burials*.)

1835.—ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, North Chapel Street, was erected into a *quoad sacra* parish church in 1835, and a contiguous district of the town, containing about 3000 of a population, was assigned to it.

BLEACHING MACHINE.—In the year 1835, William Cant, the "water-walker," invented an engine for bleaching yarn. (*Chal. Hist. Dunf.* vol. i. p. 371.)

THE *Western District of Fife Reform Association* was instituted 3rd June, 1835—Sir J. D. Erskine, Bart., of Torry, chairman; James Hunt, Esq., of Pittencrieff, deputy-chairman; James Macfarlane, Esq., secretary. (*Dunf. Regist.*)

THE *Town-house Clock-Dials First Illuminated by Gas*.—The apparatus was fixed up in July, 1835, by Mr. Robert Hart, Glasgow, and the clock was lighted for the first time in October, 1835. (*R. H.*)

THE *Holy Catholic Apostolic Congregation* was formed in 1835—Rev. William Cannan, pastor. (*MS.*)

RELIEF CHURCH.—The Rev. Neil M'Michael, A.M., was ordained assistant and successor to the Rev. Henry Fergus, on 11th August, 1835. This church is now known as Gillespie's Church. (See *An. Dunf.* date 1874.)

DEBT *of the Burgh of Dunfermline Mortgaged*.—On 13th October, 1835, the debt was found to be £13,421 12s. 9½d. This year the Town Council executed a deed conveying the whole property and revenues of the burgh, with the exception of the petty customs, to an accountant in Edinburgh for behoof of the creditors. (*Chal. Hist. Dunf.* vol. i. pp. 397, 398.)

PROVOST OF DUNFERMLINE.—Henry Russell, Esq., merchant, was re-elected Provost, November, 1835. (*Burgh Records.*)

WEAVING—*Yarn Purchased in 1835*.—In the year 1835, Flax, to the value of £58,350 was purchased by the Dunfermline manufacturers. (*MS.*)

PHYSIOLOGICAL LECTURES.—A course of twelve lectures on

physiology was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Barlas in Maygate Chapel. (*MS. Note.*)

1836.—THE ANNULAR ECLIPSE.—The following extract regarding the Annular Eclipse of the Sun, of the 15th May, 1836, is taken from the writer's notes :—

This rare type of an eclipse excited great interest over the whole of Britain, especially over that tract where the full annulus, or ring, of the Sun could be seen surrounding the dark disc of the Moon. Dunfermline being situated to the north of that tract, a perfect, or complete luminous ring, of *different breadths*, was distinctly seen at the middle point of the eclipse. The day was particularly favourable for witnessing such a splendid sight. As it had been predicted, the middle of the eclipse occurred at 7 minutes after 3 o'clock on the afternoon of Sunday, 15th May, 1836. The ministers of the several churches in town delivered lectures in the forenoon, having reference to the eclipse, from appropriate texts, and, before dismissing their congregations, informed them that the churches in town were to be closed during the afternoon, so that all might have an opportunity of "seeing a glorious, but seldom-seen phenomenon, for none of them would ever see the like again." Accordingly, the streets of the town and the country-roads became crowded with spectators, some looking out for the eclipse through pieces of smoked glass, and dark silk napkins; while others contented themselves with looking through their nearly-closed fingers, and when 3 h. 7 min. came, great interest was manifested, and "the greater portion of the lookers-on were much gratified;" a number, however, were disappointed. Still, some had expected that it would be "pitch dark" at the middle of the eclipse; others expected that there would have been "a very considerable darkness at that time." The darkness at 3 h. 7 min. was not greater than is experienced at 30 minutes before sunrise, or the same length of time after sunset. For explanation of which, see works on Astronomy. (See *An. Dunf.* p. 248.)

WEAVING TRADE.—The following tables were compiled by a Committee of the Dunfermline Manufacturers in July, 1836, for the use of the late Joseph Hume, Esq., M.P. :—

TABLE I.—*The Description and Number of Persons Employed, and their Average Weekly Wages.*

	Number.	Average Weekly Wages.	
		s.	d.
Weavers (men and boys),	3517	18	0
Warpers, Warehousemen, and Lappers (men),	150	15	0
Winders and Pirn-fillers (women and girls),	1100	4	0
Yarn Boilers (chiefly women),	29	7	0
Bleachers of Yarn,	35	7	0
Bleachers of Cloth (men and women),	150	8	6
Lappers in the Public Lapping Houses (chiefly men),	29	9	6
Designers or Pattern Drawers (men),	5	—	—
Do. do. Assistants,	7	—	—
Pattern Cutters (men and women),	12	10	0
Dyers (men),	10	18	0
Total number of Persons employed,	5044		

TABLE II.—*The Amount of Capital Employed in the Weaving Trade in Dunfermline and immediate Vicinity.*

3517 Looms, producing annually finished Goods to the amount of (calculating each Loom at £100),	£351,700
Value of Loom-shops and Work-houses,	156,000
„ 3000 Damask Looms, at £10 each,	30,000
„ 517 Diaper Looms, at £3 each,	1,551
Mounting, or Patterns, and Cards for the 3517 Looms,	4,500
The Houses and Warehouses of the Manufacturers,	20,000
Warping Mills and Bobbins,	500
Floating Capital, at £60 for each Loom,	211,000
Machinery and Houses for boiling Yarn,	3,100
Floating Capital for do.,	250
Machinery, Ground, and Houses for bleaching Yarns,	6,000
Floating Capital for do.,	3,500
Houses, Ground, and Machinery for bleaching Cloth,	20,000
Floating Capital for do.,	8,000
Houses for calendering, lapping, and finishing Goods,	6,000
Floating capital for do.,	1,000
Houses and Machinery for cutting Patterns,	1,250
Floating Capital for do.,	340
Houses and Machinery for dyeing Worsted and Cotton,	620
Floating Capital for do.,	950
Total,	£826,261

TABLE III.—*Number, and Different Kinds of Looms.*

Single Diaper,	770
Single Damask,	1880
Double do.,	369
Table Covers,	445
Worsted Warps,	13
Linen (full harness),	15
Bed Quilts,	17

Total number, 3517

TABLE IIIA.

Date.	Looms within the Parish.	Looms out of the Parish.	Total.	Value.
1749	About 400	—	400	—
1788	—	—	900	—
1792	820	About 380	1200	—
1813	930	70	1000	£95,000
1818	1500	150	1650	120,000
1822	—	—	1800	—
1831	2670	450	3120	—
1836 (July)	2794	723	3517	351,700
1837 (Aug.)	2983	717	3700	370,000

These tables were sent to us by the late Mr. Alex. Halley, in 1836.

DEATH OF THE REV. ALLAN M'LEAN.—The Rev. Allan M'Lean, who had been minister of the First Charge of the Abbey Church, Dunfermline, since 30th June, 1791, died on 3rd June, 1836.

SPINNING MILLS IN THE PARISH OF DUNFERMLINE.—In the year 1836 there were seven spinning mills in full operation in the parish, namely, at Harvie-Brae, Golfdrum, Millport, top of Bruce Street, Knabbie Street, Clay-Acres, Milton Green, and Midmill. (*MS. Note.*) “Shortly afterwards the Milton Green Mill was closed, and Millport and Golfdrum Mills suspended.” At these seven mills, 160 men and 160 women were employed; number of spindles, 7,704, and about 1,060 tons of flax were consumed yearly.

DUNFERMLINE ABBEY CHURCH.—Rev. Peter Chalmers, A.M., who had been minister of the Second Charge of this church since 18th July, 1817, was, on the death of Rev. Allan M'Lean, inducted minister of the First Charge on 5th October, 1836.

PROVOST OF DUNFERMLINE.—George Birrell, Esq., manufacturer, elected Provost. (*Burgh Records*, Nov., 1836.)

POST-OFFICE REVENUE in 1836, £1,402, 10s. 10d.; Stamp-Office, £2,341, 8s. 6d.

THE WEAVING TRADE.—It was estimated by several of the manufacturers, near the end of this year, that table-linen and other goods woven in Dunfermline, and exported to America in 1836, were of the value of £153,000, and for home consumption, £198,700. (*MS. Note.*)

LATE AND BAD HARVEST.—The harvest of 1836 around Dunfermline was uncommonly late, and much below the average. The stooks were standing among the snow on 7th November.

1837.—THE *Dunfermline Harmonists' Society* was instituted in 1837 by Mr. James Rankine, master of the Song School, Dunfermline.

ABBAY CHURCH ORDINATION.—The Rev. John Tod Brown was ordained minister of the Second Charge of the Abbey Church, Dunfermline, on 11th May, 1837. He resigned his charge in 1844, and went to Liverpool, where he was for a short period minister of the Scotch Church, Rodney Street. (*MS. Note.*)

THE REV. HENRY FERGUS, minister of the Relief Church, died in his manse, North Chapel Street, on the 2nd July, 1837, aged

seventy-three. He was an eminent historian and philosopher, and the first who lectured to the members of the Mechanics' Institute in 1825. Mr. Fergus was the author of the following works:—"A Short Account of the Laws and Institutions of Moses," 1810; "The Testimony of Nature and Revelation to the Being, Perfections, and Government of God," 1833. "The History of the United States of America," &c., for Lardner's Encyclopedia. (*MS. Note.*)

THE REV. GEORGE BARLAS, minister of Chalmers Street Church from 1820 to 1832, and of the congregation, Maygate Chapel, from 1832 to 1837, died in Viewfield House, Dunfermline, on 29th July, 1837, aged forty-two years. (*MS. Note.*)

PROVOST OF DUNFERMLINE.—George Birrell, Esq., re-elected Provost. (*Burgh Records*, Nov., 1837.)

STAGNATION IN THE WEAVING TRADE.—A great many of the weavers were paid off at the end of this year; many hundreds going idle. Subscriptions to the amount of about £1,000 collected to assist in relieving distress, about £600 of which was laid out in giving employment to the most necessitous in road and street repairs. (*MS. Note.*)

GREAT DISTRESS IN DUNFERMLINE DURING 1837.—Influenza, typhus fever, and measles prevailed to a great extent, of which ailments a great many died, and hence there was a great increase in the number of deaths on the register. During 1837 there were 493 interments in the Abbey Churchyard, being 182 of increase over that of 1836. (*Parish Register.*)

1838.—COAL.—From time immemorial, down to January, 1838, the Burgh of Dunfermline worked its own coal at Townhill. At this period the workings, which extend to about 700 acres, were let on lease to a company. (*MS. Note.*)

DEATH OF THE REV. GEORGE BELL BRAND.—On 21st February, 1838, at his house, east end of Abbey Park Place, died suddenly, the Rev. George Bell Brand, of St. Andrew's Church, in the 52nd year of his age, and 21st of his ministry.

THE HERITABLE JURISDICTION FEU AND TEIND DUES.—In 1748, these dues, &c., reverted to the Crown. In 1780, the vassals, represented by the Earl of Elgin and the Countess of Rothesay, obtained a nineteen years' lease of them, which lease expired in 1799.

The vassal rights were held by *tacit relocation* (silent acknowledgement) until March, 1838, when the *quiet lease* came to an end. The dues, payable to the Crown, are now managed by the "Commissioners of Woods and Forests." (*MS. Note*).

THE DUNFERMLINE SAVINGS BANK was established in 1815. In 1838 it was connected with the National Security Savings Bank. Since then the business of the Bank has very greatly increased. This year 430 accounts were opened; amount deposited, £5,370 12s. 9d.; principal sums and interest paid, £107 3s. 1d.; transactions, 605. (*MS. Note*.)

VIEW OF THE ABBEY.—In Beattie's "Scotland Illustrated," pp. 144-146, published in 1838, there is a short description of Dunfermline Abbey, &c., along with a view of the Abbey and Fraternity, taken at a point about 50 yards south-east of the new Abbey Church. The view, although in many respects good, is not very correct. The great eastern window is stunted, and the great western window of the Fraternity is not correctly taken.

WEAVING STATISTICS.—In the month of July, 1838, a Committee of the Weavers of Dunfermline compiled the following table for the use of the Hand-loom Commissioners:—

Looms belonging to Single Men in the burgh, &c.,	. . . . .	475
" " Married Men	" "	2,098
" " Warehousemen,	" "	156
" " Manufacturers,	" "	218
		<hr/>
Total,	. . . . .	2,947
Owners of looms who work, and who are unmarried,	. . . . .	279
" " " " married,	. . . . .	695
" " " " Journymen unmarried,	. . . . .	762
" " " " married,	. . . . .	231
" " " " Apprentices bound,	. . . . .	44
" " " " unbound,	. . . . .	554
" " " " married weavers,	. . . . .	926
Number of families—married,	. . . . .	4,422
Of these at the loom,	. . . . .	1,394
Winding of pirns,	. . . . .	1,155
Not of age,	. . . . .	1,873

In July, 1838, there were 617 weavers unemployed. (These statistics were sent to the writer by Mr. Alex. Halley on September, 1838.)

THE *Stagnation in the Weaving Trade* greatly abated, and consequently the distress was much reduced. (*MS. Note*.)

A LARGE DRAWING, entitled "*Fight between Bothwell and Balfour*" ("Old Mortality"), was this year designed and drawn by Mr. Joseph N. Paton. This was this celebrated artist's first work. (For a short list of his works, see end of *Addenda, An. Dunf.*)

MAYGATE SECESSION CHAPEL.—The Rev. Thomas Smith was ordained minister of this church 24th April, 1838. He was deposed 26th November, 1839.

A PLAN of the *Town and Parish of Dunfermline* was drawn in 1826, and corrected to 1838, from astronomical observations by E. Henderson, F.R.A.S. It was published in 1838, price 1s. 6d. Size, 19 in. by 15 in., drawn on stone, and lithographed.

BALDRIDGE WORKS, north-west end of Golfdrum, was built by Mr. R. Robertson, manufacturer, for the weaving of table linen, &c., by steam-power. It did not succeed, was given up, and sold to the Government for military barracks in 1855, and re-sold to Mr. Mordaunt Gray, Edinburgh, in 1859.

PROVOST OF DUNFERMLINE.—Jas. Morris, Esq., elected Provost. (*Burgh Records*, Nov., 1838.)

LITERATURE. — "*Summer Months among the Mountains. By Andrew Mercer.* Published by Adam and Charles Black, Edinburgh. 1838." This is a 12mo volume of 200 pages, and contains thirty-nine poetic pieces. The following will suffice as a specimen, page 89:—

"DUNFERMLINE ABBEY—*Time, Midnight.*

"On abbey wall, and palace hall
The winter moon is gleaming;
Those ruins dun—their race now run—
Huge skeletons are seeming!
Yet rose their towers magnificent
Throughout the ancient ages,
Adorned with every ornament
That eye and heart engages.
They rose, amid the wilds around,
Like some fair isle on ocean found.

"O'er many a rood of holy glade
Their fabrics huge extended;
And architecture gave its aid,
And strength with beauty blended.
Rich grants munificently given
By kings, in their emotion
Of saintly piety, to Heaven—
Their homage of devotion."

(See also *Annals of Dunfermline*, dates 1813, 1816, 1819, and 1828, for Mercer's other works.)

GEOLOGICAL LECTURES.—Mr. Rose, geologist and mineralogist, Edinburgh, finished his popular course of lectures on Geology, &c., in 1838.

1839.—LEGAL Assessment for the support of the Poor was first introduced early this year, in consequence of the refusal of many heritors, farmers, and others to continue their voluntary contributions. (*MS. Note.*)

ASTRONOMICAL LECTURES.—A short course of three lectures on Astronomy (with apparatus, &c.) was delivered in January, 1839, in the Maygate Chapel and St. Margaret's Church, by E. Henderson, LL.D., the writer of the *Annals*. There were large audiences.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH.—The Rev. Andrew Sutherland was ordained minister of this church on 28th March, 1839.

LORD DUNFERMLINE.—The Right Honourable James Abercrombie, M.P., and Speaker of the House of Commons, on being "called to the House of Peers," in 1838, took the title of Lord Dunfermline. He died in April, 1858, and was succeeded in the title by his son.

ASSESSED TAXES.—The amount of assessed taxes in the burgh, from April, 1838, to April, 1839, was £576 13s.

DUNFERMLINE AND CHARLESTOWN RAILWAY.—"Between 15th May, 1838, and 15th May, 1839, there were 22,940 passengers shipped and landed at Charlestown. The most of these used this railway." (*Mr. Wilson.*)

THE Original Burgher Church, Canmore Street (the Auld-Licht Kirk), was erected into a *quoad sacra* church in connection with the Establishment in 1839. It was removed in 1843 to make way for a site for the Free Abbey Church. (See "Free Abbey Church," *An. Dunf.* date 1843, 1844.)

NATIONAL *Security Savings Bank*.—In 1839 there were 435 accounts opened; £8,203 7s. 2d. deposited; £3,276 13s. 2d., principal sums and interest repaid; transactions, 2,508. (*MS. Note.*)

PROVOST OF DUNFERMLINE.—James Morris, Esq., re-elected Provost, November, 1839. (*Burgh Records.*)

POSTAL and *Stamp Revenues*.—Revenue derived from the Post Office, £1,611 7s. 6d.; from Stamp Office, £2,402 11s. 9d.

1840.—PENNY POSTAGE—*10th January, 1840.*—A note written shortly after this date, states that "a great deal of letter-writing by

both old and young was done in Dunfermline on January 9th and 10th, to send through the Post to "friends at a distance." Many thought that this cheap post was "too good to last!" The postage boon was, as in all other places, hailed with joyous satisfaction in Dunfermline.

LITERATURE.—The Rev. Mr. Chalmers's *Prize Essay on the Dunfermline Coal Field* was printed in the *Quarterly Journal* of the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland for June, 1840. (See also *Chal. Hist. Dunf.* vol. i. pp. 18-27.)

WATER-PIPES.—In consequence of a deficient supply of water, and the old pipes becoming encrusted and filled up, a new line of water-pipes of cast-iron, 8 inches in diameter, was this year (1840) laid down between Grant's Bank Toll and the Reservoir. (*MS.*)

PRINTING.—Mr. William Clark, bookseller, High Street, commenced printing, and shortly afterwards published the first number of his *Dunfermline Journal*. (See *An. Dunf.* dates 1862 and 1872.)

PROVOST OF DUNFERMLINE.—James Morris, Esq., manufacturer, was re-elected Provost, Nov., 1840. (*Burgh Records.*)

THE NORTH CHURCH (Golfdrum), founded early in 1840, was finished and opened for public worship in November, 1840; sittings for 800. (*MS.*) Cost of the building, £1,673, of which £1,002 was raised by subscription, and £41 received from the General Assembly's Extension Fund.

WEAVING—*Beaming Machine*.—"In the month of July, 1840, the Operative Weavers' Committee offered a premium of £10 to any one who should invent and construct an apparatus for facilitating the beaming of webs. Several persons entered the lists, but at last the reward was equally divided between Robert Lawson, weaver, and James Robertson, wright, their machines being equal in merit.

1841.—MAYGATE CHAPEL—*Ordination*.—The Rev. James Gibson was ordained minister of this chapel on the 20th of January, 1841. (*Mackelvie's Statis.* p. 178; see also *An. Dunf.*) He demitted his charge on the 20th of June, 1847, and went to Brechin.

STREET LAMPS.—In 1841 it was found that there were 250 public lamps in the town—a great contrast to the number in 1752, when 12 lamps were considered sufficient for the service. (*MS. Note.*)

OLD SILVER COIN FOUND.—A ten-shilling piece of King James VI. was found in a garden in Woodmill Road, in 1841—*obverse*, a bust of the King, with sword; *reverse*, “HONOR REGIS, 1582,” Scotch arms, crowned, “J. R.,” and “X^{sh.}” at the sides; it was in the possession of the Rev. Mr. Chalmers. (*Vide Chal. Hist. Dunf.* vol. i. p. 283.)

THE ORNITHOLOGICAL SOCIETY was instituted in Dunfermline “for rearing and improving singing-birds, in plumage and melody.”

LITERATURE.—A small volume, consisting of three lectures and thirteen sermons, by the late Rev. George Bell Brand, was published in 1841, under the editorial care of the Rev. David Dickson, West Church, Edinburgh.

CENSUS.—The Fifth Government Census of Dunfermline was taken in April of this year. The population of the Town and Parish of Dunfermline was 20,239; Town and Suburbs, within the new Parliamentary Boundary, 13,323; of which 6,741 are males, and 6,582 females. (For further particulars, see *Chal. Hist. Dunf.* vol. i. pp. 327-331; see also *Dunf. An. Regist.* for 1842.) In 1831, the population within the Old Royalty Boundary was 10,625; that of 1841, within the new Parliamentary Boundary, 13,323, showing an increase of population in the 10 years of 2,698, partly arising from the natural increase, and partly by taking the enumeration over a wider area.

ASSESSED TAXES.—The amount of Assessed Taxes in the Burgh for 1841 was £617 11s. 3d. (*MS. Note.*)

LITERATURE.—“*Scotland: Its Counties, Cities, Chief Towns, &c., with their Localities.* Interspersed with numerous Anecdotes, Descriptive and Historical. *In Verse*; for the use of Schools and Private Families. By Andrew Thomson. Published by W. Clark, Dunfermline, 1841,” 12mo, 32 pp.

THIS year the Municipal Boundary of the Burgh was extended and altered “to suit the increased population, and other circumstances.” (*Chal. Hist. Dunf.* vol. i. p. 399.)

THE RECHABITES.—The “Robert the Bruce” Tent of Rechabites was formed in Dunfermline in 1841.

NORTH CHURCH, GOLFDROM.—The Rev. Charles Marshall was inducted minister of this Church in June, 1841. (*MS. Note.*)

SCOTTISH BAPTIST CHURCH, JAMES STREET.—In 1841 this small church, originally formed in 1805, broke up into two congregations,

one worshipping in James Street, and the other in the Music Hall, North Inglis Street. (*MS. Note.*)

THE Railroad or waggon-road connecting Townhill and Halbeath coal works with the Port of Inverkeithing completed. (*MS. Note.*)

THE Professorship of Systematic Theology and Church History was conferred on the Rev. Neil M'Michael by the Relief Synod in 1841. (*Newspaper.*)

THE Charlestown Sick-Fund was instituted in 1841. (*MS. Note.*)

PROVOST OF DUNFERMLINE.—James Morris, Esq., was re-elected Provost. (*Burgh Records*, Nov., 1841.)

DEATH OF THE EARL OF ELGIN.—Thomas Bruce, the seventh Earl of Elgin, and eleventh Earl of Kincardine, died at Paris on the 14th November, 1841, in the seventy-sixth year of his age. He was succeeded by his eldest son James, eighth Earl of Elgin, and twelfth Earl of Kincardine. (*MS., Newspapers, &c.*)

MORTALITY FOR 1841.—The number of interments in Dunfermline Churchyard, during the year 1841, was 513, "the largest number ever known." (*MS. Note.*)

GAS.—Webster's Improvement for purifying and cheapening gas was introduced into Dunfermline Gas Works on 29th December, 1841. (*Chal. Hist. Dunf.* vol. i. p. 393.; *Gas Book, &c.*)

1842.—CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.—This Church is in Canmore Street, "was founded in 1841, and opened for worship on the 2nd of January, 1842; sittings for about 700." It has a handsome façade, and is furnished with an excellent organ—the Rev. George Thomson, pastor.

ODDFELLOWS.—The Malcolm Canmore Lodge of Oddfellows was instituted on the 19th of April, 1842. (See *Chal. Hist. Dunf.* vol. i. p. 461.)

ON the Dunfermline and Charlestown Railway, between 15th May, 1841, and 15th May, 1842, "there were 24,485 passengers who travelled on this railway." (*MS.*)

SAVINGS BANK.—In 1842, in the National Security Savings Bank, there were 212 accounts opened, and £6,611 12s. 10d. deposited; principal sums and interest repaid, £7,585 12s.; transactions, 2,956. (*Chal. Hist. Dunf.* vol. i. p. 386; *Bank Ledger, &c.*)

THE OLD CHURCHYARD.—This ancient burying-ground had long been in bad condition. This year it was levelled, many of the grave-stones removed, and others laid flat." (*MS. Note.*)

DEATH OF MR. ANDREW MERCER.—On July 12th, 1842, Mr. Andrew Mercer, historian, poet, and drawing-master, died in the 70th year of his age, and the 32nd of his residence in Dunfermline. He was a native of Stow, in Midlothian, and in early life studied for the ministry of the Associate Synod, under Dr. Lawson, of Selkirk, in 1796; but after a time relinquished such studies. In 1804 he edited the *North British Magazine*, and, through his position as editor, became acquainted with many of the celebrated *literati* of the day. In 1810 he came to Dunfermline, having been engaged by Mr. John Johnstone to take charge of the higher classes in his academy, and to teach Drawing. Mr. Johnstone, in 1816, abandoned the profession of teacher, and went to Inverness to conduct a newspaper in that town. Mr. Mercer was thus thrown upon his own resources. By the advice of friends he formed a Drawing-Class, which, along with the sale of his literary works, was his sole dependence for a great many years. His productions will be found noticed in the "*Annals*," under the date of their publication, viz.:—"Dunfermline Abbey: a Poem," 1819; "*History of Dunfermline*," 1828; "*Chronological Table of Dunfermline*" (by E. Henderson), 1834; and "*Summer Months among the Mountains*," 1838. Mr. Mercer, with whom the writer was long on intimate terms of friendship, was a most worthy man, an excellent classical scholar, and a kind-hearted cheerful friend. He died in his lodgings, in the old Mason Lodge House, top of Bruce Street, and was interred in Dunfermline old churchyard, where a small tombstone, erected by some friends to his memory, indicates his last resting-place.

WEAVERS' STRIKE.—In the autumn of 1842 there was a great strike of weavers in Dunfermline for a rise of wages, which caused much loss both to masters and men. (*MS. Note; vide also Chal. Hist. Dunf.* vol. i. p. 50.)

COIN of King Robert the Bruce Found—A silver penny of King Robert the Bruce was found in the Churchyard, in 1842, while a grave was being dug. It was claimed by "the Barons of the Exchequer."

THE *Trinity Episcopal Church*, in Queen Ann Place, was founded at the end of the year 1841, and was consecrated and opened for worship on 25th October, 1842. This is a handsome building. The

front, which faces the east, is highly ornamented. The church has a fine-toned organ.

PROVOST OF DUNFERMLINE.—Erskine Beveridge, Esq., manufacturer, was in November this year elected Provost. (*Bur. Rec.*)

THE M'Lean School, Golfdrum, was "opened for scholastic duties, November, 1842." (*Newspaper.*)

NUMBER of Schools in the Parish.—In 1842 it was ascertained that there were 33 schools in the Parish, with a total attendance of 2,200 scholars, of which number 1,200 were boys and 1,000 girls.

POSTAL AND STAMP REVENUES.—The revenue of the Post Office, Dunfermline, for 1842, was £2,787 11s. 6d.; Stamp Office, £2,625 6s. 4d. (*MS. Note.*)

THE *Old MS. Chartulary of Dunfermline Abbey*, which is in the Advocates' Library, Edinburgh, was published at the end of the year 1842, by the Bannatyne Club, under the editorship of Professor Cosmo Innes, and entitled, "Registrum de Dunfermelyn." It is a thick quarto of 562 pages, containing 604 charters, writs, Popes' bulls, and memoranda from 1128 to 1560. (See *An. Dunf.* under different dates, and *Appendix.*)

1843.—HERITORS AND LANDOWNERS OF THE PARISH.—The following shows the names of the landowners in the Parish of Dunfermline, in April, 1843, with their valuations in the *Cess Book* of the county:—

The Right Hon. the Earl of Elgin,	£4426	19	6
Mrs. Madox Blackwood, of Pitreavie,	1801	18	5
James Hunt, of Pittencrieff,	1706	15	6
Sir John Halket, Bart., Pitferrane,	1553	8	4
Andrew Moffat Wellwood, of Garvock,	1220	0	0
George Robertson Barclay, of Keavil,	1008	11	4
Charles Durie, of Craigluscar,	702	3	4
Robert Downie, of Appin, for Touch, &c.,	399	13	7
Col. Martin Lindsay, of Halbeath,	367	6	8
Adam Rolland, of Gask,	317	7	11
Lady Buchan Hepburn, of Blackburn,	314	4	7
James Kerr, of Middlebank,	310	3	3
Mrs. Winstanley, ½th of Pitliver, &c.,	305	0	0
Messrs. Aitken, of South Fod,	283	0	10
The Guildry of Dunfermline,	268	15	11

POLICE COMMISSION.—On 30th April, 1843, the debts of the Board were £2,044 14s. 5d. This debt is in gradual process of being reduced, by payment of yearly instalments.

WEAVING—*Jacquard Machines*.—These machines, when first introduced in 1825, cost from £12 to £15. In 1843 the same description of machine could be purchased at from £2 5s. to £3 5s. (*MS. Note*.)

GREAT "ECCLESIASTICAL EXCITEMENT"—*The Free Kirk*.—As in other parts of Scotland, at this period, "the citizens of Dunfermline were much agitated on the subject of *non-intrusion* when they heard of the vote of the General Assembly at Edinburgh, and of the march of the non-intrusion ministers to Tanfield Hall," May, 1843. "Great ecclesiastical excitement" was the consequence. "After this the building of Free Kirks became the order of the day." (*MS. Note*.)

STAMP OR DIE FOUND ON TOWERHILL.—During the summer of 1843, while "digging" on the site of the Towerhill, an iron or steel "coining-stamp" was found. It is supposed to be the coining-stamp of some ancient coiner. It is now in the Museum of the Society of Antiquaries, Edinburgh. (*Vide Antiq. So. Mus. Catal. p. 88; Chal. Hist. Dunf.*)

THE Poor-House (Old Town Green) was finished and occupied in July, 1843. It is a plain oblong building of two storeys, capable of accommodating 130 persons. (*MS. Note*.)

THE Postal and Stamp Revenues for 1843 were—Post Office, £3,275 10s. 9d.; Stamp Office, £2,477 4s. 10d.

THE Assessed Taxes for 1843 amounted to £555 19s. 4d.

PROVOST OF DUNFERMLINE.—"In consequence of a Town Council hitch," Henry Kidd, banker, was in September, 1843, elected *pro tem.* Provost. In November, 1843, James Smith Ronaldson, banker and writer, was elected Provost. (*Burgh Records*.)

PAWNBROKERS.—In December, 1843, there were no less than twelve pawnbrokers in Dunfermline, "besides others who did a *quiet business* in a similar way." They styled themselves *general merchants* (*MS. Note*.)

NATIONAL SECURITY SAVINGS BANK.—The number of depositors in December, 1843, was 1021; total fund of bank, £18,915 17s. 11d. (*MS. Note*.)

SHIPPING AT LIMEKILNS AND CHARLESTOWN.—At the end of the year 1843 the shipping at these places was as follows:—Limekilns—6 brigs, 980 tons; 7 schooners, 641 tons; 16 sloops, 738 tons;

1 pinnacle, 16 tons. Charlestown—2 schooners, 137 tons; 4 sloops, 121 tons. Sailors, &c., 185; wages, from £2 per month. (*MS. Note.*)

1844.—FREE ABBEY CHURCH.—This church was founded in June, 1843, and was finished and opened for public worship on 21st January, 1844; it had 777 sittings. The gable or front of this church is of a singular type, having two dwarfed towers, affecting the old Cathedral style, but it is a most decrepit imitation. (*Newspapers* for Jan., 1844.) The “auld licht kirk” was purchased by this congregation immediately after the Disruption, when it was taken down for a site for the Free Abbey Church.

ECCLESIASTICAL CENSUS.—The following ecclesiastical census was compiled for the Rev. P. Chalmers, A.M., Abbey Church, early in 1844 :—Members of all ages belonging to the Established Church, about 4,000; Free Church, 2,500; United Secession Church (U.P.), 8,000; Relief Church, 700; Baptists, 300; Episcopalians, 163; Congregationalists, 436; Roman Catholics, 105; Rowites, about 50; Swedenborgians, 60; Methodists, 30; Unitarians, 36; Universalists, 26; Friends, 8; about 3,420 not belonging to any congregation. (*MS.*)

THE Ancient Society of Gardeners in January, 1844, had about 270 members.

THE Weaving Trade was in a state of depression this year, 1844; there were about 500 unemployed. (*Newspapers.*)

BATHS were established in Queen Anne Street by Mr. Edward Young, slater, &c. (*MS.*)

LITERATURE.—“*The Stranger’s Companion Amid the Antiquities of Dunfermline.* Printed and sold by J. Miller & Son. 1844. Price 6d.” This is a small 12mo of 60 pages, and is divided into six chapters, and contains a very good account of ancient and modern Dunfermline. A small vignette of the Monastery from the north-west fronts the title page. This little work went through several editions, and is now out of print.

MR. DAVID PATON died at his residence, Wooer’s Alley, Dunfermline, on 13th July, 1844, in the 78th year of his age. We take the following from our MS. notes:—

Mr. Paton was originally a weaver, but in after-life he constructed a turning-lathe, and commenced the business of turner, supplying weavers with pirns, bobbins, &c., and was often in request by youths for their peeries and tops. He was a great mechanical genius; his workshop was quite a repository

of art and science, being well filled with all kinds of mechanical nick-nacks of his own making, finished and unfinished, such as box camera obscura's; telescopes and microscopes; a magic lantern, made out of an old tea-chest; a Franklin harmonicon; wooden clocks, common and astronomical; a planetarium constructed with wooden wheels, the teeth of which were cut with a knife, and finished up with a file, but which, nevertheless, showed very satisfactorily the motions of all the then known planets round the sun; a machine for twining thread; a mouse-mill, which twined thread by the mouse driving round a wheel, and which also showed several curious mechanical exhibitions; and last, though not least, a model for a perpetual motion, but which would not continue its movement longer than seven and a-half minutes. Besides all these contrivances, he constructed a curious printing press in 1810, and by its aid he printed a great many little books between that period and 1826, which are noticed in the *Annals* under the dates of publication. The types, of which he had but a moderate supply, were much worn out. A story is still current that he made his own types! This is a mistake, such a feat was beyond the reach of his art; besides, had he been able to make one type, it would have taken a life time to have produced a few thousands of them. It is true, however, that he cut initial letters about half an inch square for his books, &c., and he likewise made his own woodcuts for his illustrations; these letters and woodcuts were made by the assistance of a penknife, small chisel and sprig-bits (brugs) of various sizes. The writer has again to repeat his great respect for the memory of this ingenious man, having in his early days spent many of his leisure hours in his little workshop. (See *An. Dunf.* pp. 569, 575, 581, 582, 588, 608.)

LITERATURE.—“*Historical and Statistical Account of Dunfermline.* By the Rev. Peter Chalmers, A.M., Minister of the First Charge, Abbey Church, Dunfermline, 1844.” This is a most elaborate volume; full of ancient lore and modern detail; and to future generations it will show forth the unwearied and persevering researches of its learned author. The work is a large octavo of 592 pages, and has 17 fine illustrative copper-plate engravings. Published by William Blackwood & Sons, Edinburgh and London, 1844; price 14s.

EPISCOPAL OR TRINITY CHURCH, *St. Ann's Place*.—The Rev. William Bruce was ordained minister of this church in 1844. (See *An. Dunf.* 1847.)

THE Dunfermline Presbytery was this year disjoined from Kinross. Fourteen members (clergymen) now constitute the Presbytery of Dunfermline. (*MS. Note.*)

PROVOST OF DUNFERMLINE.—James S. Ronaldson, Esq., banker, &c., re-elected Provost, November, 1844. (*Burgh Records.*)

CHALMERS' STREET CHURCH.—The Rev. T. Walker was ordained minister of this church on 16th November, 1844. He resigned his charge in July, 1858, having received a call to Ballarat, Australia.

1845.—THE New Prison, which had for some time past been in course of erection, was finished and occupied early in January, 1845.

ROTTEN ROW—*West Queen Ann Street*.—The Rotten Row, leading east from the middle of Collier Row, or Bruce Street, had its name changed to West Queen Ann Street, in 1845, because it was an “ugly name.” The Dunfermline Rotten Row was known by this name 400 years ago. (*MS. Note*; see *An. Dunf.* dates 1487, 1500, 1735.) In reference to the name *Ratton*, *Rattin*, and *Rattan*, it may be noted that it was anciently applied to undressed timber. Houses, when constructed entirely of rattons, were ratton-houses, and when a number of such ratton-houses adjoined each other, they were known as ratton rows. There was a quay at Ayr known as the *Rattan Quay*. (See *Burns’s Poems*.) When worship was conducted in the nave of the Abbey Church, Dunfermline, there was “a sounding roof” thrown across the church, half way up to the “top roof,” to keep “the sound down.” This roof was constructed wholly of undressed timber, and was known as the *rotten* or *rattan laft*. The Rotten Row of London appears to have got its name from a row of undressed timber huts.

ABBEY CHURCH—*Induction*.—The Rev. James French, of St. Bernard’s Church, Edinburgh, was inducted minister of the Second Charge of the Abbey Church, Dunfermline, on 2nd May, 1845. (*Parish Regist.*)

THE *Burgh-Tron and Site of Fish-Market, &c., Removed, 1845*.—“From time immemorial the public Tron and Market for the sale of sundries was near the lower end of the High Street (north side). When the Tron-beam was put in its place, “the top beam overhung the pavement, and as the weighing scales were suspended from this beam, it caused great annoyance to passers-by. This year the site was changed to Black’s Close, High Street.” (*Newspaper.*)

CARTOON—“*Spirit of Religion*.”—The splendid cartoon, entitled, “The Spirit of Religion,” painted by Mr. Joseph Paton, was finished early in 1845, and gained the Government prize in August of same year. (*MS. Note.*)

GYMNASIUM.—A very excellent gymnasium was erected in 1845 in the play-ground of the High School, by Mr. A. Haxton, the Rector, which was much appreciated.

PROVOST OF DUNFERMLINE.—James Smith Ronaldson, Esq., banker, &c., re-elected Provost, November, 1845. (*Burgh Records.*)

POLICE.—“A night-watch of twelve policemen was this year permanently established by the Commissioners of Police. They were clothed in uniforms, and were supplied with dark lanterns for night service.” (*MS. Note.*)

HALBEATH COAL-PIT.—The fitting up of Halbeath Coal-Pit, executed during the year 1845, is said to have cost about £12,000. (*MS. Note.*)

DUNFERMLINE PRISON STATISTICS.—During 1845, the first year's term of the new jail, there were 262 prisoners for short periods of confinement.

1846.—THE Western Bank of Scotland opened a branch in Dunfermline in February, 1846. It was closed in February, 1858, in consequence of the disastrous failure of the head bank in Glasgow.

NEW WATER COMPANY FORMED.—In consequence of the frequent dearth of water experienced about this time, and occasioned by the great increase of inhabitants and the erection of public works, a new water company was formed, early in 1846, with a share-capital of £13,500 (subscribed). The water to be brought from Craiguscar to the town. (*MS. Note*; see also *Chal. Hist. Dunf.* vol. ii. pp. 63-65.)

FOSSIL ORGANIC REMAINS.—In the spring of 1846 several specimens were discovered of the tooth of the *Megalichthys* at Halbeath Colliery. They were highly prized, and excited great interest. Some of the specimens were given to the Rev. Mr. Chalmers. (*MS. Note*, and *Newspapers.*)

THE *Proposed Stirling and Dunfermline Railway*.—A petition in favour of this railway was, in April, 1846, sent to the House of Commons, in London, with 2,000 signatures appended to it. (*Dunf. Advert.*)

A GRAND Procession and Public Meeting took place in Dunfermline, in honour of the Repeal of the Corn Laws, on 3rd July, 1846. The sum of £78 was subscribed to defray expenses. There was a concert and soiree in the evening. (*Dunf. Advertiser.*)

HUGHES'S Mammoth Establishment of Elephants, Camels, and Horses visited Dunfermline early in August. Business was almost entirely suspended. Upwards of £250 was drawn on that occasion by the establishment. (*Dunf. Advertiser.*)

ROMAN CATHOLIC CONGREGATION.—The members of this con-

gregation in 1846 numbered 397. Their clergyman then became a residenter. (*Dunf. Advertiser.*)

DESTRUCTIVE FLOODS IN DUNFERMLINE.—*The Dunfermline Monthly Advertiser*, in noticing the floods, says:—

“On the evening of Sabbath, 5th July [1846], this district was visited by one of the most tremendous floods ever witnessed here. The rain fell, not in torrents, but in cataracts. About four o'clock on Monday morning the various streams in the neighbourhood were swollen to raging rivers. ‘Tumblin’ broun, the burns cam doun, roarin’ frae bank tae brae.’ Fifty-eight looms were immersed. The water rose 6 inches above the webs. A set of cards worth £30 was destroyed. Part of the Spittal Brig fell. Embankments and dykes were levelled. Mr. Beveridge, of Urquhart, sustained a loss of nearly £200 by such mishaps as sheep drowning, &c. Several persons were drowned. Several bridges on the Carnock-burn were overthrown. Gardens were inundated with slush, mud, rubbish, &c.” (See also *Chal. Hist. Dunf.* vol. ii. pp. 283, 284.)

THE EARL OF ELGIN *Appointed Governor of Canada.*—The Right Hon. the Earl of Elgin was appointed Governor of Canada, September, 1846, which office he held until September, 1854, when he was selected to proceed on a special mission to the Chinese Government. (*News-papers, &c.*)

PROVOST OF DUNFERMLINE.—James Smith Ronaldson, banker, re-elected Provost. (*Burgh Records.*)

THE East of Scotland Malleable Iron Company was formed by Alexander Allison, Esq., of Blair, Parish of Culross. A large co-partnery was formed. It never proved remunerative, and ended in a disastrous failure, in November, 1850. (*Newspapers.*)

THE Freedom of the Burgh was conferred on the Right Hon. the Earl of Elgin, along with a MS. address, on 16th December, previous to his leaving this country to assume the Governorship of Canada. (*Burgh Records*, 16th December, 1846.)

1847.—“EARL OF ELGIN.—A public dinner was given to the Earl of Elgin in the Free Abbey School in January, 1847, previous to his departure to assume the reins of government in Canada.” (*Dunf. Advertiser.*)

THE Free Abbey Schools were opened by Mr. Bruce on 15th February, 1847. There was a large attendance of boys and girls.

STIRLING AND DUNFERMLINE RAILWAY.—The Dunfermline portion of this railway was commenced by James Anstruther, Esq., who cut the first turf on the 8th March, 1847, in a field near Miles-

mark. A grand procession afterwards took place of the Directors, and also of the Trades, the Mason Lodges, the Gardeners, &c. After the procession a public dinner was partaken of with the usual hilarity and toasts. (*Dunf. Adver.*)

UNION OF THE SECESSION AND RELIEF CHURCHES.—The union of these churches throughout Scotland was effected on the 13th May, 1847, in Tanfield Hall, Edinburgh. The Relief Church of Dunfermline had its name changed to the Gillespie Church, and the Secession, along with the new adherents, was called the United Presbyterian Church (U.P.). (*Newspapers.*)

THE REV. WILLIAM BRUCE was inducted minister of Trinity Church, Bath Street (Episcopal), in 1847.

OLD CHURCH REPAIRS.—The repairs on the old Abbey Church (internal and external), by the direction of H.M. Board of Works, were commenced in May, 1847, under the superintendence of Mr. Andrew Balfour, builder.

FREE ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, *St. Margaret's Street*, was finished and opened for public worship May 23, 1847. The opening service was conducted by the Rev. Dr. Candlish, Edinburgh. (*Dunf. Advertiser.*)

THE REV. J. MIDDLETON was inducted minister of St. Andrew's Church in April, 1847. (*MS. Note.*)

THE DUNFERMLINE STEAM-POWER WEAVING FACTORY.—This factory, erected in Pitmuir Street for another purpose about 1816, was, in the year 1847, established by Mr. Scott, but it turned out unsuccessful. The present proprietors, Messrs. A. Reid & Co., have had this factory since 1859, and they employ about 500 operatives. (*MS. Note.*)

A BRANCH of the Scottish Educational Institute was established in June, 1847. (*Dunfermline Advertiser.*)

RELIEF CHURCH UNTENABLE.—In July, 1847, the old Relief Church, built in 1775, was declared untenable. A new building was proposed, the congregation removing in the meantime to Maygate Chapel.

THORNTON RAILWAY.—The construction of this railway commenced in October, 1847—the pick, spade, and crowbar, being busy at work at the east end of Reform Street, Gardener's Land, &c. This railway is a continuation eastward of the Stirling and Dunfermline railway also forming. (*Dunfermline Advertiser.*)

A NEW COACH was "started to run" between Dunfermline and Burntisland in connection with the Edinburgh and Dundee Railway.

1848.—GREENWICH TIME.—The *Dunfermline Advertiser* for February says,—“On Sabbath, 30th January [1848], the early ringing of the bells took both ministers and people by surprise, the clocks having been put forward $12\frac{1}{2}$ minutes all over the country to bring them to Greenwich time.” It would have been more correct to have stated that all the clocks in the country had to be set to Greenwich time, because many of them were “put forward” more or less than the above-noted minutes. Some clocks required no alteration at all, while others were “put back” several minutes, according to their position *east* of the Greenwich meridian. The difference of time between Dunfermline and Greenwich meridians is 13 minutes $50\frac{1}{2}$ seconds—that is, Dunfermline time is so much behind Greenwich time.

LITERATURE—*The Dunfermline Monthly News*.—The first number of a small news-sheet, under the above title, was issued on the 23rd February, 1848. It ceased to exist on 23rd February, 1855.

EAST OF SCOTLAND MALLEABLE IRON COMPANY.—The following note is taken from the *Dunfermline Advertiser* for February, 1848:—

“The first annual general meeting of the shareholders of this company was held in Hutton’s Inn, Bridge Street, when 60 shareholders were present, representing 3443 shares. It was reported at this meeting that the works would be in operation about the end of June, 1848, and turning out 150 tons of iron weekly. It was also stated at this meeting that 9928 shares had been allocated, and the calls paid on these, £21,474 5s.”

Another note, from the same paper of 11th August, 1848, says:—

“Wednesday, the 2nd of August [1848] was a great day at our Malleable Iron Works. The large foundry and machinery being all in working order, it was resolved to start the works that day, and by the kind permission of Mr. Cadell, the public were permitted to view the whole. The steam, having been got up in three very large boilers, was set on, and immediately the engine went off in majestic style, playing sweetly and easily in all its parts, and setting in motion those ponderous wheels and beams which lately passed through the streets of the town. The engine is 80-horse power; the fly-wheel, which is 27 tons, makes 70 revolutions per minute,” &c.

GILLESPIE CHURCH.—“The foundation-stone of this handsome church was laid by the Rev. Professor M’Michael, on the 19th Sept.,

1848; but the church was considerably advanced at this period." (*Dunf. Advertiser*; *An. Dunf.* date 1849.)

PROVOST OF DUNFERMLINE.—James S. Ronaldson, Esq., banker, &c., was re-elected Provost, in November. (*Burgh Records.*)

1849.—THE ELECTRIC LIGHT.—On the evening of January 26, 1849, Mr. J. H. Pepper, of London, delivered a lecture in the Independent Chapel, Canmore Street, on "Light, and Natural Magic," during which he exhibited the Electric Light, "the lion of the evening," to the great delight of a well-filled house.

SONG-SCHOOL OF DUNFERMLINE.—Mr. George Martin received the appointment of Master of the Song-School, and Parish Clerk in April, 1849. (*Dunf. Advertiser.*)

MR. JAMES RANKINE, Master of the Song-School, and Parish Clerk of Dunfermline, died on April 21, aged 52 years.

Mr. Rankine was appointed to these offices in November, 1819, and had therefore held them for the long period of nearly 30 years. In 1820 he established a school in the Mason Lodge, Maygate, for "teaching English Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, and Music." The speculation turned out unsuccessful, and his school was closed early in 1822. In the years 1820 and 1823 he published "Song Books" (of which notices are given in the *Annals* under these dates). Mr. Rankine was a great master of music; he had a fine melodious voice, and sang with great taste and effect, for which, says a newspaper, "his fame was in all the churches." He was kind, open-hearted, genial, and social, and a popular man wherever he was known. He had been long sickly and incapable of attending to his duties of Precentor of the Abbey Church and Session-Clerk of the Parish of Dunfermline. He died highly respected and deeply regretted. "He was interred in the South Abbey Churchyard, where there is to be seen a small tombstone with a strung harp cut on it, erected by some of his admirers." (*M.S. Note.*)

THE *Society of Maltmen and Whipmen* was dissolved on the 26th of May, 1849. (*Dunf. Advertiser.*)

RALPH ERSKINE'S STATUE.—The statue of Rev. Ralph Erskine, sculptured by Mr. Handyside Ritchie of Edinburgh, was erected by Mr. A. Balfour, builder, Dunfermline, in June this year, in front of Queen Ann Street Church, a few yards from the position occupied by the pulpit in the kirk of 1740. It was inaugurated on the 27th of that month. "There was a grand procession on the occasion, composed of a great number of ministers and members of the Secession Church in Dunfermline and elsewhere, accompanied by the Freemasons of Dunfermline, and deputations from the Grand Lodge of

Edinburgh, and St. John's Lodge, Cupar, accompanied by the Dunfermline Instrumental Band," &c. (*Annals of Dunfermline*, dates 1740 and 1799.)

NORTH CHURCH—*Induction*.—The Rev. Charles Rogers was inducted as minister of this church in July, 1849. He relinquished his charge in June, 1850. (See Dr. Rogers's "*Leaves from my Biography*," for an account of his work while in Dunfermline.)

M'LEAN'S HOSPITAL—This hospital is situated to the east of the Poorhouse—a commodious building of two storeys ; it was finished in June, 1849. It is so named in consequence of a donation of £500 from the Rev. A. M'Lean's trust-funds for its erection, at the suggestion of the trustees. (*Chal. Hist. Dunf.* vol. ii. p. 322.)

STIRLING AND DUNFERMLINE RAILWAY.—“The works on this line at Boufies Brae are progressing rapidly. A viaduct of five noble arches is to span the valley ; two of the arches are thrown, and the piers for the others are built ; while to make way for several minor bridges, &c., several small houses have been swept away, and the aspect of the district has been completely changed.” (*Dunfermline Advertiser*, Aug. 17, 1849.)

THE CHOLERA.—“The ravages of this disease here during the week were fearful, about eight or ten being reported dead every morning. The medical men are nobly doing their duty, and standing between the living and the dying. The prayer-meetings in Queen Ann Street Church were well attended.” (*Dunf. Advertiser*, Oct. 12, 1849.)

THE REV. MR. CRAIG was inducted Minister of the Independent Church, Canmore Street, in 1849.

FREE ABBEY CHURCH, *Canmore Street*.—The Rev. James M'Kenzie, from Annan, was inducted minister of this church on 1st November, 1849. (*Dunf. Advertiser*.)

GILLESPIE CHURCH was opened for divine service on Sunday, Nov. 4, 1849; builder, Mr. Andrew Balfour. The collection during the day amounted to £242 5s. 4d. Captain Cameron, R.E., Ordnance Map Office, Southampton, once informed the writer that Gillespie Church stands on the highest ground in the city, 354 feet above the level of the height of mean tide in the Firth of Forth. This site brings to

our remembrance the inscription on the stone in Pannier Alley, the highest elevation in ancient London. It may be applied to the site of Gillespie Church :—

“When ye have sought the City round,
Yet still this is the highest ground.”

What a fine site for a steeple! Since this church was built the want of a steeple has often been regretted. A fine and large lithographic view of this church, facing the street, was published in October, 1849, by Miller & Buchanan, Glasgow.

PROVOST OF DUNFERMLINE.—William Kinnis, Esq., was elected Provost, Nov., 1849. (*Burgh Records.*)

FIRST LOCOMOTIVE ENGINE IN DUNFERMLINE.—The *Dunfermline News*, of 24th November, 1849, says :—

“About the 9th inst. [November, 1849], happening to be in the eastern district, my attention was arrested by several youngsters bawling out to their *faithers* and *mithers*, ‘The steam-coach is coming! Come! come!’ In an instant the click of the shuttle ceased, and almost every door poured forth its inmates, while men and women were to be seen making their way through closes and yards. When it passed the bridge at the Old Washing Green, it gave the warning whistle, and many jokes were passed. It has been no stranger since, as it may now be seen every hour dragging a score of waggons behind it.”

OPENING of the *Railway from Dunfermline to Crossgates*.—The *Dunfermline Advertiser* of 14th December, 1849, says :—

“On Thursday, the 13th [December, 1849], this line was opened for traffic from Dunfermline to Crossgates, whereby 25 minutes are saved, and the journey to Edinburgh performed in two hours and a-half. A spacious road to the terminus, or station, near Inglis Street, has been made from James’ Street, at the back of St. Margaret’s Church, which will be the entrance to the railway at present. A considerable number of the inhabitants were astir to witness the start, dark as the morning was.”

LITERATURE.—“*Poems.*” Published by Andrew Ewing Shoolbred. *The Scottish Press* newspaper says :—“We commend this modest, but very meritorious volume to all who relish real poetry offered without pretension.” The volume consists of 312 pages; price 5s. December, 1849. The following is an extract from one of the hymns, entitled, “Sun of Righteousness” :—

“When darkening clouds of sorrow roll,
And cast a gloom across the soul,
To Thee I turn for cheer and bliss,
Thou glorious Sun of Righteousness.”

COUNTY BUILDINGS.—The large spired edifice at the Cross, suc-

cessively known as the *Cross Buildings*, the *Guild Hall* and *Spire Hotel*, was, during the later part of 1849 and 1850, converted into a public Court-House, &c., for the use of the Sheriff of the County and his Substitute for the Western District of Fife, to hold their courts in. The Procurator-Fiscal has also offices in the same building. The business of the Post Office is conducted in one of its spacious rooms fronting the High Street.

1850.—LITERATURE.—“*Poems and Songs, chiefly for the Encouragement of the Working Classes*. By Henry Syme, Dunfermline. Published by Wm. Clark, 1849.” This is a 12mo of 140 pp., and contains 48 Poems and 23 Songs on a great variety of subjects. As a specimen of these Songs, we shall give two verses of “*The Shuttle Rins*,” to the tune of the “*Boatie Rows*” :—

“ The weaver’s wife sits at the fire,
And ca’s the pirn wheel,
She likes to hear her ain guidman
Drive on the shuttle weel.

The shuttle rins, the shuttle rins,
The shuttle rins wi’ speed ;
O sweetly may the shuttle rin
That wins the bairns’ bread.

“ Thread after thread makes up the claith,
Until the wage he wins,
And ilka weaver makes the mair,
The mair his shuttle rins.
The shuttle rins,” &c.

DUNFERMLINE MUSEUM.—The following is a copy of an advertisement of date 31st January, 1850, regarding the Museum :—

“*Museum*.—The Museum of the Mechanics’ Institution, in the Large Room above the Savings Bank, High Street, can now be seen on Tuesdays and Saturdays, between 12 and 2 o’clock, and by strangers on any day. Tickets of admission to be had at the shop of Mr. Clark, bookseller. Contributions, especially of a local nature, are earnestly requested, and will be gratefully received, notice of which may be sent either to the Rev. P. Chalmers, or to David Reid.”

It is greatly to be regretted that this place of intellectual entertainment was allowed to *fall*. Towns of far less importance support museums. Had the days and hours fixed for visiting the museum anything to do with the fall? (See *An. Dunf.* date 1855.)

ROYAL ACADEMY.—In March, 1850, Mr. Joseph Noel Paton was elected an Academician of the Royal Scottish Academy.

CRAIGLUSCAR WATER.—On Wednesday evening, the 15th May, 1850, the water from the Works at Craigluscar was introduced into the pipes lately laid down under the streets; daily supply estimated at 50,000 cubic feet, or 300,000 gallons of water delivered daily.

THE East of Scotland Malleable Iron Works, Transy, ceased working. All hands were dismissed, May, 1850.

FIRST RAILWAY PLEASURE PARTY TO DUNFERMLINE.—A large pleasure party arrived in Dunfermline on 17th July, 1850, by the Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee Railway. "It was the first railway pleasure trip to Dunfermline. The party visited all the lions of the place. When they went to the Auld Kirk, the Rev. Dr. Chalmers addressed them from the steps of the east end on the popular points of the history of the old building."

THE FIRST TRIAL TRIP on the Railway, from Dunfermline to Alloa, took place on the 8th of August, 1850, on the "Stirling and Dunfermline Railway."

A GENERAL HOLIDAY was held in Dunfermline on August 30, 1850. All the shops were shut, and business was suspended. Above 3,000 left town; 2,100 went to various places by cheap special trains. (*Dunf. Advertiser*, Sept., 1850.)

NORTH FREE CHURCH (*Bruce Street*).—This church, which had for some length of time been in course of erection, was finished and opened for public worship on the 11th October, 1850. The opening service was conducted by the Rev. Dr. Begg of Edinburgh. This church has seats for about 760. (*Newspapers*.)

LITERATURE.—"*The Social Curse (or, Intemperance)*: A Rhyme; and other Pieces. By Alexander Macansh. Published 1850." This is a 12mo of 208 pages. *The Social Curse*, the great poem of the work, occupies 53 pages, and is followed by 53 rhymes on a great variety of subjects.

DEATH OF ARCHIBALD HAXTON.—Archibald Haxton, Rector of the Grammar School of Dunfermline, died in October, 1850, after the long service of 40 years (1810-1850.) He was a native of Kirkcaldy. In 1809 he studied under the Rev. Dr. Lawson, of the Secession Church, Selkirk, but did not prosecute his studies. He was a successful teacher, and turned out a great many first-rate scholars. He was interred in Dunfermline. (*MS. Note*; see *An. Dunf.* date 1810.)

PROVOST OF DUNFERMLINE.—William Kinnis, Esq., re-elected Provost, November, 1850. (*Burgh Records.*)

THE East of Scotland Malleable Iron Works, Transy, were, in November, 1850, purchased for £15,250 by the Weardale Iron Works Company. (See also *An. Dunf.* dates 1855, 1856; *Chal. Hist. Dunf.* vol. ii. p. 346.)

TOWN CLERK'S OFFICES *Removed to the Townhouse.*—The Town Clerk's Offices, or City Chambers, were in November, 1850, removed to the upper storey of the Townhouse, which apartment had been the common jail since 1795, but had in consequence of the erection of the new prison become useless. (*Newspapers.*)

DEATH OF MR. ROBERT GILFILLAN.—Mr. Robert Gilfillan died on 4th December, 1850, aged 52. The writer knew the poet well. He was a most worthy man and sincere friend. (See *An. Dunf.* date 1831.) He died at Leith, where he had long resided, and was interred there. He was for some time a clerk in the office of Messrs. M'Ritchie, Leith, and latterly in the Tax-Office there.

BOISTEROUS WIND.—Early on the morning of 8th December, 1850, a great hurricane of wind visited the town, which caused the house-tops and high walls to shake in an extraordinary manner. The roof of the Free North Church was partially stripped of its slating, and the turret blown down. The Gas-work chimney, and that of Mr. Walker's bleachfield, were overthrown. The post was several hours behind time. (*Newspaper.*)

REV. MR. LAW'S SOIREE.—A deeply interesting meeting was held in St. Margaret's Church, on Monday evening, 16th December, 1850, on the occasion of his taking leave of his congregation for Innerleithen. He was presented with his portrait.

1851.—THEATRE ROYAL, NETHERTOWN.—A large wooden building was comfortably fitted up in the Nethertown, by Mr. Wynn, for his theatrical performances, under the designation of the Theatre Royal.

GEOLOGICAL LECTURES—*Mr. Hugh Miller.*—Towards the end of February this year, the celebrated Hugh Miller, the geologist, and editor of the *Witness* newspaper, delivered two popular lectures on Geology, in the Free Abbey Church, Canmore Street, to large audiences.

FIND OF SILVER COINS OF KING CHARLES I.—In the month of February, 1851, some labourers, while cutting a trench in a field, on the site of the Battle of Pitreavie (1651), three miles south-east of Dunfermline, turned up the bones of some of the old combatants. Near the breast-bone of one of them lay a leathern bag, filled with silver coins of Charles I. On one of the coins was the king on horseback, surrounded by the following inscription :—

CAROLVS · D.G. MAG · BRI · FRA · ET · HIB · REX.

“*Charles, by the Grace of God, King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland.*”

And on the reverse side—

CHRISTO · AUSPICE · REGNO.

“*I reign by Christ's authority.*”

(*Newspaper*; see also *Chal. Hist. Dunf.* vol. ii. p. 282.)

CENSUS.—The sixth Government census of Dunfermline was taken in April, 1851. The following are the results :—Population of the Town and Parish of Dunfermline in April, 1851, 21,234; Town and Suburbs within the new Parliamentary boundary, 13,861, of which 6874 were males, and 6987 females; showing an increase of only 538 souls between 1841 and 1851. (*Newspapers, &c.*)

DUNFERMLINE TABLE LINEN AND THE GREAT EXHIBITION IN LONDON, 1851.—The following is a list of the contributors to the Great Exhibition in the Crystal Palace, April, 1851 :—

Messrs. Hunt & Son, George Birrel, Messrs. Dewar & Son, Erskine Beveridge, William Kinnis, Peter Bonnar—(*Table Linen, Table Cloths, &c.*) William Clark—(*Specimens of Bookbinding.*)

THE Water Company's Annual Revenue for 15th May, 1851, was £679 4s. 4d. (*Chal. Hist. Dunf.* vol. ii. p. 64.)

THE Old Reservoir, Douglas Street, was converted into the Water Office, and for the storage of pipes.

THE NETHERTOWN IMPROVEMENTS—*Rose Decorations, &c.*—This year Broad Street, Nethertown, north side, was much improved in appearance by the raising of roses in plots before the several houses. The roses were sent by Mr. Ferguson, a native of the district. (*MS. Note.*)

ERECTION of *St. Leonard's Steam-Power Weaving Factory.*—This factory was erected by Messrs. Erskine, Beveridge, & Co., Proprietors, at St. Leonard's Place, Nethertown, and was opened for work in June,

1851. There are about 1,200 operatives, &c., employed at this establishment. (*MS. Note.*)

THE ELGIN BLEACHFIELD, for boiling and bleaching linen yarn, was commenced by Mr. Walker in 1851. Since then the establishment has much increased; in 1877 it gave employment to about fifty persons. (*MS. Note.*)

THE REV. DAVID RUSSELL was ordained minister of St. Margaret's Church, East Port Street, on 3rd September, 1851. (*Dunfermline Advertiser.*)

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPEL.—The Masons' Hall, in Queen Ann Place, was taken on lease by this body of worshippers, and by them fitted up for their place of worship in October, 1851.

PROVOST OF DUNFERMLINE.—William Kinnis, Esq., was re-elected Provost in Nov., 1851. (*Burgh Records.*)

EAST OF SCOTLAND MALLEABLE IRON WORKS, TRANSY.—These Works were purchased by the Weardale Iron Co. in Nov., 1850, but finding after a year's trial that they had been carried on at a great loss, resolved to remove and transport all the machinery to Weardale, so that the works were closed, and all was quiet before the end of December, 1851. From first to last these works were an unfortunate and unhappy speculation, as noted in the newspapers of the time.

LITERATURE.—The first number of *The Dunfermline Register*, was published in the end of December, 1851. The *Register* was issued on Mondays at a penny, but ceased to exist at the end of 1852.

1852.—A MURDER *Committed on the High Street.*—Two young men, named Charles Fancoat and Michael Harrigan, who had been fellow-workers at the late malleable iron-works, had for some time been on unfriendly terms. On Saturday, 14th February, 1852, they had been drinking, when irritating words passed between them. In the evening of the same day they chanced to meet near the east end of the High Street. Fancoat went into a flesher's shop and borrowed a knife under false pretence. Armed with the knife, he rushed out into the street in search of Harrigan, and seeing him, fatally stabbed him. For the murder Fancoat was tried at Perth, on 28th April, and condemned to be executed. The decision of the Court occasioned great excitement in the town. A petition for commutation of the sentence was drawn up, and received 1250 signatures. Early in May

the petition was forwarded to the Home Secretary. On 17th May the Provost received notice that a respite had been granted, upon which "the excitement and commotion subsided." (*MS. Note.*)

DUNFERMLINE AND CHARLESTOWN RAILWAY.—In February, 1852, a locomotive engine was applied for the first time to the passenger train running between the Nethertown and Charlestown, instead of the horse formerly used. The distance from the Nethertown to Charlestown, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles, is now done in about 10 minutes. (*MS. Note.*)

THE VICTORIA LODGING-HOUSE, Nethertown, was opened for lodgers on March, 1852. Terms, 3*d.* per night. (*MS. Note.*)

PENNY SAVINGS' BANK.—"There were Penny Savings' Banks established in connection with some of the factories in town and collieries in the vicinity." (*MS. Note.*)

A PRESENTATION was made to the Rev. Robert Cuthbertson on the occasion of his leaving Dunfermline for England, April, 1852.

THE POST-OFFICE was removed to the County Buildings at the Cross, May, 1852.

CONGREGATIONAL, or *Independent Church, Canmore Street.*—The Rev. Alexander M'Auslane was ordained pastor of this church on 26th May, 1852. (See *An. Dunf.* date 1858, the year when he demitted his charge; *MS. Note.*) He resigned in August, 1858, for Newport, Monmouthshire.

RACES AND GAMES.—In August, 1852, public races were run on both the north and south sides of the town. There were also games of various sorts. (*MS. Note.*)

AGRICULTURE—*Bell's Reaping Machine.*—Bell's Reaping Machine was practically exhibited in September, on Clune Farm. Thousands witnessed the performance, and highly lauded the contrivance. (*MS. Note.*)

THE CHOLERA—*Sanitary Duties, &c.*—Much excitement prevailed in consequence of the probability of another visit of cholera. The Sanitary Laws were put in force, and a general cleansing of houses, &c., in the town took place. (*MS. Note.*)

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON'S OBSEQUIES.—The shops, &c., in town were closed on the 18th November, 1852, in respect for the

memory of the Great Duke, whose remains were deposited in St. Paul's Cathedral on that day. At intervals the muffled bells tolled. The Abbey Church pulpit and Magistrates' seat were draped with black, and appropriate sermons were delivered in the several churches.

PROVOST OF DUNFERMLINE.—William Kinnis, Esq., re-elected Provost, November, 1852. (*Burgh Records.*)

A RELIEF CENTENARY SOIREE was held in Gillespie Church, on November, 1852. There was a large attendance. Prof. M'Michael occupied the chair. (*Dunf. Advertiser.*)

A PROPERTY Investment Society was established in Dunfermline. Shares to the amount of £18,100 were subscribed. (*Dunf. Advertiser*, December.)

MUSIC HALL.—The large and commodious Music Hall, capable of holding an audience of about 1500, was opened by a grand concert on 30th December, 1852. The principal entrance is from Guildhall Street. (*Dunf. Advertiser.*) Mr. Clark, bookseller, &c., is the proprietor. The building was in progress during the whole of the year 1852.

1853.—MONASTERY RUINS.—A public subscription was raised to defray the expense of removing the filth and rubbish lying between the entrance of the west approach to the Abbey Church and the Pends; as also to clear away the stones, rubbish, &c., lying on the vacant triangular piece of ground below the Pends, at foot of Frater Hall wall. The clearance above, or north of the Pends, was effectually made, but the rubbish lying below the Pends was untouched. (*M.S. Note.*)

LITERATURE.—The first number of a newspaper called *The Dunfermline Chronicle*, was published on Friday, April 22, 1853, by John Henderson, bookseller, 51 High Street.

BRUCEFIELD ESTATE was purchased by Erskine Beveridge, Esq., from A. Struthers, Esq., for about £12,000. (*Newspapers.*)

WEAVING.—*A Patented Improvement.*—Mr. Houston took out a patent for a new plan of weaving without the use of the leads. (*Dunf. Advertiser.*)

MASTER OF THE SONG SCHOOL.—Mr. John Locke, the favourite

candidate for this office "made his psalmody trial in the Abbey Church in June, when *the Church was filled to overflowing*. There was much excitement and curiosity manifested."

POWDER MAGAZINE.—The Powder Magazine on Garvock Hill, built at the expense of the Burgh, was finished in June, this year, and all those who dealt in powder were ordered to store it in the new Magazine, they being allowed to retain a few pounds' weight on their premises for sale.

PROVOST OF DUNFERMLINE.—Erskine Beveridge, Esq., was elected Provost, November, 1853. (*Burgh Records.*)

MR. JOHN LOCKE received his legal appointment to the office of *Master of the Song School*, and *Parish Clerk of Dunfermline*, Nov. 13, 1853. Mr. Locke was elected sometime before this date, but, owing to some irregularity in conducting the election, he did not receive his "legal orders" until this date.

1854.—SHERIFF COURTS.—The Sheriff Courts, which had heretofore been held once a week, began in January, 1854, to sit twice a week, "for the quicker despatch of business." (*Dunf. Advertiser.*)

THE Foundation-stone of the New School of Arts was laid in March, 1854. (*Dunf. Advertiser.*)

THE SCHOOL OF ARTS was re-opened on April 17th, 1854. There were 387 pupils; Mr. Leonard Baker, master. The Masons' Hall was used as a temporary school.

STONE PAVEMENTS were ordered by the Town Council to be laid in all the streets of the Burgh, "which will be a great convenience to those daily using them, especially the out-streets."

SCOTTISH BAPTIST CHURCH.—The congregation of Scottish Baptists here (established in 1805), after many changes, broke up on 7th July, 1854. Their place of worship was sold to the Holy Catholic Apostolic Congregation (Rowites, or Irvingites), who worshipped in the Maygate Chapel. (*Chal. Hist. Dunf.* vol. ii. pp. 319, 320.) The body, on breaking up, joined the English Baptists.

THE CENTENARY of the Cairneyhill Congregation was held in the church there on July 17th, 1854. It was a large meeting.

CHOLERA.—The Cholera broke out in Limekilns and Charlestown. The cleaning-out of the houses in these places was done vigorously, as also in Dunfermline, &c. (*Dunfermline Advertiser.*)

AGRICULTURAL SHOW.—Grand Show of Cattle, &c., at Urquhart in August. The exhibition was greatly admired and commended. (*Dunfermline Advertiser.*)

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.—According to two of our notes, the electric telegraph was conducted into the Post-Office, and made ready for business on 4th October, 1854.

PROVOST OF DUNFERMLINE.—Robert Robertson, Esq., merchant, elected Provost. (*Burgh Records*, Nov.)

STOCK MARKET.—Early in December a Stock Market was opened under the Music Hall, Guildhall Street, which was inaugurated by a dinner. (*Dunfermline Advertiser.*)

WEAVING TRADE.—Great dulness in the weaving trade prevailed in the town and suburbs; 800 looms reported to be idle, and 500 men out of work. (*Dunfermline Advertiser.*)

PATRIOTIC FUND.—The amount collected in the town and district in aid of this fund during November and December, was found to be close on £1000. (*Dunfermline Advertiser.*)

PHOTOGRAPHY.—Mr. Louis opened a studio in the High Street for taking likenesses at 2s. 6d. each. It was the first photographic establishment in Dunfermline.

1855.—REGISTER OFFICE, MAYGATE.—On 1st January, 1855, the new Act for the registration of births, marriages, and deaths came into operation. (*MS. Note.*)

STONE COFFINS DISCOVERED.—Several stone coffins were found on 12th January, whilst a grave was being dug for the remains of Ex-Provost Kinnis, at the south-east corner of Abbey Church. (*Newspapers.*)

THE ELGIN DINNER.—A public dinner was given in the Music Hall to the Earl of Elgin, on Friday, 2nd February, 1855. Provost Robertson occupied the chair. There was a large audience. The dinner and speeches passed pleasantly off.

NORTH QUEENSFERRY was disjoined from the parish of Dun-

fermline, and united to that of Inverkeithing, by the Sheriff, "for the better carrying out of the new Registration Act." (*Dunf. Advertiser.*)

EVANGELICAL UNION.—On Sunday, 7th January, 1855, this recently formed congregation assembled for worship in the Masons' Hall, Queen Ann Place, under the pastorship of the Rev. J. Frame.

THE *Dunfermline School of Science and Arts*, known also as the School of Design, was opened in their new building in the Newrow, on Monday, 8th January, 1855, and provided with a complete collection of casts, &c., from the Department in London. The master of the school was Mr. Leonard Baker.

DUNFERMLINE SURVEYED.—Early in March, 1855, Capt. Baylis, R.E., of the Ordnance Office, with his staff of assistants, began to survey the streets of the burgh for the plan of the city of Dunfermline. (See *An. Dunf.* date 1853. Much interest and curiosity was excited. The plan was engraved, finished, and on sale in the month of Dec., 1856.

MONASTERY DIGGINGS.—During the months of May and June, 1855, Mr. William Clark, jun., bookseller, along with his assistants, made numerous diggings within the area of the Monastery for the purpose of tracing out the contour and the extent of the old walls underground for E. Henderson, LL.D. The underground foundations, &c., were discovered, and much that was extremely interesting ascertained. (*Vide Chal. Hist. Dunf.* vol. ii. pp. 132-134.)

SALE OF DUNFERMLINE ANTIQUARIAN RELICS.—The late Mr. Laurence Wilson, of Mid-Mill, near Dunfermline, previous to his leaving the locality for America, in the end of July, 1855, had a public sale of his household effects. Among the articles sold were the following Dunfermline relics, viz.:—A splendid carved oak cabinet, and a small cupboard, called the Queen's Amrie, also beautifully carved; these were sold to an Edinburgh gentleman, and considerable regret was expressed that they had not been retained in the town; also an original portrait of Queen Anne by Kneller, purchased by Mr. Hunt, Pittencrieff, and several antique looking glasses and pictures were also disposed of. The servet or napkin woven by James Blake in 1719, was sold privately by Mr. Wilson, shortly before his sale, to Mr. E. Beveridge, manufacturer. The writer from time to time, between 1840 and 1855, received from Mr. Wilson many interesting letters relative to Dunfermline in the olden time.

THE *Dunfermline Harmonist Society* was resuscitated in Sept., 1855. (*Dunfermline Advertiser.*)

PROVOST OF DUNFERMLINE.—Robert Robertson, Esq., re-elected Provost. (*Burgh Records*, Nov., 1855.)

SOLDIERS' BARRACKS, GOLFDROM.—The Government authorities, early in 1855, purchased the old Flax Mill at west end of Golfdrum for the purpose of converting it into military barracks. During the year the mill underwent a thorough revolution in its internal fittings, for the accommodation of a detachment of military; by the end of December, 1855, it was ready, but some unknown hitch occurred, and no soldiers were forthcoming! (*MS. Note.*)

1856.—ORDNANCE PLAN OF DUNFERMLINE *and Town Council Minute.*—The writer of the "*Annals*" had, for a considerable length of time, been in correspondence with the Secretary of War and the officials of the Ordnance Map Department at Southampton, relative to having the word "*City*" engraved on the Ordnance Plan of Dunfermline as its proper title, instead of "*town*," "*city*" being the ancient designation. After due consideration, the above authorities resolved to adopt the suggestion, and he afterwards received the following note announcing it :—

" Ordnance Map Office, Southampton,
6th February, 1856.

" SIR,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 21st ultimo, and to say, that, after consulting the Solicitor to the War Department, we have decided on designating Dunfermline a City.—I have the honour to be,
&c.,

" HENRY JAMES,
Lieut.-Col., Royal Engineers.

" To Dr. Henderson," &c.

The writer sent this note to Provost Robertson of Dunfermline, who, on February 14th, laid it before a meeting of the Town Council, held that day, when they unanimously

" RESOLVED,—That in all writs issuing in the name of the Magistrates, or Council, or in which they or the town shall be referred to, the title '*City*' shall be used in place of '*Burgh*' or '*Town*' as heretofore, when this falls to be done; and the Clerk is instructed to this effect."

(*Burgh Records*, Feb. 14, 1856; also *Chal. Hist. Dunf.* vol. ii. p. 55.)
The City Clerk should attend to this resolution of the Council.

COAL OUT-PUT.—The quantity of coal raised this year from all the pits in the Dunfermline district, ending with May 15, was 100,000 tons. (*Newspapers.*)

KOSSUTH IN DUNFERMLINE.—About the beginning of June this year (1856) several of the admirers of M. Kossuth, the late Governor of Hungary, invited him to Dunfermline. The invitation was accepted, and June 24th fixed for the day of his visit. We take the following from our notes at the time :—

Great excitement prevailed in the town and country around; a day or two previous to the 24th was employed in erecting triumphal floral arches, flower decorations, flags, bannerets, and bunting. There were three triumphal floral arches erected, viz. :—One of noble proportions and height was erected at the Townhouse, and there was displayed on it with unique effect the word "Welcome" in burning fire! One at Mr. E. Beveridge's, Priory House, having on it—"Welcome Kossuth, and Freedom to Hungary." The third and finest arch was erected on the road at St. Leonard's Factory, by the operatives; it was decorated with four banners, having the inscriptions—"Kossuth," "Hungary," "Italy," "Poland." In the High Street there were several banners with inscriptions on them such as—"Hungary Independent," "Italy Free," "Poland Restored," "An Honest Man's the Noblest Work of God," &c. The *Journal* Office displayed, a "Free Press is a Nation's Bulwark," while the *Advertiser* Office had a banner with—"Hail, Kossuth," "All Honour to Kossuth," &c. All these being in settled preparation for the great event, the 24th arrived, when Kossuth, along with Madame Kossuth, left Edinburgh *via* Queensferry for Dunfermline. "The whole way was an ovation." On arriving near Dunfermline the crowd was immense, and the long and loud huzzas of the vast multitude the ringing of the town bells, and other demonstrations of joy, exceeded all bounds. On getting into his hotel, in Bridge Street, Kossuth addressed the people from an open window amid great excitement. At eight o'clock in the evening he delivered an address in Queen Ann Street Church to an audience of about 2,000 persons relative to Hungary, Austria, Russia, &c., and the part he had taken in the late wars. After the oration, a set of damask table linen was presented to Madame Kossuth by the workers of St. Leonard's Factory, through Mr. Dobbie, the manager. Kossuth returned thanks for the handsome gift. Shortly afterwards, Madame Kossuth sent a letter of thanks to the donors.

THE FREEDOM OF THE BURGH CONFERRED ON M. KOSSUTH.—Kossuth visited Dunfermline a *second time* on July the 14th, and was presented with the freedom of the Burgh on July 16th. On this visit he was taken to the Abbey Church and adjacent grounds. He pondered awhile over the tomb of his great countrywoman St. Margaret, at the east end of the Abbey (outside). In the evening he delivered a valedictory political oration to a large audience. At his own request, this visit was unaccompanied with any popular demonstration.

THE WEST OF FIFE MINERAL RAILWAY.—The Bill for the construction of this railway received the Royal assent on July 14, 1856.

PROVOST OF DUNFERMLINE.—Robert Robertson, Esq., re-elected Provost, November, 1856. (*Burgh Records.*)

LITERATURE.—“*Royal Tombs at Dunfermline*, by E. Henderson, LL.D., published by W. Clark, Dunfermline, Nov., 1856.” This small 12mo, of 28 pages, is a re-publication of several short papers, which appeared in Mr. Clark’s journal, on the Royal Tombs, by the writer. A fine small woodcut of the Abbey Church fronts the title-page. It is now out of print.

PLAN OF THE CITY OF DUNFERMLINE.—The first parcel of the Ordnance Plan of the City of Dunfermline, from the Ordnance Map Office, Southampton, arrived in Dunfermline early in December, 1856.

The Plans are splendid. They are of a large size. Scale, 5 inches to a mile = $\frac{1}{10560}$; consequently the plan of the City is as minute as it is correct in all its details. The survey was accomplished in 1855 “by Captain Bayly, R.E., and staff of assistants; engraved under the direction of Captain Cameron, R.E., in 1856, at the Ordnance Map Office, Southampton; and published by Lieut.-Colonel James, R.E., F.R.S., M.R.I.A., &c., superintendent.” In sheets, price 2s. per sheet.

There is a smaller Plan of the City, forming part of the map of the county of Fife, surrounding Dunfermline. Scale, 6 inches to a mile = $\frac{1}{17600}$, and is the most minute and accurate map of Dunfermline and its environs ever published, the survey for which was accomplished in 1853, engraved in 1854, and published in 1856, by the same staff of officials who did the City Plan. Price per sheet, 2s. (See *An. Dunf.* dates February, 1853, March, 1855, and February, 1856.) Sheets on sale by Messrs. John Millar & Son, and Mr. William Clark, bookseller, Dunfermline, December, 1856. (*MS. Notes.*)

THE *East of Scotland Malleable Iron Works*.—During the last half of the year 1856 the whole of the machinery, &c., belonging to these works were removed piece-meal, and in December the tall chimney was blown up, or rather blown down, by gun-powder charges, so by the end of December nothing was to be seen but a great mound of rubbish where the works once stood. (*MS. Note.*)

1857.—POST-OFFICE PILLAR-BOXES.—These useful pillar-boxes were introduced into Dunfermline on 1st March, 1857, when one was erected at the top of Chalmers Street, facing Pittencrieff Street, the other at the top of Moodie Street. (*Dunf. Advertiser.*)

THREE Cists and a Cinnerary Urn were found at Craighdu (or Blackcraig), near North Queensferry, on 3rd May, 1857. They were exhibited to a select party by J. Douglas, of Craighdu, on 25th May, 1857. (*Chal. Hist. Dunf.* vol. ii. p. 387.)

THE average number of Prisoners in Dunfermline Jail during the three years ending in June, 1857, was found to be 13 per day. The gross cost per head of maintaining the prisoners, including clothing,

bedding, fuel, officials' fees, &c., averaged £31 15s. 8d. a-year. (*Chal. Hist. Dunf.* vol. ii. p. 382.)

“THE *Crimean-Hero Table-Cloth*,” designed by Mr. James Balfour for Messrs. Dewar & Sons, London, was exhibited for three days in the Music Hall, near the end of September, when it was visited by about 11,000 people. There was quite a furor to see it. (*Chal. Hist. Dunf.* vol. ii. p. 343.)

DEBT OF THE BURGH.—On 15th October, 1857, the debt of the Burgh of Dunfermline was £6,188 4s. 4½d., being a decrease of £7,233 8s. 5d. since October, 1835. (*Chal. Hist. Dunf.* vol. ii. p. 358.)

THE Assessed Taxes for the Burgh for 1856-57 amounted to £275 19s. 6d.

THE number of letters which passed through Dunfermline Post-Office, between 31st October, 1855, and 31st October, 1856, amounted to 320,000, or at the rate of 890 per day.

PROVOST OF DUNFERMLINE.—Robert Robertson, Esq., re-elected Provost, November, 1857. (*Burgh Records.*)

LITERATURE.—“*A Descriptive and Historical Gazetteer of the Counties of Fife, Kinross, and Clackmannan*,” by M. Barbieri, surgeon. Published 1857.” There is in this work an excellent and concise account of Dunfermline and vicinity. (*An. Dunf.* date 1862.)

RUSSIAN GUN.—On 16th December, 1857, a Russian Gun was brought to Dunfermline and placed in position in front of the small area known as the Bowling Green (the old south transept of the Monastery). The Secretary at War, the Hon. Fox Maule, through Dr. Henderson, presented it as a gift to the city. The gun is a thirty-six pounder, nine feet in length, and is mounted on a light iron carriage. (*Chal. Hist. Dunf.* vol. ii. p. 199.)

1858.—ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH.—Rev. James Rose inducted minister of this church in January, 1858.

FAILURE OF THE WESTERN BANK OF SCOTLAND.—A branch of this bank was established in Dunfermline in February, 1846. In February, 1858, the bank declared itself bankrupt, and many persons in Dunfermline suffered severe losses and reverses. (*MS. Note.*)

AGRICULTURE.—It was ascertained in 1858 that there were 5000 acres of land in the Parish under turnips. (*MS. Note.*)

NATIONAL SECURITY SAVINGS' BANK.—The amount received from depositors during the year, from 9th Feb., 1857, to 9th Feb., 1858, with interest, was £12,863 18s. 5*d.*, and the amount repaid to depositors, £11,928 3s. 4*d.*

JAMES HUNT, ESQ., proprietor of Pittencrieff, died at Pittencrieff House, Dunfermline, on the 6th of March, 1858, aged 72 years. He succeeded his brother in the estate in 1812; "in politics he was a Liberal; an able and eloquent speaker; courteous, kind, and obliging to all." (*Newspaper.*)

INGLIS STREET STEAM-POWER LOOM FACTORY.—This factory was erected in North Inglis Street by Mr. Andrew Boag, proprietor. It employs about 120 operatives, &c. The Messrs. Kirk Brothers, were the proprietors in 1877. (*MS. Note.*)

NUMBER OF SCHOLARS IN THE PARISH.—In April, 1858, it was ascertained that 3,018 pupils attended the 23 schools in the parish, which had then an estimated population of 22,000 souls.

THE HON. JAMES ABERCROMBIE, BARON DUNFERMLINE, died in April, 1858. He was succeeded by his son. (*MS. Note.*)

THE REV. THOMAS SMITH was ordained minister of the United Presbyterian Congregation in Maygate Chapel, on April 24, 1858.

DEATH OF THE REV. DR. EBENEZER HENDERSON—Died, on the 16th May, 1858, at Mortlake, near London, the Rev. Ebenezer Henderson, D.Ph., D.D., aged 74. He was a native of the parish of Dunfermline, and uncle of the writer. "He was an eminent linguist and divine, and was the author of the following works:—'Journal of a Residence in Iceland'—'Biblical Researches and Travels in Russia'—'Commentaries on Isaiah, Jeremiah, and Ezekiel,' &c." From 1826 to 1850, he was the Theological Professor of the Dissenting Colleges at Hoxton and Highbury. He was interred in Abney Park Cemetery, near London. (See *An. Dunf.* date 1800.)

WILSON'S SCHOOL, NEWROW.—This school was finished and opened on 17th May, 1858, for the free education of children in the town and suburbs of Dunfermline, a preference being given to those of the name of Wilson, and to children whose parents are members of the Free Abbey Church—Mr. Andrew Spittal, master. (*MS. Note.*)

DEATH OF MR. ANDREW BALFOUR.—"On 17th July, 1858, Mr. Andrew Balfour, builder, died at his residence in Bath Street, aged

45. The deceased was held in so much respect by the community, that the shops, on the line of route taken by the funeral procession, were closed. He was employed by her Majesty's Board of Works on the Abbey Church and the Monastic Ruins, which arduous task he completed to the satisfaction of all parties. He was the builder of Gillespie Church, &c., and was also the prime mover in the carrying out of a resolution to erect a statue to the memory of Ralph Erskine. This he successfully accomplished." (*Newspapers.*)

RESIGNATION OF THE REV. ROBERT WALKER.—The Rev. Robert Walker, who had been minister of Chalmers's Street Church since 6th November, 1844, resigned his charge on 10th August, 1858, and went to Australia, where he became a mission preacher.

INSURANCE AGENTS.—According to the *Register of Dunfermline*, there were in Dunfermline in 1858 31 life, fire, and annuity agents.

PROVOST OF DUNFERMLINE.—Robert Robertson, Esq., was re-elected Provost, November, 1858. (*Burgh Records.*)

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.—At the end of December, 1858, the public Registrar found by his entries that there had been 822 births, 174 marriages, and 422 deaths during 1858.

1859.—BURNS'S CENTENARY, *25th January*.—The celebration of the centenary exceeded all expectations. At three o'clock a numerous procession, consisting of the United Burns's Club and the trades, accompanied by three bands of music, promenaded the principal streets. In the evening the St. John's and Union Lodges paraded in torch-light. The Senior Burns's Club, the oldest in Scotland, dined in Milne's Hotel, the door of which was decorated with flowers and evergreens by Mr. John Reid. The bells rung merrily at intervals. The members of the United Burns's Club did justice to their supper in the Hall, Queen Ann Place. The 25th January, 1859, was a red-letter day in Dunfermline. For the occasion Mr. A. Thomson, Commercial Schools, composed, and afterwards had printed, a very appropriate set of verses. They were read by the author to a large gathering in the Music Hall. (*MS. Note.*)

LITERATURE.—“*Our Banner and its Battles ; or, An Evening in a Free Church Manse.* By a Disruption Minister [the Rev. James Mackenzie, Free Abbey Church, Dunfermline.] Published by James Nichol, Edinburgh, 1859.” This is a small 12mo of 64 pages, illustrated with upwards of twenty wood-cut engravings, amongst which

are John Knox—Knox's House, Edinburgh—The "Maiden"—Jenny Geddes's Stool—The "Thumbkins"—The "Boots"—Martyr's Monument, Edinburgh—the Bass Rock and Prison, &c. This is an interesting little work. It has passed through several editions.

LITERATURE—*The Dunfermline Press*.—This newspaper was first issued on 21st April, 1859, under the editorship of Mr. Thomas Brown. A newspaper cutting of the period informs us, that "the School of Arts building, in the New Row, was purchased by Erskine Beveridge, Esq., for £480, for the purpose of altering it into a newspaper office, March, 1859. Early in April a steam-press and two hand-presses arrived. An editor, sub-editor, and staff of assistants, were engaged by the proprietor. Being at first a bi-weekly, the second number appeared on Saturday, the 23rd April." After a short period, the *Press* ceased to be issued bi-weekly, and one issue only (on Saturdays) was resolved on, which still continues (1878), and with the designation of *The Dunfermline Saturday Press, and West of Fife Advertiser*. A. Romanes Esq, is the second editor, and also the proprietor. (*Newspaper and MS. Note*.)

A WATER CONDUIT, running north and south, was discovered 8 feet under the surface, and about 6 feet to the west of the East Walk in the South Churchyard. It was built on sides and top with stones neatly joined. The top was covered with puddled clay, to keep out surface-water. (*Newspaper*.)

LITERATURE.—"*Historical and Statistical Account of Dunfermline*. By Peter Chalmers, D.D., A.M., F.S.A., Scotland, Minister of the First Charge, Abbey Church, Dunfermline. Second Volume; illustrated with numerous additional Engravings. Published by William Blackwood & Sons, Edinburgh and London." This volume, published about the end of May, 1859, is an octavo, and similar to vol. i. It is an elaborate production of 476 pages. Much of it, however, is taken up with corrections of vol. i.; but it likewise contains many interesting particulars collected by the learned author between the publication of his first volume, in 1844, and that of the second, in 1859. It is embellished with 14 fine copperplate engravings.

THE ANNUNCIATION STONE—*An Important Archæological Discovery*.—In the *Annals of Dunfermline*, under date 1812, there is a drawing and short description of this stone, to which the reader is referred. From 1812 to 1859, the supposed date 1100 had often been made the subject of controversy, inasmuch as the Arabian numerals

were not in use until about *the middle of the 13th century!* The following is a notice of the discovery taken from a newspaper of the period :—

In August, 1859, Mr. John Ions, photographer, Dunfermline, resolved on taking a camera-likeness of the stone ; and as its surface was in some places covered with small patches of what he took to be *hardened dust*, he ascended to the stone to clear such blemishes away. During the process of cleaning, he found that the patch, which lay on the space on the right of "1100," which had been supposed to cover the letters "A.D." (*anno domini*), covered the letters "CON," which, when the lime was picked out, stood out sharp and clear. At this stage of the cleaning, the strip of stone at the bottom was found to read "CON1100"; but this reading was as great a puzzle as before, and made him inspect more closely the supposed 1100. He soon discovered that what had been taken for the *first unit* and the *first cipher* of the supposed date, were slightly covered with *minute patches of plaster*, which, on being carefully removed, revealed that the first unit was an **f**, and the first cipher a **D**—thus, instead of 1100, it now read "FIDO," which, on "CON" being prefixed to it, brought out the Latin word—

confido

which signifies "*I trust*," and being directly under the shield of *George Dury*, the last Abbot of Dunfermline, may be the motto of the Dury Arms.

It may be remarked that the Latin word "*Confido*" is to be found over the doorways of many religious and other houses, erected between the 16th and 18th centuries. "*In Domino Confido*" (the title of Psalm xi.) is cut on a stone in the front wall of an old house, in the West Bow, Edinburgh. (*Chamb. Gazetteer of Scotland*, p. 333.) Again, over the ancient Monastery of Blackfriars at Edinburgh, there was a sculptured stone, which had on it—"Ave Maria, Gratia Plena, Dominus Tecum"—that is, "Hail Mary, full of favour, the Lord be with you!"—which, with the exception of Maria, is precisely what we have on the *Annunciation Stone*. Would such a motto at Blackfriars, in Edinburgh, be likely to occur to Abbot Dury's mind for one of his mottoes on the stone at Dunfermline? (See *Arnold's Hist. Edin. 1816*, p. 187.)

Thus was set at rest, and satisfactorily explained, what had been "a puzzle and a bone of contention" with antiquarians for 47 years. Had the plaster which covered the whole surface of the stone been all carefully removed in 1812, it would have given many a quiet hour to zealous antiquarians! It is singular that such a finely sculptured stone should have been made the roof-part of the bay-window in the Palace; perhaps it may have been taken in "troublesome times" from the Abbey Church, and placed in the roof of said window, and plastered over with lime for safety. The stone has been semi-circular, and is still very nearly so, having a radius of about 2 feet 10 inches; the base is 5 feet 9 inches in length; and from its middle to top of curve, 2 feet 2 inches. These measures so nearly coincide with that of the top of the arch of the innermost or lowest of the receding arches of the *great western door of the Abbey*, that it is not unlikely that its original place was in the top of this arch. Be that as it may, if placed here, it would have a fine appearance, well

seen, and appreciated by all. Many of the great-western-door arches of English Cathedrals are embellished with *Scriptural Stones*. The great west door of Rochester Cathedral, which very much resembles that of Dunfermline Abbey, has in its lowest receding arch a beautifully sculptured stone of great age, which has often been referred to by antiquarians, historians, &c. (See *An. Dunf.* date 1812.)

HONORARY BURGESS—*The Freedom of the Burgh*.—On the 31st of August, 1859, the freedom of the Burgh of Dunfermline was conferred on Ebenezer Henderson, LL.D., for his antiquarian researches, and in recognition of his services in connection with the restoration of the Burgh to its ancient *status of a City*. He was, in the evening, entertained to a public dinner, presided over by Robert Robertson, Esq., Provost. (*Newspaper.*)

PATRIARCHAL DINNER.—Forty "auld Dunfermline men," whose ages varied from 70 to 93, dined in Mr. Aitken's hotel at the Cross, on 23rd September, 1859. "The united ages of the forty *old ones* amounted to 3,003 years. Toasts, songs, and "cracks," were "the order" of the evening; and they one and all enjoyed a very pleasurable evening.

CHALMERS STREET CHURCH—*Ordination*.—The Rev. Alex. Milne Jervie was ordained Minister of this Church on the 7th Sept., 1859; resigned in 1876.

PROVOST OF DUNFERMLINE.—Robert Robertson, Esq., was re-elected Provost in November, 1859. (*Burgh Records.*)

THE VOLUNTEERS.—The Dunfermline Volunteer Corps originated at a public meeting, held on the 14th November, 1859.

1860.—TOWNHOUSE STEEPLE.—"The wooden cone above the bartizan of the Townhouse Steeple was removed on 11th January, 1860, in consequence of a report regarding the unsoundness of the timber; it was, however, ascertained that the timber work was sound, but instead of replacing it, the tower was allowed to remain without a cone for six years!" (*MS. Note.*) "Lament of the Steeple for want of its *Cone-cover!*" (See Addenda, *An. Dunf.*)

A MEMORIAL WINDOW.—Early in 1860, Lady Willoughby D'Eresby, of Drummond Castle, caused one of the windows in the south aisle of the old Abbey Church to be filled with stained glass to the memory of her ancestor, Queen Annabella Drummond, Consort of Robert III. On a brass-plate underneath is the following

inscription :—"This memorial, bearing the escutcheon of Annabella Drummond, Queen of Scotland, was erected by Clementina Sarah Drummond, Lady Willoughby D'Eresby, in memory of her royal ancestor." This was the first stained-glass window put into the Abbey.

THE COUNTESS OF ELGIN died in Paris on 31st March, 1860, and was interred in the Elgin Vault, Dunfermline Abbey, on the 12th April. (*MS. Note.*)

LITERATURE.—"*The Pilgrim Psalms; an Exposition of the Songs of Degrees, Psalms cxx.-cxxxiv.* By the Rev. Neil M'Michael, D.D., Dunfermline. Price 4s. 6d." This work was published in May, 1860.

ST. LEONARD'S SCHOOLS were erected at St. Leonard's Factory, St. Leonard's, near Dunfermline, in 1860.

MOUNTED VOLUNTEERS.—This corps was first suggested at a public meeting held in March, 1860, and were organised in July and Aug.

BERRYLAW TAP.—The top of the Berrylaw, traditionally known as a sepulchral site, was dug into on July, 1860, at the instance of Mr. Joseph Paton, Wooer's Alley, Dunfermline. Nothing particular turned up, excepting charred wood, rotten bones, and a few rough flat stones. (See *An. Dunf. Addenda.*)

THE DUNFERMLINE VOLUNTEERS repaired to Edinburgh (Aug. 7, 1860) to take part in the Grand National Review in the Queen's Park.

ABBEY GARDENS FACTORY.—This factory, erected by Messrs. Reid & Sons, proprietors, in St. Margaret Street, was finished in Sept., 1860, when 175 steam-looms were set in motion; it employs about 450 hands.

VIEW OF THE CITY OF DUNFERMLINE.—A fine chromo-lithographic view of Dunfermline from the west-north-west, 30 inches by 18, was published by Mr. W. M'Farlane, lithographer, 19 St. James Square, Edinburgh, price 21s. (This chromo view is taken from the original painting by Mr. Andrew Blair, artist, Dunfermline.)

LOUIS BLANC, the celebrated French Deputy, delivered a lecture to a numerous audience in the Music Hall on the evening of October 11, 1860. Subject,—“On the Mysterious Persons and Agencies in France towards the end of the 18th Century.” (*MS. Note.*)

PROVOST OF DUNFERMLINE.—Robert Robertson, Esq., re-elected Provost, November, 1860. (*Burgh Records.*)

LASSODIE FOUNTAIN.—This elegant granite fountain built into the north-west corner of Queen Ann Street Church boundary wall, has the following inscription cut upon it,—“Lassodie Fountain. Presented to the City of Dunfermline, by Henry A. Dewar, M.D., Aberdeen. 1860.”

1861.—THE *Dunfermline Co-operative Society (Limited)* was inaugurated in Jan. 1861. The rules were registered on 1st May, and the first shop opened on 1st June, 1861. (*An. Dunf.* date 1866.)

PUBLIC DINNER AND PRESENTATION.—On 8th February, Ex-Provost Robertson was entertained to dinner by upwards of 100 gentlemen of the city and district in the Mason Hall, Queen Ann Place, and presented with a beautiful silver tray, value £90, bearing the following inscription:—“Presented to Robert Robertson, Esq., lately Provost of Dunfermline, by his fellow-citizens, in token of their appreciation of the zeal, ability, and integrity with which, during a period of six years, he discharged the duties of his office as chief magistrate of this city. Dunfermline, 8th February, 1861.” Provost Whitelaw occupied the chair, and E. Beveridge, Esq., presented the testimonial. The speeches delivered on the occasion were most interesting, and the whole proceedings a complete success.

THE Dunfermline Penny Savings' Bank was instituted early in April, 1861; there were 359 depositors on 16th April.

VOLUNTEERS.—The Volunteer Corps created a great sensation in town on Saturday, 5th April, when the whole body of them turned out for the first time. The chief attraction was the band, nineteen in number, and their dress is lighter in shade and gayer in trimmings than that of the riflemen. “The rifle band will be a credit to the city. The corps marched to Brucefield Park, and, on their return, they paraded through the principal streets of the city. Dunfermline felt proud of the martial appearance of her sons.” (*Dunf. Advertiser.*)

THE CENSUS.—The seventh Government census was taken in April, 1861. Results relative to the Parish of Dunfermline:—Population of the town and parish of Dunfermline, 20,952; town and suburbs within the Parliamentary boundary, 13,504. Of these 6,438 were males, and 7,066 females. Compared with 1851, it shows a decrease of 436 males, but an increase of 79 females; total decrease, 357. Males in the parish of Dunfermline, 10,016; females, 10,936; total decrease in the parish, 382.

GRAND RECEPTION TO THE EARL OF ELGIN.—On 17th April, 1861, the Magistrates, being apprised of the time when the Earl would arrive at Dunfermline Railway Station, ordered the bells to be rung, and the flags to be hung out, while they walked in procession, escorted by the volunteers, to await his arrival. His Lordship, Lady Elgin, and family were conducted to the Council Chambers, where his Lordship was presented with an address. This was a great day in Dunfermline.

PRESENTATION.—Mr. Andrew Thomson, of the Commercial School, during the winter delivered a series of readings gratuitously. These lectures, which were very popular, were brought to a close on 4th April, 1861. At the concluding meeting Provost Whitelaw presided, and presented Mr. Thomson with the sum of £30 as a testimonial for his labours.

CHALMERS STREET CHURCH.—The old church of 1789 being removed, the foundation-stone of a new and more commodious place of worship was laid on July, 1861. In a case were enclosed a brief history of the congregation, a copy of the principles of the United Presbyterian Church, the local newspapers, and the current coins of the realm. The case was placed in a hollow, cut in the foundation-stone, and properly secured. (*Newspapers.*)

PROVOST OF DUNFERMLINE.—John Whitelaw, Esq., ironfounder, elected Provost, November, 1861. (*Burgh Records.*)

A PUBLIC DINNER and Presentation were given to James Macfarlane, Esq., November, 1861.

1862.—METEOROLOGY, &c.—According to a note in our possession, by J. M., from 1st March, 1861, to 1st March, 1862, the wind blew from south, south-west, and west, 191 days, and from the north, north-east, east, and south-east, 174 days. There were 127 rainy days, and 228 without rain. The average height of the barometer in summer was 30 $\frac{9}{10}$ ths. The average height of the thermometer in July was 92° in the sun, and 79° in the shade.

MR. ANDREW M'DONALD died at Swinton, near Manchester, on 4th June this year, aged 68. He was for upwards of thirty years an eminent teacher in Dunfermline, in connection with the Commercial Academy.

CHALMERS STREET CHURCH finished and opened for worship. (See *An. Dunf.* dates 1789, 1861.)

THE Regality House, East Nethertown Street, was removed to make way for another building.

PROVOST OF DUNFERMLINE.—John Whitelaw, Esq., re-elected Provost, November, 1862. (*Burgh Records.*)

M. BARBIERI, surgeon (late of Limekilns), died at Inverkeithing on 20th November, aged 81 years. For some years previous to his death he corresponded with the writer. Dr. Barbieri had a fine taste for antiquities and history.

THE *Dunfermline Journal* (Messrs. Clark, publishers), after an existence of about twenty-two years, issued its last number in December, 1862. (See dates 1840 and 1872.)

1863.—LITERATURE.—The first number of "*The Fifeshire Illustrated Family Almanac and General Advertiser for 1863*," was published by D. Campbell, Chalmers Street, Dunfermline. It is an 8vo. Price 1d.

THE *Dunfermline Advertiser*, published by Mr. Miller, after an existence of about twenty-nine years, issued its last number in May, 1863. Mr. Miller's *Advertiser* and Mr. Clark's *Journal* were at first monthly papers. Afterwards they appeared fortnightly, alternating with each other, and thus giving the public the advantage of a weekly paper betwixt them. But the *Dunfermline Press*, established in 1859, took the lead, and was the cause of the extinction of the *Advertiser* and *Journal*. (*MS. Note*; see *An. Dunf.* date 1834.)

THE New Cemetery was opened for interments on 31st July, 1863. The cemetery is about $\frac{3}{4}$ ths of a mile east from the burgh, comprises about 6 acres, and is tastefully laid out in walks, &c.

THE Public Park, Hallbank, was opened in August, 1863.

THE Dunfermline and Charlestown Railway was in September this year discontinued, after having done good service for about twenty-nine years. (*MS. Note.*)

PROVOST OF DUNFERMLINE.—John Whitelaw, Esq., re-elected Provost, November, 1863. (*Burgh Records.*)

LORD HIGH CONSTABLE OF DUNFERMLINE'S DINNER.—The Dinner of the Lord High Constable, an old institution, which had been long discontinued, was this year, in November, revived by Mr. James Macdonald, writer, who was then Lord High Constable. The Provost, Magistrates, &c., were his guests. Toasts and speechifying were the

order of the evening. The dinner was held in Turnbull's Hotel. (*MS. Note.*)

1864.—LITERATURE.—An 8vo tractate, of 34 pp., was published this year, entitled "*Burgh Life in Dunfermline in the Olden Time: a Lecture.*" By the Rev. William Ross, Aberdour. Delivered in the Music Hall, Dunfermline, 8th February, 1864, at the request of the Literary Society of that Town. Published by Edmonston and Douglas, Edinburgh, 1864." This little work is brimful of most interesting extracts from the oldest of the *Burgh Records* (1473-1506). We are indebted to it for many of the entries in the *Annals*, and for extracts taken from it.

"DUNFERMLINE IN THE OLDEN TIME."—A lithographic view (9 by 7¼ inches) under this designation was published by the writer early this year, finely done by Schenck and M'Farlane of Edinburgh. It is a composition view, drawn from several detached sources, and pieced together to represent as follows:—The Porch-door and "Auld Kirk" Steeple, the Constabulary and Bailie House, the Queen's House, and a Pend which has erroneously been styled "*the West Port*" by the print, whereas it was erected so late as 1770 as a private gateway to Pittencrieff Policy. The said view is supposed to be taken from the foot of the Kirkgate (omitting the West Port in St. Catherine's Wynd) as the view would appear in 1790. The price was 1s. 6d.

PROVOST OF DUNFERMLINE.—John Whitelaw, Esq., was re-elected Provost in November, 1864. (*Burgh Records.*)

1865.—LITERATURE.—There was published in May, this year, "*Extracts from the Kirk-Session of Dunfermline, from A.D. 1640 to 1689 inclusive; or a Glimpse of the Ecclesiastical History of Dunfermline for a period of Fifty Years.*" With Illustrative Notes. Edited by E. Henderson, LL.D. Printed by Fullarton and Macnab, Edinburgh. May, 1866." This is a thin 12mo of 82 pages, and contains a few hundred extracts from the long lost and now oldest records of the Dunfermline Kirk-Session. The frontispiece (a woodcut) represents the Ruins of the Abbey Choir, Auld Kirk, &c., of Dunfermline. It is a composite drawing by Dr. Henderson. A great many of the extracts are to be found in the *Annals of Dunfermline*, between dates 1640 and 1689.

THE Bothwell Steam-Power Weaving Factory was erected in

Elgin Street, by David Dewar & Sons, in June, 1865. About 900 operatives were employed. The present proprietors are J. Mathewson & Son.

THE Town-house Bell, which had, since the year 1654, "served the town at all times when bell-sound was needed—for Council meetings, opening of the old market-days, days of rejoicing, and funerals, was disused this year, 1865, in consequence of its getting out of tune, and giving an uncertain sound." It was replaced by another, set to G—no very great improvement upon its predecessor. (See *An. Dunf.* date 1876; *MS. Note.*)

PROVOST OF DUNFERMLINE.—John Whitelaw, Esq., re-elected Provost, November, 1865. (*Burgh Records.*)

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH—*Induction.*—The Rev. Jas. Mitchell Robbie was inducted minister of the Congregational Church, Canmore Street, in November, 1865.

1866.—THE Malcolm Canmore Lodge was instituted in January this year.

LITERATURE.—"*Clarkson Gray, and Other Poems (with Illustrations)*. By Mrs. James Morton, Dunfermline. Published by William P. Nimmo, Edinburgh, 1866." This interesting small quarto of 218 pages is embellished with several well-executed engravings. It was well reviewed, and has had a pretty extensive sale.

LITERATURE. — "*A Working Man's Bye-Hours; consisting of Essays, Lectures, Poems, &c.* By Alexander M'Cansh. Published by William Clark, High Street, Dunfermline. 1866." This is an 8vo volume of 294 pages, and consists of thirty essays, &c., on miscellaneous subjects.

JOSEPH NOEL PATON, R.S.A., was this year appointed her Majesty's Limner for Scotland. (*MS. Note.*)

THE *Dunfermline Co-operative Society.*—The foundation stone of their new buildings was laid by Provost Whitelaw on 4th June, 1866, at the top of Randolph Street. There was a public procession on the occasion. (*An. Dunf.* dates 1861, 1867.)

TOWN-HOUSE SPIRE RE-ERECTED.—The lead-covered wooden cone above the bastion of this steeple was removed by mistake in the year 1860, and was re-erected in October this year.

PROVOST OF DUNFERMLINE.—John Whitelaw, Esq., re-elected Provost, November, 1866. (*Burgh Records.*)

1867.—THE *Dunfermline Co-operative Society*.—The Committee of this Society at the end of their first year's transactions, find that the amount of business done reached the sum of £6,471 19s. 8d. (See *An. Dunf.* dates 1861, 1866.)

LILLIE-HILL FIRE-CLAY AND TERRA COTTA WORKS.—Messrs. Lindsay & Anderson began these now extensive works on 7th May, 1867. About 100 persons are employed at the works. Here terra cotta work of the finest quality is manufactured; sewerage pipes, fire bricks, and many other articles made from clay are turned out in large quantities, and sent to the most distant parts of the kingdom, as also to Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and ports on the Black Sea, &c. The works are about two miles north-east of Dunfermline.

GYMNASIUM.—On Monday, 13th May, 1867, the Gymnasium of the Dunfermline Athletic Club was opened at eight o'clock, evening. The Honorary President, the Lord Provost of the city, in the chair; Andrew Blair, Secretary. (*Newspapers.*)

CANMORE STEAM-POWER WEAVING FACTORY ERECTED.—This factory, in Damside Street, stands on the site once covered by the waters of the dam. It was erected in 1867 by the Messrs. J. & T. Alexander, proprietors, and employs about 850 operatives. (*MS. Note.*)

SOCIETY OF SOLICITORS.—The Solicitors of Dunfermline (ten in number) formed themselves into a society on 4th July, 1867, under the Act 28th and 29th Vict., cap. 86. (*MS. Note.*)

SIR JOSEPH NOEL PATON, *Knight*.—This eminent artist, a native of Dunfermline, received this year (1867) from her Majesty's hand, at Windsor, the honour of knighthood. (*MS. Note.*)

EXTENDED BOUNDARIES.—In an Application, presented to the Sheriff of the County of Fife, by Robert Alston, watchmaker and jeweller, residing in Golfdrum Street, Dunfermline, and others, Ratepayers in respect of Lands and Heritages situated beyond the existing Boundaries of the Royal Burgh of Dunfermline, praying him to take the steps provided by the Acts 20 and 21 Victoria, cap. 70, for extending the Boundaries of said Royal Burgh, the Sheriff-Substitute pronounced deliverance thereanent. As it must be both interesting and important to the inhabitants of Dunfermline that the

extended Boundary of the Burgh should be accurately known, we here give in full the Sheriff's finding in this case :—

“*Dunfermline, 19th July, 1867.*—The Sheriff-Substitute having resumed consideration of the foregoing Petition, with Minute thereon for the Petitioners, Plan produced, and Report by Mr. Peter Maccallum, civil engineer, Dunfermline, and having inspected the proposed extended boundaries of the Royal Burgh of Dunfermline, specified in the Petition, and the area embraced within the same, is of opinion that the boundaries hereinafter defined and specified, which include an area two-thirds of which is wholly or partially built on or laid out for building, will be suitable for the extended boundaries of said Burgh, viz. :—(*First*), From a point on the Brucefield or Woodmill Road, where the present Royalty Boundary is intersected by the Parliamentary Boundary, northward along the Parliamentary Boundary to another point, about 315 yards distant from the last mentioned point, where said Boundaries again intersect one another : (*Second*), From a point on the Parliamentary Boundary, where it is intersected by the Royalty Boundary, on the north side of the Park called Couston's Park, northward along the Parliamentary Boundary to another point, about 27 yards distant from the last-mentioned point, where said Boundaries again intersect one another : (*Third*), From a point on the lands of Headwell, where the said Royalty and Parliamentary Boundaries intersect one another, westward along the Parliamentary Boundary to another point on said lands, where it is again intersected by the Royalty Boundary, about 330 yards distant from the last-mentioned point : (*Fourth*), From the bridge carrying the footpath leading from Castle-Blair to Beveridgewell across the Castle-Blair or Broomhead Burn (which burn forms the present Royalty Boundary at this point), northwards along the wall forming the western boundary of the park on the lands of Broomhead, called Rosevale Park, to the north-east angle of the enclosing wall of Rosevale Cottage and Grounds ; thence westward along the north enclosing wall of said cottage and grounds to the gate at the entrance to the approach from Beveridgewell to Broomhead House ; thence north-westward along the western fence or boundary of said Rosevale Park, till it reaches the wall on the south side of the public footpath leading from Beveridgewell to Wellwood ; thence westward in a straight line to the bridge by which the West of Fife Mineral Railway crosses the Carnock Road ; thence southward along the north fence or boundary of said railway to its junction with the Stirling and Dunfermline Railway ; thence eastward along the north fence or boundary of said Stirling and Dunfermline Railway, till it reaches the road or street commonly called the Coal Road ; thence southward along the west wall or boundary of said Coal Road to a point thereon opposite the footpath leading along the north side of the feus on the north side of James' Place ; thence westward across the Charlestown branch of the North British Railway, and along said footpath till it reaches the boundary line of the parishes of Dunfermline and Inverkeithing ; thence southward along said parish boundary till it reaches the turnpike road leading from Dunfermline to Crossford ; thence across said road in a diagonal direction to the commencement of the south boundary wall of the feus on the south side of James' Place ; thence along said wall till it reaches said Charlestown Branch Railway ; thence across said railway and the Coal Road aforesaid, in a diagonal direction, to the west end of the wall separating the feus on the south side of Pittencrieff Street from the policy grounds of Pittencrieff ; thence eastward along said wall

till it reaches the east boundary wall of the feu immediately on the west of Pittencrieff Entry; thence northward along said last-mentioned wall to Pittencrieff Street; thence along the south side of Pittencrieff Street to the west boundary wall of the feu immediately on the east side of said Entry; thence southward along said last-mentioned wall till it joins the wall separating the feus on the south side of Pittencrieff Street, west side of Chalmers' Street, and south side of Bridge Street, from Pittencrieff policy grounds; thence along said last-mentioned wall till it reaches the Tower Burn; thence southward along the east bank or margin of said burn, till it reaches the wall running from said burn to the footpath leading from St. Catherine's Wynd to Pittencrieff House; thence along said wall to its junction with the wall on the north side of said footpath; thence along said last-mentioned wall to St. Catherine's Wynd, but excluding the small house called "the Lodge" at the entrance to said footpath; thence southward along the wall on the west side of St. Catherine's Wynd, the Pend, and Monastery Street, till it reaches the granary of the old Heugh Mills; thence westward along the outer wall of said granary to the wall forming the south boundary of the Royal Palace Grounds; thence along said wall till it joins the wall enclosing the grounds of Pittencrieff on the east; thence along said last-mentioned wall to its termination near the Netherton Bridge; and from thence along the Tower Burn to the present Royalty Boundary at said Netherton Bridge.

As also, that the lands, houses, grounds, and others, which are locally situated within the present royalty, but were, and are still, excluded therefrom by the Local Police and Improvement Act, passed in 1811, should be included within the said burgh, viz. :—(1.) The lands, houses, grounds, and others, belonging to the trustees and representatives of the late Erskine Beveridge, Esq., manufacturer in Dunfermline, described in said Act of 1811 as "the planted or policy grounds of the said David Black," but the boundaries of which are not now defined, and cannot be ascertained or fixed; and (2.) the houses and grounds, then belonging to, or held of the late William Hunt, Esquire of Pittencrieff, as superior thereof, and now belonging to or held of his successors in said superiority, as these are delineated and coloured red on said plan, and embraced within the following boundaries, viz. :—From the south-east corner of the feu on the north side of James' Street, belonging to Alexander Roy, cabinetmaker, northward along the east boundary wall of said feu, and from the termination of said wall, in a straight line, to the hedge or fence separating Pilmuir Park from the park formerly known as Mr. Hunt's Park, now belonging to the North British Railway Company, on the north side of their station; thence westwards along said hedge or fence, and the south boundary walls or fences of the feus on the south side of Campbell Street, belonging to William Moir, Robert Fisher, and George Anderson, to the old west boundary wall of said park, formerly called Mr. Hunt's Park; thence southward along the west boundary of said park, and a straight line running parallel with the backs of the houses on the east side of South Inglis Street, but eighteen inches east thereof, to the north enclosing wall of the Baptist Chapel in James Street; thence eastwards along said last-mentioned wall, and the north boundary walls of the properties of Mr. Robert Wilson and Mrs. James Aitken; thence southward along the east boundary of Mrs. Aitken's property to James Street, and from thence eastward along the channel or gutter on the north side of said street to the point first described.

Further, in terms of section 1st of the Act 20 and 21 Vict., chapter 70.

appoints publication of this Deliverance to be made, by inserting the same once in each of the following newspapers for two consecutive weeks, viz., the *Dunfermline Saturday Press*, *Fifeshire Journal*, and *Daily Scotsman*.

(Signed) ANDREW BEATSON BELL.

(From the *Dunfermline Press* of 27th July, 1867.)

PROVOST OF DUNFERMLINE.—John Whitelaw, Esq., was re-elected Provost, Nov., 1867. (*Burgh Records*.)

1868.—CASTLE BLAIR STEAM-POWER WEAVING FACTORY.—This factory at Castle Blair, Dunfermline, was erected by Messrs. Inglis and Co, the proprietors. There were upwards of 400 operatives employed. (*MS. Note*.)

RALPH ABERCROMBY, 2nd Lord *Dunfermline*, died on 12th July, 1868, in the 63rd year of his age, and was buried in the Grange Cemetery, Edinburgh. He succeeded his father, the 1st Lord *Dunfermline*, in 1858. (*Newspapers*.)

RE-ERECTION OF THE OLD MARKET-CROSS STONE-PILLAR.—This Pillar was re-erected on August 15th, 1878. (See *Appen. U*.)



LITERATURE.—“*Clark's Guide to the Abbey and its Antiquities*.”

Containing an Account of the Abbacy; the Royal Tombs; Discovery of the Grave of King Robert the Bruce; the Monastery, the Royal Palace, Malcolm Canmore's Palace; Malcolm Canmore and Queen Margaret; the Persons whose Portraits adorn the Town Hall; Queen Margaret's Cave; Mr. Paton's Collection of Antiquities, &c. Published by William Clark, 12 High Street, Dunfermline. 1868." This 12mo contains 64 pp. of interesting local details, and is embellished with a fine copperplate *frontispiece* engraving of the Abbey Church from the north-east.

ERECTION OF GENERAL BRUCE'S MONUMENT *in the South Transept, Abbey Church*.—This monument (or, rather, *Altar Tomb*, of white marble), was erected in October, 1868. It was executed by Folley, the sculptor, and was done by order of the Bruce family at Broomhall, in memory of General Bruce, tutor to the Prince of Wales, and has beautifully cut on it, *in alto*, several emblematical representations in connection with his visit to the Holy Land with the Prince. The tomb is on the east side of the South Transept of the New Abbey Church (above the Elgin vault).

THE TOMB OF THE BRUCE.—A fine painting, entitled, "The Tomb of the Bruce," by Waller Hugh Paton, Esq., R.S.A., was exhibited this year at the Royal Scottish Academy. (For a short list of his works see *Addenda of An. Dunf.*)

PROVOST OF DUNFERMLINE.—Henry Reid, Esq., manufacturer, was elected Provost, Nov., 1868. (*Burgh Records.*)

LITERATURE.—"*The Tomb of the Bruce*." Recited to the Knights Companions of the Royal Order of Scotland," &c., by the author, Rev. J. B. Johnstone (8vo pamphlet, 8 pp., and 16 stanzas). Published by W. Clark, Dunfermline.

ELECTION OF FOUR BAILIES INSTEAD OF TWO.—"From time immemorial," down to 1868, two bailies had been chosen for the Burgh. For "the proper dispatch of business, and holding weekly courts, the following were elected:—Messrs. Morrison, Duncanson, Balfour, and Walker." (*Dunf. Press.*)

PRESENTATION TO EX-PROVOST WHITELAW.—A soiree was held in the Music Hall, on Tuesday evening, 1st December, in honour of Ex-Provost Whitelaw, when he was presented with a testimonial, consisting of a time-piece and upwards of £200 worth of silver-plate, subscribed for by the inhabitants, in appreciation of the many valuable services he had rendered to the town. (*Newspapers.*)

1869.—LITERATURE.—“*The Dunfermline and West of Fife Annual Register and Almanac for 1869*. Published by Andrew Ker, bookseller, Dunfermline.” First number.

REV. JAMES M'KENZIE, minister of the Free Church congregation, Canmore Street, died on 10th June, 1869, aged 51. An obelisk, 21 feet in height, was erected over his remains in the New Cemetery, with the following inscription in gilt letters:—“Erected by the Free Abbey Congregation, in affectionate remembrance of the Rev. James M'Kenzie, for twenty years their beloved pastor. Born, 21st July, 1818. Ordained 2nd March, 1843. Died 10th June, 1869.”

LITERATURE.—“*The Clashin' Wives o' Pittencreeff, and Other Original Songs*. By David Fleming. Published by A. Romanes, Press Office, 1869. Price 2d.”

THE New Slaughter Houses, Baldrige Burn, were finished, and opened for business on Tuesday, 17th August, 1869. The same day the following members of the “Slaughter-House Committee” visited the premises:—Provost Reid, Ex-Provost Robertson, Bailies Morrison and Balfour. (For full description of the building and its conveniences, see *Dunf. Press* of 21st August, 1869.)

PROVOST OF DUNFERMLINE.—Henry Reid, Esq., re-elected Provost, November, 1869. (*Burgh Records*.)

REV. JAMES YOUNG, minister of Queen Ann Street Church, died suddenly, in his manse, on 5th December, 1869, in the 66th year of his age, and 39th of his ministry. He was the author of “*The Remembrance and Imitation of Departed Ministers*,” 1849, and of “*Our Refuge*,” in connection with the Crimean War, 1854. (See *An. Dunf.* date 1831.)

1870.—CONSUMPTION OF ANIMAL FOOD IN DUNFERMLINE.—Since the Slaughter-House (Baldrige Burn) was opened on 17th August, 1869, to 1st January, 1870, a correct account of all animals slaughtered in it has been kept. The following is copied from the “Slaughter-Book”:—“17th August, 1869, to 1st January, 1870 (140 days), 8 bulls, 203 oxen, 43 cows, 208 heifers, 12 calves, 1868 sheep and lambs, and 273 pigs. Total animals slaughtered, 2615.

ST. MARGARET'S WORKS—*Steam Power Weaving Factory Erected*.—This steam-loom factory, erected by the firm of Messrs. Robertson

& Hay, Foundry Street, was put in motion on 21st January, 1870. About 270 operatives were employed. (*Newspaper.*)

STREET SWEEPING MACHINE.—The new patent machine for sweeping streets was tried in April for the first time, when it was found to do its work admirably. (*M.S.*)

FREE ABBEY CHURCH, CANMORE STREET—*Induction.*—The Rev. James M. Shiach was ordained minister of this church on the 18th of May, 1870, as successor to the late Rev. James M'Kenzie.

THE REV. PETER CHALMERS, D.D., A.M., F.A.S., historian of Dunfermline, died on 11th April, 1870, in the Abbey Church Manse, in the 80th year of his age, and 52nd of his ministry.

SCARCITY OF WATER—*The Loch Gloe Scheme.*—In consequence of the great scarcity of water experienced in Dunfermline for some years past, in time of drought, but especially in 1870, the Town Council resolved to increase the supply by bringing water into the burgh from Loch Gloe, which is about six miles north of Dunfermline. The "Loch Gloe Water Scheme" was shortly afterwards abandoned in consequence of the great opposition it met with from the rate-payers. The expenses incurred amounted to £709 15s. 10d. (*Burgh Records.*)

THE DEVON WATER SCHEME.—"The Loch Gloe scheme having been abandoned, Mr. George Lauder, a retired merchant, began to advocate, with commendable persistency, the claims of the Devon Scheme." (See *An. Dunf.* date 1875, &c.)

QUEEN ANN STREET CHURCH—*Ordination.*—The Rev. Robert French, was ordained minister of this church on 5th October, 1870. He resigned in May, 1872, and was inducted minister of Derby Road Chapel, Bootle, Liverpool, on 4th June, 1872. (*Newspapers.*)

"THE DASHWOOD BRUCE MONUMENT."—Early in October, 1870, a beautifully sculptured panelled white-marble monument was erected in the south transept of the Abbey Church, over the Bruce family vault, to the memory of Charles Dashwood Preston Bruce, who was killed by a fall from his horse on 26th August, 1864. (See *An. Dunf.* October, 1868.)

EVANGELICAL UNION CHURCH.—The Rev. John Adam, who was inducted pastor of this church in 1869, demitted his charge in 1870.

ABBAY CHURCH—*Ordination.*—The Rev. John Pitt was ordained

minister of the Second Charge of the Abbey Church on the 22nd of September, 1870.

PROVOST OF DUNFERMLINE.—Henry Reid, Esq., was re-elected Provost, Nov., 1870. (*Burgh Records.*)

CONSUMPTION OF ANIMAL FOOD.—From 1st January, 1870, to the 31st of December, 1870, the following is the number of animals slaughtered in the Slaughter House for Burgh consumption, viz. :—Bulls, 30; oxen, 871; cows, 156; heifers, 326; calves, 129; pigs, 857; sheep and lambs, 3,312—total, 5,681. (*Slaughter House Book.*)

1871.—THE “KING ROBERT THE BRUCE” LODGE, of the Order of Foresters, was instituted on the 21st January, 1871.

FREE TEMPLARS.—“King Robert the Bruce Lodge,” No. 3, of the United Temperance Association, was instituted in Dunfermline on 21st January, 1871, under the name of “*Free Templars of St. John.*” A union was effected in 1875, by which it was agreed in future to designate the association as the “*United Temperance Association.*” (*MS. Note.*)

THE “BRUCE LODGE,” No. 280, of the Independent Order of Good Templars, was instituted at Dunfermline on the 23rd January, 1871.

MEMORIAL WINDOW.—In March, 1871, a beautifully-stained glass memorial window, to the memory of the late Rev. Dr. Chalmers, was erected in one of the old Norman windows on the south side of the old Abbey Church, by his widow Louisa Maria Chalmers.

CENSUS.—The eighth Government Census was taken in April, 1871. The following are the results for the Parish of Dunfermline:—Population of the Town and Parish of Dunfermline in April, 1871, 23,116: population of the Town within the new extended boundary, 14,958; of which 6,744 are males, and 8,214 females, being an increase of 1,882, since 1861, in Town and Parish, and of the extended municipality alone of 1097. (*Newspaper Note.*)

EVANGELICAL UNION CHURCH—*Induction.*—Rev. James Foote, was inducted minister of this church in 1871.

FLORAL: “THE YUCCA GLORIOSA.”—This curious plant, called *Yucca Gloriosa*, or Adam’s Needle, was in full bloom in the garden of Mr. John Reid, James’s Place, Dunfermline, in the month of August,

1871; it has been said that the Yucca flowers only once in 100 years, therefore, should this rare plant live, it will not appear in bloom again until August, 1971. Mr. Reid has had this plant in his garden for twenty-five years; it stands about eight feet high from the ground, the leaves are of a deep-green colour, sharp-pointed, lance-shaped, stiff, and has a beautiful and graceful appearance. (*MS. Note.*)

THE SIR WALTER SCOTT CENTENARY.—The 15th August, 1871, was held as a partial holiday in Dunfermline in memory of the Great Wizard. Flags floated from several houses, as well as from the Town House Steeple. In the afternoon a banquet, managed by an equal number of citizens and town councillors, was held in the Music Hall, and in the evening a Scotch Festival was held in the same place. The chair at the afternoon's banquet was occupied by Sir James Colville, of Craigflower. Sir James was supported on the platform by Sir Peter Arthur Halket, Bart., of Pitfirrane, and lady, Provost Reid, Thomas Spowart, Esq., Bailie Duncanson, and Ex-Provost Whitelaw. There was a very large and respectable company, and speechifying, anecdotes, and song-singing, were the order of the evening. Although not equal to the Burns' Centenary, yet it was a success. (*MS. Note.*)

THE PALACE RUINS AND MR. HUNT'S CLAIM.—The proprietorship of the palace ruins, which had been the subject of litigation for the last twenty years, was finally settled in favour of the Crown on Monday, 25th September, 1871. The House of Lords had decided that the Royal Palace Ruins at Dunfermline, with as much ground around them as would be sufficient to give access thereto, belonged to the Crown. It was remitted to the Court of Session to apply the judgment, which was done on 25th September, 1871, in presence of James A. Hunt, Esq., proprietor of the adjoining ground, Mr. Rankine, Advocate, Mr. Kerr, of H.M. Board of Works, Mr. Peddie, C.E., Edinburgh, and Mr. P. Macallum, C.E., Dunfermline.

THEOLOGICAL PRIZE ESSAY.—Mr. William Horne, M.A., our talented young townsman, highly distinguished himself in literary composition, by carrying off the Prize of £100 offered by an anonymous donor for the best Essay on "The Nature and Contents of Scripture Revelation as compared with other forms of Truth." Mr. Horne, when a student at the University of St. Andrews in 1869, obtained the Rector's Prize, value £25, for the best Essay on the "Principle of Inseparable Association." (*Dunf. Press*, Nov., 1871.)

PROVOST OF DUNFERMLINE.—Kenneth Mathieson, Esq., elected Provost. (*Burgh Records*, Nov., 1871.)

TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION.—The Queen Mary Lodge, No. 8, of the United Temperance Association, was instituted in Dunfermline on 8th Dec., 1871, under the same designation as that into which the King Robert the Bruce Lodge merged, and the same explanation as to change of name is also similar.

CONSUMPTION OF ANIMAL FOOD IN DUNFERMLINE.—Between the 31st December, 1870, and 31st December, 1871, there were slaughtered in the new slaughter-house, 33 bulls, 83 oxen, 117 cows, 551 heifers, 86 calves, 2,633 sheep, and 868 pigs—total, 5,126.

1872.—DIED, at his residence in Rolland Street, Dunfermline, Alexander Dick Miller, aged 29. “He was the tallest man in Great Britain, being nearly 7 feet 5 inches in height.” (*Newspaper*.)

MEMORIAL WINDOW—*Abbey Steeple Belfry*.—During the month of August, this year, the Abbey belfry window was glazed with stained emblem-glass, by the late James Hunt, Esq., of Pittencrieff, in memory of his father. (For description of window, see *Dunfermline Press* of August, 1872.)

GREAT FALL OF RAIN.—About midnight, of August 26th, a “heavy rain began to fall; it increased in fury and volume of fall until about six o’clock in the morning, when it began to moderate. All the *burns* in the district overflowed their banks, the streets were flooded, and much damage was done to house-roofs and exposed places. The damage done was estimated at £2,200.” (*Newspapers*.)

THE *Dunfermline Journal*, after a suspension of about ten years, began to be republished, in a much enlarged form, on Oct. 12, 1872.

PROVOST OF DUNFERMLINE.—Kenneth Mathieson, Esq., was re-elected Provost, Nov., 1872. (*Burgh Records*.)

1873.—CITY OF GLASGOW BANK.—A branch of this bank was established in Queen Ann Street, in Jan., 1873—John Ross, Esq., agent.

THE CONCORD LODGE, No. 840, of the Independent Order of Good Templars, was instituted in Dunfermline on Feb. 7, 1873. (*MS. Note*.)

THE DUNFERMLINE ORCHESTRAL SOCIETY was instituted in March, 1873.

FIRST SCHOOL-BOARD ELECTION.—On the 20th March, 1873, the polling for the Burgh School Board took place in the High School by ballot, when the following were declared elected :—James Hunt (Pittencreiff), 1084 ; Dr. Dow, 843 ; Provost Mathieson, 653 ; Rev. A. Mitchell, 449 ; Dr. Morris, 296 ; A. Jackson, founder, 284 ; James Mullen, broker, 265 ; T. Spowart, of Broomhead, 263 ; Bailie Walls, 260.

OPENING OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPEL.—The new Roman Catholic Chapel in Martyr's Place, which had for some months previous been building, was finished and opened with great ceremony on March 23, 1873. Bishop Strain, of Edinburgh, officiated.

QUEEN ANN STREET CHURCH.—The Rev. Robert Alexander was inducted minister of this church on 1st October, 1873.

LITERATURE.—“*Dunimarle, Perthshire, 1873.* By J. Todd, Sept., 1873.” This is the title of a manual-guide to Dunimarle, near Culross. It is a 12mo of 16 pages.

PROVOST OF DUNFERMLINE.—Kenneth Mathieson, Esq., re-elected Provost. (*Burgh Records*, 9th November, 1877.)

LITERATURE.—“*The Book of Jonah: the Text Analysed, Translated, and the Accents Named, being an Easy Introduction to the Hebrew Language.* By the Rev. Alexander Mitchell, M.A., North Parish, Dunfermline. Published by Bagster & Sons, London. December.” This little work, which has been very highly commended by the critics of the newspaper press, is a demy 8vo of 89 pages.

THE Dunfermline Savings' Bank, East Port Street, was built this year.

MEMORIAL WINDOWS IN THE OLD ABBEY CHURCH.—Two of the windows in the north aisle of the Old Church, during December, 1873, were decorated with stained glass figures emblematical of Scripture subjects. One of these windows was erected by Mr. Robert Reid of Iffley, in memory of his parents ; the other (above Pitcairn's Tomb), by Thomas Alexander, in memory of his parents and relatives.

The “Reid Memorial” has emblazoned on it a large illustration of the family of Bethany, which occupies the main part of the window, and is by the old stone dials divided into three parts. In the centre division there is a representation of Jesus, with Mary seated at His feet ; in the other is their sick brother Lazarus reclining upon a couch. Two tracery openings above contain figures of angels, emblematic of the Resurrection. In the under part of the window there are three subjects, viz., Nicodemus's visit to Christ by

night; Christ blessing children; and Christ at supper with the two disciples at Emmaus.

The "Alexander Memorial" is the easterly window of the nave. The emblazoned subjects represent, in the main arch, the baptism of our Lord—Jesus receiving the glorification of the Spirit of God being the grand central figure in the design; in the side divisions of the window are figures of John the Baptist, Mary, the mother of Jesus, and Joseph; while the three smaller groups underneath are "The Sower," "The Good Shepherd," and "The Good Physician."

Both these windows were executed by Messrs. Ballantyne of Edinburgh. It is much to be regretted that the top part of the old historical monument of Secretary Robert Pitcairn had to be removed for the display of the under part of the emblazonments of the last-mentioned window. This fine tomb ought to be restored to its original condition.

1874.—LITERATURE.—"*Atlas of Scripture Geography, consisting of Sixteen Maps and Plans, with Historical and Geographical Questions and Answers on each Map, by Andrew Thomson, Dunfermline. Published by Collins, Sons, & Co., Glasgow. March, 1874.*" This work is a 12mo of 128 pp., and is embellished with sixteen very beautifully engraved maps, on each of which a series of questions is put and answered. There are about 2,000 questions and answers in this useful little volume.

BUST OF DR. LIVINGSTONE, from the chisel of Mrs. D. O. Hill, was presented by that lady to the Members of St. John's Lodge, Dunfermline (No. 26), on 25th March, 1874. (For a short list of Mrs. Hill's sculpture works, see *Addenda to An. Dunf.*)

JOSEPH PATON, ESQ., F.S.A., died at his residence, Wooer's Alley, Dunfermline, on 14th April, 1874, in the 78th year of his age. During the last half century he was celebrated as an indefatigable collector of Scotch and other antiquities, books, &c. In early life Mr. Paton was a weaver; afterwards, for a short time a printer, in the printing office of the late Mr. John Miller, Dunfermline, and at last settled down about the year 1818 as a pattern designer, which profession, from this period till within a month of his death, he prosecuted with great success. His antiquarian museum, books, &c., were disposed of by Mr. T. Chapman, auctioneer, Hanover Street, Edinburgh, on 6th, 7th, 9th, 10th, 11th, and 12th, November, 1878. The greater part of the articles brought high prices, and like many other antiquarians, he was frequently deceived by sellers of antiquities, and consequently, many of the items could not be relied on as genuine.

Mr. Paton's remains lie interred in the Old Churchyard, Dunfermline. A small granite tombstone, cut in the form of a cross, was erected in 1876 by his two sons, Sir J. Noel and Waller H. Paton. It has an appropriate inscription, and marks his last resting-place. The writer became acquainted with Mr. Paton about the year 1822, and from that date to his death, he enjoyed without interruption his kind, free and easy sociable friendship. (For list of Dunfermline relics, &c., which belonged to Mr. Paton, and which were sold at Chapman's public sale in Edinburgh, see *Addenda to Annals of Dunfermline.*)

THE REV. NEIL M'MICHAEL, D.D., A.M., minister of Gillespie Church, died in his manse, Dunfermline, on the 3rd April, 1874, in the sixty-eighth year of his age and the thirty-ninth of his pastorship. In 1841 he was appointed Professor of Systematic Theology and Church History by the Relief Synod, and in 1847, Professor of Ecclesiastical History, &c., by the United Presbyterian Church, on the union of the Secession and Relief Churches; and, in 1850, he received the degree of D.D. from St. Andrews University. On 9th June, 1869, he was presented with a Silver Epergne and £1,600 by a large number of friends and admirers. In 1853 he published his celebrated lecture on "Hildebrand and his Age;" in 1856, "The Messiah's Greatness;" "Family Worship;" and "Pilgrim Psalms," &c.

CALEDONIAN STEAM-POWER WEAVING FACTORY ERECTED.—This factory was erected in Knabbie Street by Messrs. Steel & Co. in 1874, and employs about 220 persons. (*MS. Note.*)

DEATH OF EX-BAILIÉ BIRRELL.—Died, at his residence in St. Margaret's Street, Dunfermline, on the 9th May, 1874, David Birrell, Esq., Ex-Bailie of the City, in his 79th year. In his earlier days he was a captain of the famous Edinburgh "Six-Foot Club," and was acquainted with Sir Walter Scott, Professor Wilson, and other eminent men. He was also a member of the old Edinburgh Celtic Society; and in August, 1822, did duty as one of the Guards by whom George IV. was escorted during his sojourn in Edinburgh. (*Scotsman*, May 16th, 1874.) He was an enthusiastic antiquarian, and possessed an excellent private museum. The writer was long favoured with Mr. Birrell's interesting letters on the antiquities of Dunfermline.

THE Dunfermline Association Foot-Ball Club was formed in 1874. It is in connection with the Dunfermline Cricket Club.

DIED, the Rev. William Johnstone, A.M., D.D., minister of the

U. P. Church, Limekilns, on the 24th May, 1874, in the 74th year of his age, and the 51st of his ministry.

THE Albany Steam-Power Weaving Factory was erected in Gardener's Street by Messrs. Walker, Reid, and Co., the proprietors, in 1874. There were upwards of 260 operatives employed.

FEEING MARKET.—The first Feeing Market, for the western district of Fife, was held at the Town Green on the 15th September. It was the opinion of all concerned, that the market had supplied a want which had long been greatly felt in the district. (*Dunfermline Press*, 19th September, 1874.)

PROVOST OF DUNFERMLINE.—Kenneth Mathieson, Esq., was re-elected Provost in November, 1874. (*Burgh Records*.)

1875.—THE REV. JOHN M'FARLANE, LL.D., died at Clapham London, on 7th February, 1875, in the 69th year of his age and 40th of his ministry. He was "one of the most popular divines and eminent literary sons of Dunfermline." We have before us a letter from Dr. M'Farlane, received many years ago, which gives a note of his works. They are the following :—

"Life and Correspondence of the Rev. Henry Belfrage," 360 pages; "Dissenting Neutrality," 33 pages; "Memoir of Rev. John Campbell," 264 pages; "Good Will to Israel," 43 pages; "The Mountains of the Bible," 412 pages; "The Night Lamp," 328 pages; "The Hiding Place," 370 pages; "Why Weepst Thou?" 264 pages; "An Aged Christian," 38 pages; "Tribute to Ralph Wardlaw, D.D.," 12 pages; "Altar Gold," 66 pages; "Church Endowments," 32 pages; "Life and Times of George Lawson, D.D.," 480 pages. All these works are in octavo.

THE PALACE DYKE REMOVED.—The coarse wall, erected towards the end of last century by a proprietor of Pittencrieff, for the purpose of enclosing the Palace ruins within his grounds, and keeping out the public, was, in March and April this year, removed by Her Majesty's Board of Works, and a new dwarf wall built, on which a substantial iron rail is erected. This alteration opens up a fine view from the public road of the Old Palace wall. The ground between the public road or street, together with the ruin, and a small strip of ground outside of it on the west, are now royal property. (*Newspaper*.)

GILLESPIE CHURCH—*Induction*.—The Rev. J. W. Dunbar was inducted minister of this church on 24th March, 1875. He was translated from Wolverhampton.

INSIGNIA OF OFFICE FOR THE PROVOST AND BAILIES.—Previous to this period some discussion had arisen in the Council as to the necessity of having a badge of office to distinguish the Magistrates on certain public occasions. It was ultimately agreed that the Provost and the four Bailies should have badges of distinction. Messrs. Mackay & Cunningham, jewellers and silversmiths, Edinburgh, were accordingly instructed to make them. In April, 1875, the badges were presented to the authorities. The Provost's badge is of gold, oval in form. It has on one side the Burgh arms, with the old motto, "Esto Burgess Inaccessa," surrounded by the words, in bold relief, "CITY OF DUNFERMLINE," while on the reverse side is a representation of Justice. The gold chain to which it is attached is of a massive link-pattern, and has three pendant festoons. The whole forms an official badge of which no municipality need be ashamed. The Provost's insignia cost about £100, and the gold chains of office for the four Bailies, £25 each. (*Newspapers.*)

THE DEVON WATER SCHEME.—Although Mr. Lauder "steadily kept this scheme before the public, by letters in the *Dunfermline Press*, and otherwise, yet nothing was done in the matter until the autumn of 1875. In August this year Mr. Lauder sent a letter on the subject to the Provost, who sent him an encouraging reply. Mr. Lauder, along with others, then got up a petition in favour of the Devon scheme, signed by 2166 of the ratepayers. This petition was presented to the Council, on 24th September, 1875. It asked the Council to "adopt the necessary means, by applying to Parliament for obtaining for Dunfermline a supply of water from the river Devon." The Council took action upon the petition, and, on the suggestion of the engineers, Messrs. Leslie, of Edinburgh, who considered the Devon to be too much tainted with moss, adopted instead the Glen-sherup Burn, a tributary of the Devon, and in the session of 1876 obtained an Act of Parliament to procure a supply from that source, at an estimated cost of £65,000. Mr. Lauder, "*the father of the Devon Scheme*, has, however, the credit of having *first* pointed out *the locality* from whence an ample supply of water was to be obtained. (See *An. Dunf.* date 29th June, 1877, and Sept. 6, 1878; and the *Burgh Records.*)

THE YOUNG MEN'S LITERARY INSTITUTE.—This Institute was formed in 1875 for the moral and mental improvement of its members by essays, debates, readings, &c. The place of meeting was Queen Ann Street Mission Hall.

BAPTIST CHURCH, MAYGATE.—The Rev. J. T. Hagen was inducted minister of this church in October, 1875. This church was the property of the late Ex-Provost Robertson. Shortly before his death, in 1871, he bequeathed it in his *will* as a free gift to the congregation.

PROVOST OF DUNFERMLINE.—Kenneth Mathieson, Esq., re-elected Provost, November, 1875. (*Burgh Records.*)

1876.—THE OLD TOWN-HOUSE.—The last town council meeting was held in the Old Town-House, on Dec. 13, 1875; operations for the removal of the building began on Jan. 21, 1876, and it was entirely cleared away by June, when the New Town-House buildings were commenced. For view of the Town-House just removed, see *Annals of Dunfermline*, dates 1795, 1769, and 1793. The old private houses on the west side of the Kirkgate, and south of the Town-House, began to be taken down at the same time. These houses, five in number, were very common-place ones, excepting the one in the centre of the group, which was pended or arched in the under apartment, and, until 1824, had a pended door-way entrance to the Kirkgate; from time immemorial, this house was known as “the Danish Ambassador’s House.” (*MS. Note.*)

LITERATURE.—“*Local Musings, by Henry Syme, Dunfermline. Printed and published by A. Romanes, Press Office, New Row.*” This is an elegantly got up 12mo of 252 pages, and contains 109 pieces.

ORDINATION.—The Rev. William George was ordained minister of Chalmers Street U.P. Church on 28th March, 1876.

VICTORIA STEAM-POWER WEAVING FACTORY.—This Factory was erected in Grantsbank Street in 1876, and employs about 750 operatives.

ST. ANDREW’S FREE CHURCH.—The Rev. David Imrie was inducted minister of this church on 20th April, 1876. He succeeded the Rev. Andrew Bryde, who was inducted in 1856.

ST. MARGARET’S HALL.—The foundation-stone of this ornate and commodious hall was laid in June, 1806, and finished in April, 1878. (*See Appendix W.*)

THE MEMORIAL TABLET OF LADY AUGUSTA STANLEY.—The memorial of this excellent and pious lady was erected by her hus-

band, the Dean of Westminster, on the west wall of the south transept of the Abbey Church, on the 12th August, 1876.

“ It is of Carrara marble, 6 feet high, and 3 feet 3 inches broad, beautifully chiselled by the iron of Miss Grant. The likeness, *in relievo*, of the deceased lady is considered a very correct one. She is represented in the attitude of devotion; the whole expression of the form and features is most impressive. Under the figure is the following inscription:—‘ *To the dear memory of Augusta Elizabeth Frederica Bruce, fifth daughter of Thomas, Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, and beloved wife of Arthur Penryn Stanley, Dean of Westminster;*’ and to the right and left of the figure are sets of pious notanda.” (*Dunfermline Press*, 12th August, 1876.)

NEW TOWN-HOUSE.—The Foundation-Stone of this building was laid on Oct. 11, 1876. A grand masonic procession took place, and orations were delivered on the occasion. The foundation-stone, according to our note, is located near the foot of the Steeple-door (top of Kirkgate), north foot of the door, on a level with the first floor. The new Town-House, in November, 1878, is still in an unfinished state. It is thought that it will not be ready for business until about the month of March, 1879. (*MS.*; and for description and a detailed note of the costs of this singular building, vide *Appendix V.*)

THE ERSKINE AND GILLESPIE MONUMENTS.—These monuments were erected between August 25th and September 6th, 1876.

The monument placed over the grave of Erskine, at the south-east corner of the old churchyard, is in the form of a sarcophagus, and measures 6 feet 6 inches in height, and 8 feet by 3 feet 6 inches at the base. The work is purely classic, and presents a very elegant design; the lower part of the work, which forms the pedestal, rises from a moulded basement, and is enriched with carved rustic coignes, from which are projected inscription panels. The sarcophagus rests upon a square block, consisting of moulded base, cornice, and die; the cornice and base have carved mouldings. On the four sides die-moulded panels have been introduced, and, each bearing *bas-reliefs*, on which are inscriptions relating to the character and work of Erskine, and also of his successors, the Rev. John Smith, Rev. James Husband, D.D., and the Rev. Robert Brown, of St. Margaret's Church. On the south side of the die, and immediately above the panel, there is a beautiful *alto relievo*, showing an arrangement of drapery disposed in easy folds over a clasped Bible, and a number of other books and manuscripts; while at the top appears a laurel wreath, intertwined with an oak branch. The *bas-relief* on the north side shows a rustic cross and palm branch, which are most effectively arranged. The two panels at the end bear the words, “ *Erected by the United Presbyterian Presbytery of Dunfermline, 1876;*” and on the east end there is the following text of Scripture, which was on the former stone—“ *Remember them which had the rule over you, who have spoken unto you the Word of God; whose faith follow considering the end of their conversation; Jesus Christ, the same yesterday, to-day, and forever*” (Heb. xiii. 7, 8). The south panel bears the following inscription:—“ *In memory of the Rev. Ralph Erskine; born 18th of March, 1685;*

ordained a Parish Minister of Dunfermline 17th August, 1711; left the Established Church and joined the Secession, 18th February, 1737. He was Minister of Queen Ann Street Church from the formation in 1740 till his death in 1752, in the 68th year of his age, and 42nd of his Ministry." The panel on the north side has on it the following inscription:—"In memory of the Rev. John Smith, Minister of the Gospel, first at Fedburgh, afterwards in Dunfermline, who died 7th December, 1780, in the 58th year of his age, and the 36th of his Ministry. Also, in memory of the Rev. James Husband, D.D., Minister of the Gospel in Dunfermline, who died 17th May, 1821, in the 70th year of his age, and 46th of his Ministry. And of the Rev. Robert Brown, Minister of the Congregation of St. Margaret's; ordained 17th May, 1826; died 19th April, 1828, in the 30th year of his age, and the 2nd of his Ministry."

The Gillespie Monument is erected in the wall of the north aisle of the nave of the Abbey Church; it consists of a tablet of polished Sicilian marble, and measures 8 feet by 2 feet 3 inches, and bears the following inscription:—"In memory of the Rev. Thomas Gillespie; born at Clearburn, Duddingston, 1708; ordained by Mr. Doddridge at Northampton, and inducted as Parish Minister of Carnock, 1741; deposed by the General Assembly for refusing to take part in the forced settlement of a Minister at Inverkeithing, 1752, he formed a congregation in Dunfermline in the same year. He was the founder of the Relief Church. Died 19th January, 1774."

The Erskine Monument is composed of Binney freestone. Both monuments have been executed, with great artistic skill, by Messrs. Stewart, M'Glashan, and Son, Edinburgh.

BURGH LIST OF VOTERS FOR 1876.—There were in the Burgh of Dunfermline, on 1st October, 1876, 2501 voters. In the first ward, 618; second ward, 590; third ward, 562; and fourth ward, 731. (*Dunfermline Press.*)

THE BRANCH BANK OF THE BRITISH LINEN COMPANY in the High Street (foot of Douglas Street) was built this year, and the business transferred to it from their old premises in Canmore Street on 18th September—John Landale, agent. This is a very handsome building and a great ornament to the Burgh.

PROVOST OF DUNFERMLINE.—Kenneth Mathieson, Esq., re-elected Provost, November, 1876. (*Burgh Records.*)

THE Pittencrieff and Milesmark Schools were erected during this year. (*MS.*)

1877.—NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AT THE FACTORIES.—Early in January, 1877, it was ascertained that there were 5,930 operatives connected with the eleven factories in town. A great many of the workers come from adjacent places, within four miles of Dunfermline. (*MS. Note.*)



CARNEGIE BATHS.

A BONDED WAREHOUSE, *Carnegie Street*, was erected by Messrs. Bruce and Glen, merchants, Dunfermline, during 1876, and was opened by charter, or warrant, in April, 1877. The building is 154 feet long by 40 in breadth, and consists of two flats; the lower one is the bonded warehouse, the upper is used as a public hall, gymnasium, &c.

DUNFERMLINE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY.—At the end of the 16th year of the existence of this society (1877), it was ascertained by the committee of management that the transactions for this year amounted to £52,431 8s. 5d., being an increase of £45,959 8s. 9d. above that of the first year. (*An. Dunf.* dates 1861, 1866, 1867.)

MINIATURE VIEW OF DUNFERMLINE SOLD FOR £400.—A small water-colour painting of Dunfermline, by the celebrated water-colour painter Turner, occupying the space of only 4 in. by 3½ was put up at a public sale in London, in June this year, and brought £400! (*Newsp.*)

THE CARNEGIE BATHS OPENED.—“On 12th June, 1877, these splendid baths, situated in School End Street, were publicly opened. They were erected at the sole expense of Andrew Carnegie, Esq., a native of the city, but now of New York, and were by him bequeathed in free gift to his fellow-citizens. The building cost about £5000. Mr. Carnegie being at that time in Dunfermline, the opportunity was embraced of having the Baths opened by the donor. He, accordingly, on the day specified, along with the Provost, Magistrates, Town Council, and other citizens, repaired to the Baths, formally opened the same, and handed them over to the authorities ‘for the benefit of the inhabitants for ever—they keeping them in good working order in all time coming.’ The Baths were opened for bathing, &c., on the 1st September.” (*Newspapers.*)

FREEDOM OF THE CITY CONFERRED ON MR. ANDREW CARNEGIE.—Immediately after the ceremony of opening the Baths, on 12th June, Mr. Carnegie had the honour of the freedom of the City conferred on him, in the Council Chamber, Bruce Street, amid the applause and congratulations of the burgesses and citizens. (*Newspaper.*)

NEW WATER SCHEME—*Glensherup Burn*.—“The first sod of the new water-works was cut, lifted, and tilted by Kenneth Mathieson, Esq., Provost, at Glensherup, on 29th June, 1877, in presence of a deputation, consisting of several members of the Town Council, the engineers, contractors,” &c. (*Newspaper.*) The Glensherup Reservoir is about 17 miles north-west of Dunfermline.

MEMORIAL WINDOW.—Early in the month of August a new memorial stained-glass window was erected on the south side of the Old Abbey Church to the memory of the late James Douglas, Esq., and Helen Black, his wife. The inscription on it is as follows:—"In memory of James Douglas, Esq., and Helen Black, his wife. Erected by David Douglas, Esq., writer to the signet, 1877."

PITFIRrane AND KEAVIL ESTATES SOLD.—Lawrence Dalgleish, Esq., of Dalbeath, purchased the estates of Pitfirrane and Keavil in August, 1877, for £132,500. Pitfirrane is mentioned in the Chartulary of Dunfermline Abbey under date 1363, and the Halket family have been possessors of the estate of Pitfirrane for upwards of 470 years. (See *Dunf. Press* of 1st Sept., 1877, and *An. Dunf.* pp. 152, 153.)

LIST OF BURGH VOTERS.—The new list of voters in the Burgh, made out in September, 1877, has the following totals:—voters in the first ward 500; second ward, 570; third ward, 530; fourth ward, 683; total number of voters, 2,382. (*Dunf. Press*, 3rd Nov., 1877.)

SEWAGE WORKS.—The works for conveying the sewage of Dunfermline to Charlestown commenced in May, 1876, and were completed about the end of September, 1877, at a cost of about £10,000.

THE Dunfermline and Edinburgh Railway was opened for traffic on 1st November, 1877. The station is at Comely Park, Dunfermline. There was no public demonstration at the opening, as no one seemed to take any interest in the matter. This may be explained, however, in consequence of the disheartening turn things had taken some time prior to the completion of the railway.

THE following extract shows the balance-sheet of the National Security Savings' Bank, Dunfermline, for year ending Nov. 20. 1877:—

The total balances due to depositors amounted to	£101,789	14	7
The total funds amounted to	101,818	10	7
			<hr/>
Cash Surplus,	£28	16	0
Number of depositors,	3,322		
Transactions during the year, viz. :—			
Receipts,	5,098		
Payments,	3,150		
			<hr/>
Total,	8,241		
Amount deposited during the year, including interest added to depositors, amounted to	£23,533	16	11
Repayments,	20,148	13	8
			<hr/>
Increase for this year,	3,385	3	3

PROVOST OF DUNFERMLINE.—James Walls, Esq., was elected Provost, 9th Nov., 1877. (*Burgh Records.*)

1878.—ST. MARGARET'S HALL ORGAN.—A bazaar was held in St. Margaret's Hall, on 23rd, 24th, and 27th April, 1878, to raise funds for erecting an organ. In the hall there were stalls containing sundry articles superintended by ladies, who had the art of extracting from their sale the handsome sum of £1,851 7s. 8½*d.*, which sum includes what was drawn from the takes at the exhibitions of the model room—*Punch and the Performing Elephant*. On the 23rd the bazaar was opened by Mr. Campbell-Bannerman, M.P.; on the 24th, by the Right Hon. William P. Adam, M.P.; and on the 27th, by Provost Walls.

THE NAMES OF THE STREETS ALTERED.—By order of the Town Council, the names of the following streets were altered, viz.:—The place formerly known as Martyr's Place, to be henceforth called Holyrood Place; South Chapel Street, to be called Randolph Street (after the great Randolph of Bannockburn renown); School End Street, to be called Bath Street; and Knabbie Street, Carnegie Street.

THE TOWN-HILL CHURCH was founded in the summer of 1877, and opened for divine service in May, 1878. (*MS. Note.*)

THE Dunfermline Tanworks were destroyed by fire on 13th July, 1878. The damages amounted to £14,000.

COIN FOUND.—A silver penny of Edward I. of England (1272-1307) was found, in a worn-out condition, in the grounds of Mr. George Robertson, Comely Park, Dunfermline. It is probably a relic of one of the visits of that monarch to Dunfermline, between 1290 and 1304.

POLLING PLACES IN FIFE.—On 22nd August this year the Sheriff of the County of Fife legalised a new arrangement in the polling places in Fife. Dunfermline was constituted the polling place for the parishes of Dunfermline, Inverkeithing, and Dalgetty.

GLENSHERUP WATER was brought into the Burgh, on 6th Sept., 1878, *direct* from Glensherup. It is to be hoped that no "water-famine" will again occur in Dunfermline for at least a hundred years to come. (For detailed account, see *Appendix X.*)

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE IN DUNFERMLINE.—According to a printed note, dated 7th September, 1878, there were on the School Board roll 2,963 pupils, of whom there were 2,552 in actual attendance. This is

about 1 pupil for every 6 of the population of the Burgh. (*Dunf. Press*, 7th September, 1878.)

THE Foundation-Stone of the Forth Bridge was laid, on Inch Garvie, on 30th September, 1878. (*Newspapers*.)

ST. MARGARET'S HALL ORGAN.—This splendid organ was erected in St. Margaret's Hall during the months of August and Sept., 1878. A grand concert was given on Tuesday evening, 1st October, when the inauguration of the organ took place. Concerning the construction of the organ, the *Dunfermline Press* of 31st August says:—

The organ was erected by Messrs. T. C. Lewis & Co., Brixton, London, and is of a very superior character. Placed in the space reserved for the purpose, the organ greatly improves the interior aspect of the hall. It measures 24 feet in height, and 18 feet by 10 feet otherwise. It contains 26 stops, and 1,522 pipes—the metal used being what is called “spotted metal.” The fittings include various important improvements, specially introduced by the builders, and the motive blowing power is supplied by the ingenious hydraulic engine patented by Mr. Joy, of Leeds. The case of the organ, which is composed of pitch pine, is tastefully decorated with moulded panels.

CITY ARMS HOTEL.—Since this Inn. was built (about the end of last century) it has been known by a variety of names, such as “The New Inn,” “Maclean's Inn,” “Dow's Inn,” “Hutton's Inn,” “Milne's Hotel,” &c. The present proprietor, Mr. Laurence Anderson, in order to give the hotel a permanent designation, has just appropriately named it “The City Arms Hotel.”

POST OFFICE.—The number of letters, circulars, post cards, and newspapers, which passed through Dunfermline Post Office during one week lately, were found to be as follows:—Letters, 11,072; circulars, 3157; post cards, 1891; newspapers, 151—total, 17,630.

CITY OF GLASGOW BANK—*Bankruptcy*.—The branch of this unfortunate bank, established in Dunfermline in January, 1873, ceased to exist on October 2, 1878, in consequence of the disastrous failure of the head bank in Glasgow on that day.

PROVOST OF DUNFERMLINE.—James Walls, Esq., was re-elected Provost on the 9th of November. (*Burgh Records*.)

APPENDIX.

(A.)

MALCOLM CANMORE'S FOUNDATION CHARTER OF DUNFERMLINE ABBEY.

THIS Charter was printed in Dugdale's "Monasticon Anglicanum" (vol. ii. part ii. p. 1054), London, 1661, from the manuscript of Sir James Balfour, Lyon King-at-Arms for Scotland, who, in his copy, attests that it agreed with the original in every respect. This manuscript copy is now in the Advocates' Library, Edinburgh. It would appear that it had been sent by a friend of Sir James to Mr. Roger Dodsworth, an antiquarian, and one of the compilers of the early part of the "Monasticon." It was afterwards copied by Hay in his "Diplomata Varia," written about the years 1690-1700. (MS. in Advocates' Library, Edinburgh, lib. i. p. 373.) It is also to be found, printed in black letter, in "Registrum de Dunfermelyn," p. 417, and in Chalmers's "History of Dunfermline," vol. i. p. 499.

Some antiquarians assert that this Charter is apocryphal. Dalrymple, in his "Collections," pp. 228, and 401-2, does not positively affirm that it is spurious, but says that it would have been more to the credit of Sir James had he told where he had seen it; or if it was to be found in the "Register of Dunfermline," from the discrepancies in it, he "would rather take it to be a Charter by King Malcolm IV." Chalmers, in his "Caledonia," vol. i. p. 754, notifies that "it is convicted of forgery by its own context." Mr. Innes, in his preface to the printed "Chartulary of Dunfermline," expresses a similar opinion, and gives his reasons for coming to such a conclusion. His reasons (or objections) are eleven in number; many of them have little force, while some of them appear frivolous. They are as follow, with our answers appended to each:—

Objection 1.—"THE ORIGINAL CHARTER," Mr. Innes says, "*has never been seen*; it is not mentioned in the 'Register of Dunfermline Abbey.'"

It appears to us that this is not much of an objection. If the holding of property depended upon the *sight* of original charters, the whole of the holders of property in this country would be likely to "lose suit." Again, the "Register of Dunfermline" is not complete, as a few of the early charters are wanting, viz., those of Malcolm III., Ethelred, Duncan, Edgar, and Alexander I. "Dunfermline Register" begins in or about 1127, with a charter of David I. All of the charters preceding the reign of David I. have also "never been seen," but still the gifts of each year in the preceding reigns are mentioned in David's charter. Objection 1st may be passed over.

Obj. 2.—"THE STYLE OF BASILEUS, though adopted in a charter by a succeeding King, is a Saxon affectation, not likely to have occurred to Malcolm Canmore, and very likely to have been invented by some Scotch defender of the independence, when *that came into dispute.*"

After the Battle of Hastings (Oct. 1066), Scotland became flooded with exiles, fugitives flying from the *tyranny-rule* of William the Conqueror. These, uniting with the original

mixed population, made up a people of many languages, viz., Scots, Galwegians, Saxons, Celts, Danes, French, English, &c., all of whom were under allegiance to the King of Scots. Many of the early charters begin with the King declaring himself "King of Scots, English, French, and Galwegians," may not *Basileus* have been considered in Malcolm Canmore's time (when the Saxons and the French covered the land) a higher designation to cover so many peoples of different nations? If not, then, seeing that Malcolm had long resided at a Saxon Court, and that Margaret, his consort the Queen, and her retinue were Saxons, what was to prevent Malcolm from adopting the Saxon style of *Basileus*? Mr. Innes appears to have entertained the idea that *Basileus* was invented during the Wars of Independence (1285-1314)! King Edgar, son of Malcolm Canmore, who began his reign in 1097, *four years after his father's death* used a national seal which had engraven on it "*Basileus*." Had King Edgar taken "*Basileus*" from his father's documents for the legend on his seal? It may be farther noticed, that Mr. Innes, long after he made his objections to this charter, wrote his excellent work, "Scotland in the Middle Ages." At page 51 of this work, regarding "*Basileus*," he says—"An affectation prevailed among the later Saxons of copying the high-sounding titles of the Emperors of the East and West, as Augustus *Basileus*," and, in a foot-note, adds "So King Edgar styles himself on his seal, '*Scotorum Basileus*.'" There are still in preservation several charters of Edgar (1097-1107), to which are affixed wax impressions of Edgar's Seal, having on them "the barbaric style of *Basileus*." If the son could adopt the high-sounding phrase of "*Basileus*" a few years after the father's death, we do not see what could prevent the father from using such a style in his Charters. Therefore, this objection (No. 2) appears to be of no force; to refer it to the War of Independence is also out of place.

Obj. 3.—EARLS AND BARONS.—"The Earls and Barons," Mr. Innes thinks, "are too ostentatiously put forward at a time when it may be doubted if their respective ranks were quite ascertained."

It is understood that Malcolm Canmore, shortly after ascending the Scottish throne in 1056-1057, began to create Earls and Barons, conferring such marks of distinction on those who had assisted him to overthrow Macbeth, and gain the crown; thus he was both generous and politic. If we suppose that such creations were made in 1057, we do not see why their respective ranks could not be perfectly understood and ascertained by 1075—the supposed date of the Foundation Charter. Surely a period of 18 years was quite sufficient for such a purpose.

Obj. 4.—THE PHRASE, "ACQUIESCENCE OF THE PEOPLE."—Mr. Innes objects to this phrase, and supposes that it had been adopted from the Charters of David I.

Was David the inventor of the phrase? or had he taken it from phrases in writings previous to his reign? There is not much in this objection.

Obj. 5.—"MONS," OR "IN MONTE INFIRMORUM."—"The punning translation, '*Mons Infirmorum*,' of the Celtic descriptive appellation of Dunfermline is like the trick [says Mr. Innes] of a more artificial age."

Charter scholars, and other readers of old documents, are aware that old scribes too frequently make use of the letters *e* and *i* as interchangeable—they are used indiscriminately even in a single Charter, and it is therefore not improbable that had "*monte infirmorum*" been repeated in this disputed charter, it would have assumed the form of "*Monte Infermorum*," with an *e* instead of an *i*. About thirty years ago the writer of the *Annals* had his attention drawn to a phrase in Charter 443 of the *Register de Dunfermelyn*, viz., "*aqua de ferm*." Had the *ferm* been repeated in this 443rd Charter, very likely it would have been as *firm*—"aqua de firm," instead of "aqua de ferm," as it chanced to stand. It at once occurred to us that this *ferm* in the 443rd Charter was the *firm* in Malcolm Canmore's Foundation Charter, and hence they both referred to the middle syllable of Dunfermline. Therefore, instead of reading "*Monte infirmorum*," as in the Foundation Charter, read "*Monte infermorum*," as previously noticed. *Mons* in Latin is just *Dun* in Celtic; therefore *Mons inferm* is equivalent to *Dun ferm* in the Celtic language. The affixes *line*, *lyne*, and *ling* appear to have been added to the name Dunferm after the time of Malcolm Canmore. The *Ferm* Water, or Tower Burn, runs through the heart of Dunfermline, and makes a graceful horse-shoe sweep round the base of the hill on which Malcolm Canmore's Tower stood. Thus we have the *Dun* and the *ferm*. About 200 yards south-east of the Tower-hill there is a little water-fall or *lyn*, of a 16 feet fall; and, undoubtedly, this fall was adopted as the *lyn* for the last syllable of Dunfermlyn or Dunfermline. A great many historians, topographers, &c., have translated *infirmorum* as equivalent to *infirmary*. (See *Appendix* on the "*Mons*

Infermorum" of such writers.) Had Mr. Innes applied the *firm* in Charter 443 of *Regist. Dunf.*, as we have done, very likely he would not have made it one of his objections, by writing it down as being probably "the trick of a more artificial age." (See "Introductory Remarks," *An. Dunf.*)

Obj. 6.—FOTHRIF.—It is probable that Fothrif, or Forthrif, may have been of small extent when this gift of it was made to the Church of the Holy Trinity, Dunfermline.

Perhaps it was a farm; and afterwards the name may have been extended to take in a wide area of country, which enlargement would not in whole be under the jurisdiction of said church, just as small towns or clusters of houses give names to counties.

Obj. 7.—MUSELBURGE.—Mr. Innes says:—"There is reason to suspect that *Muselburge* was *not a name* in the days of Canmore.

David I. by charter, in 1127, bequeathed Great Inveresk to the Abbey, which included the Burgh and Port of Muselburgh. The following rhyming tradition is very old:—

" Muselbrogh was a brogh
When Edinbrogh was nane;
And Muselbrogh will be a brogh
When Edinbrogh is gane."

The "Statistical Account of Inveresk," published November, 1840, mentions, that when the Lothians were ceded to the King of Scotland, in 1020 A.D., "the Ecclesia de Muskilburge" came under the jurisdiction of the Bishop of St. Andrews. But still, the original document intimating this may not be so old as 1020, but written after this year, when the name Muselburge came to be known by another name than that of Inveresk, and therefore no definite conclusion can be given regarding this obscure point. Still, Muselburgh may be a name as old as 1056-1093 A.D. (See *Chambers' Rhymes of Scotland*, p. 46.)

Obj. 8.—THE NAMES OF THE WITNESSES ADHIBITED TO THIS CHARTER.—Mr. Innes says—"The witnesses to the charter are remarkable. The deed bears to be *testimoniis Episcoporum*, and in subsequent charters the Bishops seem alone to have affixed their cross of subscription."

If we adopt the year 1075 A.D. as the date of this charter, then it may be met in the same way that Mr. Innes does the existence of the earls and barons, and that too with a probably greater degree of certainty, viz., "It may be doubted if their respective ranks, &c., were quite ascertained in 1075. When did bishops first adhibit their initials and cross-marks to charters?"

Obj. 9.—IVO AND EARLS M'DUFF AND DUNCAN.—Mr. Innes goes on to say, "Then, without dwelling on Ivo, the Culdee Abbot, and Earls M'Duff and Duncan—names which might be guessed at," &c.

It is difficult, sometimes impossible, to give "place and position" to many early names, except when brought to the surface by some remarkable circumstance in reference to them. There may have been an Ivo, an Abbot of the Culdees, in Scotland in 1075. Many names appear in remote history only once, apparently because there was nothing connected with them which required to be mentioned a second time. Probably *this* Ivo may be added to the number. Hales, in his *An. Scot.* vol. i. p. 86, notices an Ivo as being Abbot of Furness, before 1134. There are no fewer than four St. Ivo's in the "Saints' Calendar." (See *Lardner's Cabinet Cyclopaedia*, "Chronology of History," p. 145.) Might not one of the four have been *our* Ivo? M'Duff, probably the "Thane of Fife," who had so materially aided Malcolm Canmore to gain his crown, was likely elevated to the dignity of an earl, along with others, in 1057. Earl Duncan may have been a relation of the *Thane*, and at the same time created an earl on account of his valour.

Obj. 10.—EARL ARALDUS.—Mr. Innes says this Earl is not known ever to have existed, &c.

If he was not one of the then recently-created earls (in 1057), perhaps he may have been either an English or a Norman earl, who had "retired into Scotland from the rule and sway" of the Conqueror. Between 1066 and 1090, it is well known, many of the foreign nobility emigrated to Scotland; and, if he was not a Scotch earl, he might have been an immigrant earl. Be this as it may, it does not disturb the validity of the charter. It may be noted here, that it has been suggested "that this *Araldus* is simply a contracted form of writing *Ethraldus*, one of the sons of Malcolm Canmore, who was an ecclesiastic and Earl of Fife.

Obj. 11.—NEIS, THE SON OF WILLIAM.—Referring to this name, Mr. Innes says again, “There is a person of the peculiar name of Ness, the son of William (Nes Fitzwilliam), of whom we know nothing, in Canmore’s time, but who is a frequent witness about a century later,” &c.

There is a person named Ness, mentioned in a charter by Ethelrede, son of Malcolm Canmore, regarding the possession of Admore, *circa* 1100-1110. If this Ness was, say 30 years old in 1075, in the year 1110 he would be about 65, and may therefore have been the Ness of this charter. In these early times the people had a peculiar way of dealing with their genealogy. It would be difficult, by following their method, to determine the name of this Ness’s father or grandfather. In charters of this early period, “*the son*” of so-and-so is continued through a series of generations. In the time of Malcolm IV. (1154-1165) there is a Ness who adhibits his name to charters. He, too, is also the son of some William. Sibbald, in his history, notices “*Nesso filio Comtissæ*”—*i.e.*, Ness, the son of the Countess. (*Sibbald’s History of Fife*, p. 168.) Who was he? The name Ness has, from the times of unwritten history, been associated with the east of Fife, and at the present day many persons of that singular name are still to be found. In short, were the genuineness of early charters to depend on the signatures of witnesses appended to them being known, or proven to be genuine, how few of our prized early charters would stand the test. For example, there are appended to some charters of David I. (1124-1153) witnesses having the following names, *viz.*, Earl Fereth, Earl Melcolmess, Earl Gillemichel, Earl Morgund, Robert Corbet, Thoro, vice-commita, the son of Swani, Mac Chimpethin, &c. Who were they? Where did they reside?

MERLESWAIN (MAERLESWEGEN).—Professor Innes takes no notice of Merleswain. But it is presumed that he is the same person who formed one of the retinue of St. Margaret, &c., on their arrival in the Firth of Forth in 1069. Long afterwards this name is to be found in connection with an estate of central Fifeshire.

Our answers to the preceding objections, we think, make it evident that objections very much stronger than those thrown out by Professor Innes are requisite before this Foundation Charter can be entirely shelved and declared to be “apocryphal.”

(B.)

PRE-HISTORIC DUNFERMLINE.

“MONS INFERMORUM.”—This Latin designation of Dunfermline is nowhere to be found excepting in the suspected foundation charter of Malcolm III. It is impossible to say definitely *how* and *when* such a designation arose. If it comes from the Roman period, then it must belong to A.D. 83-440; on the other hand, if it was unknown to the inhabitants of the country by this name, then the name known to the inhabitants may have been so Latinized by them to suit their tongue, and it may have been thus carried down to the time of Malcolm III. as the most suitable designation for his residence on the tower hill, in the locality. If not, then it may have been first suggested by some Latinist in the court of Malcolm, on the instant, as the most suitable form of the name for his foundation charter. Thus, if *Mons infermorum* was the *first* and the *last* attempt at giving a Latin name to Dunfermline, no discredit whatever would fall on the form of it given in the suspected charter.

For some time before, during, and after the reign of Malcolm III., a great many of the original names of places in the locality began to wear out, and others were, in part, very much mutilated. For instance, *Scotwater* came to be known as the *Phorth—Forth*; the name *Ardehinnechenam* began to be

called *Portus Reginae*, and afterwards, in the vernacular, the *Queen's Ferry*. During these transformations of names, the *Mons* of "*Mons infermorum*," may have been changed into DUN, the Celtic for a *hill*, being the equivalent for *Mons, a hill*; *Mons inferm* and *Dun inferm* having precisely the same meaning in the Latin and Celtic languages. So far, this change of name for *Dunferm* is a simple process, but where does the affix *lyn* or *lyne* come from? Some authors, apparently, without having investigated this point, have contented themselves by referring to the *lyn*, or *lyne burn*, which flows from east to west on the south side of the burgh; but, it must be observed, that the name "*lyn*" was not given to this burn until about the year 1450, and could not be used before 1126 as an affix. In a charter in "*Registrum de Dunfermlyn*," dated about the year 1311, this *lyn* is designated as the *rivulet of Garvock*, or Garvock Burn. In a charter of 1496, a change in the name had begun to be used; at this date it is designated as being vulgarly (commonly) called the *lyn*; from these notes it will be seen that the burn now commonly called the *lyn* has nothing whatever to do with the affix, *lyn* of *Dunfermlyn*. We are therefore forced to conclude that the *lyn* in connection with the name *Dunfermlyn* has been taken from the *lyn*—a fall in the *ferm burn*, about 200 yards south-east from the tower on the *Dun* or *Mons*; and immediately to the south end of the palace wall the *Ferm* water has a fall of about sixteen feet, and is of sufficient importance to give to *Dunfermlyn* its affix. The syllable *lyn* in Celtic is either a fall or the pool into which the fall is received; hence from these derivations comes the word *Dunfermline*. DUN, a hill in Celtic, MONS, a hill in Latin; *ferm*, applicable to both the Latin and Celtic definitions, indicative of the bend of the burn at Tower-hill, and *lyn*, afterwards written *line*, the cascade or water-fall in the *Ferm* water to the south of the dun or hill. We may append a note to this illustrative of pool or *lyn*. Fordun informs us that in the time of Malcolm III. the tower or tower hill was so strongly fortified by nature that it was almost inaccessible to man and beast. What were the appliances used to make this tower a place of such strength? May not the Roman army when they had possession of the place have done as they did in so many well-known instances, viz., thrown an earthen rampart or wall of great strength across the *Ferm* water on the south side of Tower-hill, and to such a height, that it would throw the greater part of the base of the hill into broad and deep water, especially on the north and west sides, the water overflowing by a weir or sluice in the earthen wall? Had such been done, all north of Tower-hill would have been covered from bank to brae, of great breadth and depth. This expanse of water on the north would be a lake or large pool, or *lyn*. Be this as it may, we cannot suppose that the tower would be invulnerable without the burn being brought into play in the defence. We have exceeded our limits with *Mons-in-fermorum*, but as the origin of *Dunfermline* must be interesting, especially to all natives, we have given a full account of what we hold on the subject. It may also be noted, however, that there is a place called *Feorline* in the island of Arran; it only wants the prefix *Dun* to make it *Dunfermline*.

We may again note, that it was during our readings in the "*Registrum de Dunfermlyn*" in 1854 that we came upon Charter 443, page 335; in it we found the words *aqua de ferm*; we at once saw that this *ferm* was the middle syllable of the name *Dun-ferm-line*. (See also our remarks on Professor Innes's objections to *The Foundation Charter*, Appendix A, and *Annals of Dunfermline*, date 1496.)

(C.)

MONS-INFIRMORUM. (DUNFERMLINE INFIRMARY!)

A GREAT many authors during the last, and even in the present century, have perpetuated the “infirmary hypothesis” without any investigation on these points. They affirm that the name *Mons-infirmorum* is found in several old manuscripts, but this is not the case, it is only to be found in the “suspected foundation charter of Malcolm III.” We lay before the reader a few of “the elegant extracts” to show how careless book-makers copy each other, almost word for word, and thus circulate errors. The *Mons-infirmorum* title will be found in our preliminary remarks.

1. In some old manuscripts it is called *Monasterium de monte infirmorum*, hence some have conjectured that it was originally intended for an hospital or infirmary. (*Sibbald's Hist. of Fife et Kin.* p. 294, first edition; published 1710.)

2. Perhaps it was an hospital, for it is designated in some old manuscripts *Monasterium de monte infirmorum*. (*Hope's Minor Practicks, App.* p. 426; published 1734.)

3. It was probably first intended for the pious and more useful purpose of a religious infirmary, being styled in some old manuscripts as *Monasterium ab monte infirmorum*. (*Pennant's Tour in Scot.* pp. 214, 215; published 1776.)

4. It was probably first intended for the pious and more useful purpose of a religious infirmary, being styled in some old manuscripts *Monasterium de monte infirmorum*. (*Caley's Views in Scot.* p. 2; published 1791.)

5. In some old manuscripts it is called *Monasterium de monte infirmorum*, from whence it is supposed to have originally been intended as an hospital. (*Cardonnel's Picturesque Antiq. Scot.*, published 1793.)

6. It is by some thought to have been originally intended for an hospital or infirmary, being styled in some old manuscripts *Monasterium ab monte infirmorum*. (*Grose's Antiq. Scot.* vol. ii. p. 285; published 1797.)

7. It is by some thought to have been originally intended for an hospital or infirmary, being styled in some old manuscripts *Monasterium ab monte infirmorum*. (*Forsyth's Beauties of Scot.* vol. iv. p. 123; published 1806.)

(See also *Annals of Dunfermline* Introduction, pre-historic period.)

It is curious to observe how near the names of persons come to that of places. Some years ago the newspapers announced the following marriage:—“The *Duc de Monteforme*, lieutenant-colonel of the Hussards, is to be married on Saturday (to-day), to Mlle. Tann, an Alsatian, who picked him up at Gravelotte, and nursed him as a Sister of Charity.”—*Dunf. Press*, 10th Aug., 1872. Again, *Dun Farlan* means *Partholan's Tower*.—“M'Lauchlan's Early Scottish Church,” page 333. There is also a farm named *Feorline* on the south coast of Mull. It only requires the prefix *Dun* to make it Dunfermline. A work lately published gives the following as an etymology, viz.,—“Dunfermline, the port of the alder-tree pool, or the winding pool.” When it can be shown that the middle syllable *ferm*, *firm*, or *fearm* of Dunfermline had any connection with alder-trees, it may get a passing review, but this twisted fancy has to be laid aside. (See “Blackie's Etymological Geography,” p. 58.)

(D.)

ST. MARGARET'S CAVE.

THIS Cave is situated in the glen, about half way between the upper end of Bruce Street and the middle of Chalmers Street, and 290 yards north-north-

east of the ruins of Malcolm Canmore's Tower on Tower-Hill. The entrance into the Cave is in the base of a free-stone rock fronting the west. It is rather difficult of access; a road should be made into it running from the north side of Chalmers Street Church down the steep descent, and carried over the burn by a foot-bridge direct up to it. From the days of St. Margaret down to 1770, there was a road from Tower-Hill to the Cave, winding along the margin of the burn. On the building of the bridge under Bridge Street in this year (1770), the access in this direction was entirely cut off, and there is not now a trace of this ancient *regia via*.

The Cave and the adjacent property on the east and west of it was lately purchased by Thomas Walker, Esq., one of the magistrates of the burgh, and since our notice of it was written in the Preliminary Remarks, the Cave has been cleared of the accumulated *debris* of ages, as also of the silt which lay at the entrance. This clearance has given a difference to the mouth of the Cave and to the inside height, so much so, that we resolved on getting the wood-cut slightly altered, by giving a greater depth to the entrance; it is nearly two feet deeper now than formerly, and the cut now represents the Cave as it *now is*, and which, undoubtedly, would be its aspect in the days of Malcolm III. and of Margaret his Queen.

During the process of clearing out the Cave, December, 1877, two stone seats or benches were discovered along the base of the north and south sides, which appear to be those mentioned by the "old man of 1700" (see "Preliminary Remarks"), but there were no carvings or devices seen on them. Near the back of the Cave a small sunk well was found, but it is now covered over with a stone flag.

A stone or cast-iron plate should be inserted somewhere in front of the Cave, with a suitable inscription notifying in few words how the Cave became of historical interest. The tradition regarding the Cave is as follows—

"Margaret, the Queen, who was of a very pious frame of mind, and who often became indisposed in consequence of her long vigils, fastings, and mortifications, was wont frequently to retire privately to this cave for secret devotion. Malcolm, her husband, doubting the object of her many visits to it, on one occasion followed her, or lay in wait for her near the cave, unobserved, where he had a view of the interior. He saw her enter it, and, according to the usages of those times, was prepared to deal immediate justice should his suspicions be realized. To his great surprise and heart-felt emotions he beheld her kneel down and engage in her pious devotions. Quite overjoyed, he ran to her, and in testimony of his great satisfaction had the cave suitably fitted up for her as an oratory or place of devotion." (Taken from her *Life* by Turgot, the Confessor of Margaret, consort of Malcolm III.)

(E.)

CHARTULARY OF DUNFERMLINE ABBEY.

THE Chartulary of the Abbey is a large folio volume, consisting of 169 leaves of vellum. The pages are $12\frac{7}{8}$ inches long, $9\frac{1}{8}$ inches broad, and when the volume is closed, $1\frac{5}{8}$ inches thick. It is now bound in brown ornamental leather. It is, and has been for these 200 years past, preserved in the Advocates' Library at Edinburgh. It contains about 600 deeds, writs, and charters relative to the possessions, &c., of the Abbey, "apparently arranged according to a certain order, but which has not been strictly adhered to,

later deeds, &c., being sometimes found interpolated among earlier writs, and *vice versa*, just as a vacant space seemed to have afforded a place convenient for their insertion."

From this occasional irregularity in the chronological registration of the writings, as well as from the great variety of styles of writing which appear in it, from the early part of the Thirteenth, down to a little past the middle of the Sixteenth Century, the volume has a rather singular appearance.

Nearly the whole of the volume is written in Latin. A very small portion is in Scotch. It, like many early MSS., also abounds in contractions and other peculiarities. The MS. is pretty clean, considering its great age, and the ink has a clear and black appearance. The titles of the charters are rubricated; the large initial letters are either in blue or red ink, and some of them are ornamented.

The principal or earlier part of the Chartulary is a record of Crown charters, and is the most ancient part of the volume. This portion appears uniform, and has apparently been written, by one person (a scribe), before the year 1250. Probably it might have been commenced when the New Eastern Church or Abbey Choir was opened, about the year 1226. A different form of writing, and less careful and regular mode of registering, began about 1250. At this time the embellishing of the initials ceased.

The classification of the older part of the volume is, with few exceptions, under the following heads:—

Charters of the Kings, from David I. to about 1250 A.D.

„ of the Bishops of St. Andrews and Dunkeld.

„ of the Chapter of St. Andrews.

„ of the Earls of Fife and Athol.

„ of Countesses Ada and Ela.

„ of Laymen.

„ regarding disputed Territories.

Bulls from Popes, from about 1164 till about the year 1450.

After these follow—

Charters of the Abbots, &c., of Dunfermline Abbey.

„ of the other Kings, from Robert I. to James V.

„ or other Writs regarding Sundries.

The most ancient charter, as previously mentioned, under date 1128, is the first Confirmation Charter of David I. of that date. Before the reign of David I., Malcolm and Margaret, Duncan, Edgar, and Alexander I. had given valuable possessions to the Abbey; whether orally or by charter is now not known; at least there is no notice of them in the Chartulary, although their gifts are in all the Confirmation Charters of succeeding sovereigns. (Regarding a charter attributed to Malcolm III, see our remarks under date 1115 A.D.)

The celebrated antiquary, Walter Macfarlane (of that ilk), made a transcript of the Chartulary in 1738; in 1809 Sir John Graham Dalzell popularised the volume in his "Monastic Antiquities," by the many curious condensed extracts he published; and lastly, in 1842, the Bannatyne Club published the Chartulary in quarto, edited by Prof. Cosmo Innes, and under the designation of "REGISTRUM DE DUNFERMELYN: *Liber Cartarum, Abbatie Benedictine S. S. Trinitatis et B. Margarete Regine de Dunfermelyn.*" The original volume has the following superscription:— "EST · MARGARETE · DE · DUNFERMELYN

LIBER · ISTE." The printed *Registrum de Dunfermelyn* by the Bannatyne Club, has the same preceding the 1st Charter of David I.

The Chartulary, now known as the printed *Register of Dunfermline*, is a thick quarto volume, printed on very strong paper, and occupies 562 pages. It is understood that only 100 copies were published for the Club. It is, therefore, a scarce quarto. In one of Mr. T. G. Stevenson's catalogues—the Antiquarian Bookseller, Edinburgh—for 1853, it is priced at four guineas.

Although very little of the history of the Abbey is to be found in the chartulary, yet, in other details—in rights, privileges, possessions, &c.—it is full. To this document the *Annals of Dunfermline* is much indebted. (Vide *Dalzell's Monastic Antiquities*; *Fernie's Hist. Dunf.* p. 75; *Mercer's Hist. Dunf.* pp. 54-86; *Chal. Hist. Dunf.* vol. i. pp. 71-77, &c.)

(F.)

HARDICANUTE (*2nd October, 1263.*)

IT is generally understood that the heroic ballad, entitled, "Hardicanute," refers to the Battle of Largs, fought on 2nd October, 1263, between the forces of Alexander III. of Scotland and those of Haco, King of Norway, and that it was composed about the year 1716 by Elizabeth Halket, spouse of Henry Wardlaw, of Pitreavie, near Dunfermline. The composition has also been ascribed to her brother-in-law, Sir John Hope Bruce, of Kinross; but this idea has long ago been abandoned. When questioned on the subject, "the lady pretended she had found the poem, written on shreds of paper, in a vault of the Abbey." The ballad was first published in folio by James Watson, Edinburgh, in the year 1719; a second edition, in quarto, was published by R. Dodsley, London, in 1740 (36 pages). The following is a copy of its title-page:—

"*Hardicanute—a Fragment*: being the First Canto of an Epic Poem, with General Remarks and Notes. '*Animos in martia bella versibus exacuit*' (Horace). London: Printed for R. Dodsley, at Tully's Head, in Pall Mall, MDCCXL." [36 pages 4to; 42 stanzas.]

A copy of this edition is in our possession. This ballad has been referred to and quoted by historians and others. The following are a few extracts taken from the second edition:—

"Stately stept he East the Wall,
And stately stept he West:
Full Seventy years he now had seen,
With scarce Sev'n years of Rest.
He liv'd when Britons' Breach of Faith
Wrought Scotland meikle woe;
But aye his Sword told to their cost
He was their deadly Foe.

High on a Hill his Castle stood,
With Halls and Tow'rs a-height,
And goodly chambers, fair to see,
Where he lodg'd many a Knight.
His Dame, so peerless once, and fair
For Chaste and Beauty deem'd,
No Marrow had in all the Land,
Save *Eleoner* the Queen.

Full thirteen Sons to him she bore,
All men of valour stout;
In Bloody fight, with sword in Hand,
Nine lost their lives bot doubt.
Four yet remain; long may they live
To stand by Liege and Land.
High was their Fame, high was their Might,
And high was their Command.

Great Love they bore to *Fairly Fair*,
Their Sister, soft and dear.
Her Girdle shew'd her Middle jimp,
And gowden glist her Hair.
What woeful Woe her Beauty bred!
Woeful to Young and Old;
Woeful, I trow, to Kyth and Kin
As Story ever told!

The King of *Norse* in Summer Tide,
Puff'd up with Pow'r and Might,
Landed in fair *Scotland*, the Isle,
With many a hardy Knight.
The tidings to our good *Scots* king
Came as he sat at Dine,
With Noble Chiefs in brave Array,
Drinking the bluid-red Wine.

To Horse, to Horse! my royal Liege,
Your Foes stand on the Strand;
Full twenty thousand glittering Spears
The King of *Norse* commands.
Bring me my Steed *Mage*, *dapple grey*,
The good King rose and cry'd,
A trustier Beast in all the Land
A *Scots* King never sey'd.

Go, little Page, tell *Hardyknute*,
That lives on Hill so high,
To draw his Sword, the Dread of Foes,
And haste and follow me.
The little Page, flew swift as Dart,
Flung by his Master's Arm.
Come down, come down Lord *Hardyknute*,
And rid your King from Harm.

Then red, red grew his dark-brown Cheeks;
So did his dark-brown Brow:
His Looks grew keen, as they were wont
In Dangers great to do.
He has ta'en a Horn as green as Grass,
And giv'n five Sounds so shrill,
That trees in *Green-wood* shook thereat;
So loud rang every Hill.

His Sons in manly Sport and Glee
Had past that Summer's Morn,
When lo! down in a grassy Dale,
They heard their Father's Horn.
That horn, said they, ne'er sounds in Peace;
We've other sport to bide:

And soon they hy'd them up the Hill,
And soon were by his side."

* * * *

[The battle is fought, the Norsemen are
vanquished.]

"There on a plain, where stands a Cross
Set up for Monument,
Thousands full fierce that Summer's Day
Fill'd Keen War's black Intent.
Let *Scots*, while *Scots*, praise *Hardyknute*,
Let *Norse* his name ay dread.
And how he fought, oft how he spar'd
Shall latest Ages read.

Loud and chill blew the Westlin Wind,
Sare beat the heavy show'r;
Mirk grew the Night ere *Hardyknute*
Won near his stately Tow'r.
His Tow'r that us'd with Torches Blaze,
To shine so far at Night,
Seem'd now as black as mourning Weed;
No marvel sore he sigh'd.

'There's no Light in my Lady's Bow'r,
There's no Light in my Hall;
No Blink shines round my *Fairly Fair*,
Nor Ward stands on my wall.'
'What bodes it? *Robert, Thomas*, say;'
No Answer sits their Dread.
'Stand back, my Sons; I'll be your Guide;
But by they past with speed.

'As fast I've sped o'er *Scotland's* Foes;'
There ceased his Bag of Weir;
Sore 'shamed to mind ought but his Dame,
And Maiden, *Fairly Fair*.
Black Fear he felt, but what to fear
He will not yet with Dread;
Sore shook his Body, sore his Limbs,
And all the Warriors' fled."

(See also *Fernie's Hist. Dunf.* pp. 98-105; and *Chal. Hist. Dunf.*)

(G .)

THE LAST DAYS OF KING ROBERT THE BRUCE.

DURING the truce between England and Scotland, it happened that King Robert of Scotland, who had been a very valiant knight, waxed old, and was attacked with so severe an illness (the leprosy), that he saw his end was approaching. He therefore summoned together all his chiefs and barons, in whom he most confided, and after having told them that he should never get better of this sickness, commanded them, upon their honour and loyalty, to keep and preserve faithfully and entire the kingdom for his son David, and obey him, and crown him King when he was of proper age, and to marry him with a lady suitable to his station. He after that called to him the gallant Lord James Douglas, and said to him, in presence of the others—

“My dear friend, Lord James Douglas, you know that I have had much to do, and have suffered many troubles during the time I have lived to support the rights of my crown. At the time I was most occupied I made a vow, the non-accomplishment of which gives me much uneasiness. I vowed that if I could finish my wars in such a manner that I might have quiet to govern peaceably, I would go and make war against the enemies of the Lord Jesus Christ, and the adversaries of the Christian faith. To this point my heart has always leaned; but our Lord was not willing, and gave me so much to do in my lifetime, and this last expedition has lasted so long, followed by this heavy sickness, that, since my body cannot accomplish what my heart wishes, I will send my heart instead of my body to fulfil my vow; and as I do not know any one knight so gallant or enterprising, or better formed to complete my intentions than yourself, I beg and entreat of you, dear and special friend, as earnestly as I can, that you would have the goodness to undertake this expedition for the love of me, and to acquit my soul to our Lord and Saviour; for I have that opinion of your nobleness and loyalty, that if you undertake it, it cannot fail of success, and I shall die more contented; but it must be executed as follows:—I will, that, as soon as I shall be dead, you take my heart from my body, and have it well embalmed; you will also take as much money from my treasury as will appear to you sufficient to perform your journey, as well as for all those whom you may choose to take with you in your train; and you will then deposit your charge at the holy sepulchre of our Lord, where he was buried, since my body cannot go there. You will not be sparing of expense, and provide yourself with such company and such things as may be suitable to your rank; and wherever you pass you will let it be known that you bear the heart of King Robert of Scotland, which you are carrying beyond seas, by his command, since his body cannot go thither!”

All those persons began bewailing bitterly; and, when the Lord James could speak, he said, “Gallant and noble King, I return you a hundred thousand thanks for the high honour you do me, and for the valuable and dear treasure which you entrust to me; and I will most willingly do all you command me with the utmost loyalty in my power; never doubt it, however I may feel myself unworthy of such a high distinction.”

The King replied—“Gallant knight, I thank you;—you promise it, then?”

“Certainly, sir, most willingly,” answered the knight.” He then gave his promise upon his knighthood.

The King said, “Thanks be to God, for I now shall die in grace, since I know that the most valiant and accomplished knight of my kingdom will perform that for me, which I am unable to do for myself.”

Soon afterwards the valiant Robert Bruce, King of Scotland, departed this life on the 7th of June, 1329. His heart was embalmed, and his body buried in the Abbey of Dunfermline. (See *Froissart's Chronicles*, translated by J. Johnes, vol. i. pp. 72, 73.)

(H.)

LIST OF ROYAL INTERMENTS IN DUNFERMLINE ABBEY.

(A.D. 1093-1403.)

PREVIOUS to A.D. 1093 the remains of the kings of Scotland were interred in the Cemetery of Iona (Icolmkill), one of the Western Isles. After the

founding of his great Church of Dunfermline, Malcolm III., as previously noticed, ordained that the Iona Cemetery should no longer be the place of royal sepulture, and that in future Dunfermline should be the *locus sepulture regius* (the place of royal sepulture). The *locus* set apart for this purpose was a large area of Dunfermline Church, near its east end, contiguous to the sites of the high and the rood altars. The first royal interments that took place were in 1093, being those of Queen Margaret and her son Prince Edward, the heir apparent to the throne of Scotland. (*Annals of Dunfermline*, date 1093.) Between A.D. 1093 and 1165 the following royal remains were interred in this locality, below the pavement, near the east end of the original church, now known as the Auld Kirk of Dunfermline, viz. :—

	Interred.
MARGARET (Queen, Consort of Malcolm III.),	1093
EDWARD (Prince, heir apparent),	1093
DUNCAN II.,	1094
ETHELREDE (Prince, son of Malcolm and Margaret (<i>circa</i>),	1096
EDGAR (the King),	1107
MALCOLM III., exhumed at Tynemouth, re-interred at Dunfermline,	1115
ALEXANDER I. (the King),	1124
DAVID I. (King),	1154
MALCOLM IV. (King),	1165

Thus in the original church, the present Auld Kirk, there were interred 6 Kings, 1 Queen, and 2 Princes.

Between the years 1215 and 1226, a large eastern addition was made to the original church of about 170 feet in length, consisting of a choir, transepts, Ladye Chapel, and tall lantern-tower. When this new addition was completed, about 1226, the high altar in the old building was removed and erected near the east end of the new church, and before it the daily church services were conducted; immediately in front of it a large space was consecrated as the new *locus sepulture regius*. Thus there were two places of royal sepulture in Dunfermline Abbey, viz., in the original church (Auld Kirk) from 1093 to 1250, and from 1280 to 1403 in the then great Eastern Church or Choir.

LIST OF ROYAL INTERMENTS IN THE CHOIR OF THE ABBEY,
A.D. 1250-1602.

MALCOLM III., the King, and MARGARET the Queen, his Consort, translated from their old resting-place in the Auld Kirk to the Ladye Chapel at the extreme east end of the new Eastern Church or Choir,	1250
MARGARET (the Queen, Consort of Alexander III.),	1274
DAVID (Prince),	} sons of Alexander III.,
ALEXANDER (Prince), . . . . .		1280
ALEXANDER III. (the King),	1284
ELIZABETH (Queen, Consort of King Robert the Bruce),	1327
ROBERT I. (King Robert the Bruce),	1329
MATILDA (Princess, daughter of King Robert the Bruce),	1356
CHRISTIAN (Princess, sister do. do.	1366
ANNABELLA (Queen, Consort of Robert III.),	1403
ROBERT (Prince, the infant son of James VI. and Anne),	1602

In this Eastern Church or Choir there were interred, so far as hath been authentically ascertained, the remains of 2 Kings, 3 Queens, 3 Princes, and 2 Princesses. In the Auld Kirk, 6 Kings, 1 Queen, and 2 Princes; total, in both places, between A.D. 1093 and 1602, 19 royal interments. (See also *Annals of Dunfermline* under the several dates for full particulars, and the two engravings under dates 1115 and 1226 for sites of the two places of royal sepulture.) Some authors state that Margaret, in 1274, was interred in the Nave; we think she would be interred in the Choir. Her husband, Alexander III., is buried there, and it is probable he selected the Choir before his death as the place of sepulture of his family.

(I.)

ROBERT HENRYSON, "THE GUID SCHUILMASTER OF DUMFERMLINE" (1460-1499).

THE following are specimens of Henryson's compositions, extracted from the last complete edition, published in 1865, 8vo, and entitled "The Poems and Fables of Robert Henryson, now first Collected, with Notes, and a Memoir of his Life, by David Laing, LL.D.;" to which an excellent glossary of the *hard words* to be found in the volume are appended:—

THE CHAPEL, OR ABBEY WALK.

Alone as I went up and down
In ane Abbay was fair to se
Thinkand quhat consolioun
Was best in to adversitie
On caiss I kest on syd myne é,
And saw this written upoun a wall,
Of quhat estait, Man, that thou be,
Obey, and thank thy God of all.

Thy Kindome and thy grit empyre,
Thy ryaltie, nor riche array,
Sall nocht endeure at thy desyre,
Bot, as the wind, will wend away;
Thy gold, and all thy gudis gay,
Quhen fortoun list will frae the fall;
Sen thou sic sampillis seis ilk day,
Obey, and thank thy God of all.

Job was moist riche, in Writ we find,
Thobē moist full of cheritie;
Job woux pure, and Thobē blynd,
Baith temptit with adversitie.
Sen blindnes wes infirmitie,
And poverti wes naturall;
Thairfoir rycht patientlie hath he
Obeyit, and thankit God of all.

Thocht thou be blind, or haif ane halt,
Or in thy face deformit ill,
Sa it cum nocht throu thy defalt,
Na man suld thee repreif by skill.

Blame nocht thy Lord, sa is his will;
Spurn nocht thy fute aganis the wall;
Bot with meik hairt, and prayer still,
Obey, and thank thy God of all.

God of his justice mon correct,
And of his mercie pitie haif;
He is ane Juge, to nane suspect,
To puneiss synfull man and saif.
Thocht thou be lord attour the laif,
And efterwart mind bound and thrall,
And puire begger, with skrip and staiff,
Obey, and thank thy God of all.

This changeing, and grit variance,
Of erdly staitis up and down,
Is nocht but casualtie and chance,
As sum men sayis without ressoon.
Bot be the grit provisioun
Of God aboif that rewl thee sall;
Thairfoir evir thou mak thee boun,
To obey, and thank thy God of all.

In welth be meik, heich not thyself;
Be glaid in wilfull povertie;
Thy power, and thy warldis pelf
Is nocht bot verra vanitie.
Remember him that deit on tre,
For thy saik taistit the bittir gall;
Quha heis law hairtis, and lawis he,
Obey, and thank thy God of all.

This moral poem has been entitled *The Chapel Walk*, as also *The Abbey Walk*; in either designation, it appears to refer to Dunfermline Abbey, where

Henryson resided. "The Walk" may either refer to the walk along both sides of the interior of the Abbey, where, in the olden time, altars and chapels abounded on each side, or to the cloisters-walk, on the south side of the exterior of the nave, in front of the old chapter-house, along the north front of the Frater Hall, and under the dormitory. This range of walk called the cloisters-walk, was probably the walk where Henryson "went up and down in ane abbey fair to se." Should this have been the case, the poem must be especially interesting to natives of Dunfermline. (Vide *Percy's "Reliques of Ancient English Poetry;"* *Finlay's "Scottish Historical and Romantic Ballads;"* *Thomson's "Orpheus Caledonius;"* *Fernie's Hist. Dunf.* pp. 89-105; *Chal. Hist. Dunf.* vol. i. and ii., &c.)

THE GARMOND OF GUID LADEIS.

Wald my gud Lady lufe me best,
And wirk eftir my will,
I suld ane Garmond gudliest
Gar mak hir body till.

Off he honour suld be hir hud,
Upoun hir heid to weir,
Garneist with governance so gud,
Na denying suld hir deir.

Hir sark suld be hir body nixt,
Of chesetie so quhyt,
With schame and dreid togidder mixt,
The same suld be perfyt.

Hir kirtill suld be clene constance,
Lasit with lasum lufe
The maileyheis of continuance,
For nevir to remufe.

Hir gown suld be of gudliness,
Weill ribband with renowne,
Purfillit with plesour in ilk place,
Furrit with fyne sassoun.

Hir belt suld be of benignitie,
About hir middell meit ;
Hir mantell of humilitie,
To tholl bayth wind and weit.

Hir hat suld be of fair having,
And hir tepat of trowth,
Hir patelet of gude pansing,
Hir hals ribbane of rewth.

Hir slevis suld be of esperance,
To keip hir fra despair
Hir glovis of the gud govornance,
To hyd her fingeris fair.

Hir schone suld be of sickness,
In syne that scho nocht of slyd ;
Hir hoiss of honestie I ges,
I suld for hir provyd.

Wald scho put on this Garmond gay,
I durst sweir by my seill,
That scho woir nevir grene nor gray
That set hir half sa weill.

(*Laing's "Henryson's Poems,"* pp. 8-9.)

"THE RESSONING BETWIXT DETH AND MAN."

DETH.

O Mortall Man ! behold, tak tent to me,
Quihilk sall thy mirrou be baith day and
nicht ;
All erdly thing that evir tuik lyfe mon die,
Paip, empriour, king, barroun, and knycht,
Thocht thay be in thair ryell stait and hicht,
May not ganestand, quhen I pleiss schute the
derte ;
Wal-townis, castellis, and towris never so
wicht,
May nocht resist quhill it be at his hert.

MAN.

Now quhat art thou, that biddis me thus tak
tent,
And mak ane mirror day and nicht of
thee ?
Or with thy dert I sowld richt soir repent ?
I trest trewly off that thou sall some lie.
Quhat freik on fold sa bold dar manis
me,
Or with me fecht, owthir on fute or horss ?
Is nou so wicht or stark in this cuntre,
Bot I sall gar him bow to me on forss.

(*Laing's "Henryson's Poems,"* pp. 27-29.)

ANE PRAYER FOR THE PEST.

O Eterne God ! of power infynyt !
To quhois hie knowlege na thing is obscure
That is, or was, or evir sal be, perfyt,
In to thy sicht, quhill that this warld indure ;

Haif mercy of us, indigint and pure :
Thou dois na wrang to puneiss our offens :
O Lord ! that is to mankynd hail succure,
Preserve us fra this perrelus pestilens.

We thee beseik, O Lord of lordis all !
 Thy eiris inclyne and heir our grit regrait ;
 We ask remeid of thee in general,
 That is of help and comfort desolait,
 But thow with rawth our hairtis recreat,
 We are bot deid but only thy clemens ;
 We thee exhort, on kneis law prostrait,
 Preserve us fra this perrelus pestilens.

We ar richt glaid thou puneiss our trespass
 Be ony kynd of uthir tribulation,
 Wer it thy will, O Lord of hevin ! allais
 That we sould thus be haistely put don,
 And dye as beistis without confessioun,
 That nane dar mak with uthir residence.
 O blissit Jhesu ! that woir the thorny croun,
 Preserve us frome this perrelus pestilens.

Use derth, O Lord ! or seikness, and hungir
 soir,
 And slaik thy plaig that is so penetryve,
 Thy pepill ar perreist, quha ma remeid thair-
 foir ;
 Bot thow, O Lord ! that for thame lost thy
 lyve,
 Suppois our syn be to thee pungityve,
 Our deid ma na thing our synnys recompens ;
 Haif mercy, Lord ! we may not with thee
 stryve,
 Preserve us frome this perrelus pestilens.

Haif mercy, Lord ! haif mercy, hevynis king !
 Haif mercy of thy pepill penetent :
 Haif mercy of our petouss punissing !
 Retreit the sentence of thy just judgement
 Aganis us synnaris, that servis to be schent ;
 Without mercy, we ma mak no defens ;
 Thow that, but rewth, upoun the rude was
 rent,
 Preserve us from this perrellus pestilens.

O Prince prelair ! this care quotidian
 We thee exhort, distort it in exyle ;
 Bot thow remeid, this deid, is bot ane trane
 For to dissais, the laif, and thame begyle ;
 Bot thow sa wyiss, devyiss, to mend this
 byle

Of this mischeif, qua ma releif us ocht ?
 For wrangus win, but thow our sin, oursyll,
 Lat nocht be tynt that thow so deir hes
 bocht.

Sen for our vyce, that Justyce mon correct ;
 O king most hie, now pacifie thy feid ;
 Our syn is huge, refuge, we not suspect
 As thow art Juge, deluge us of this dreid,
 In tyme assent, or we be schent, with deid.
 We us repent, and tyme mispent forchocht,
 Thairfoir, evermoir, be gloir, to Godheid :
 Lat nocht be tynt that thow so deir has
 bocht.

(Vide Laing's "Henryson's Poems and Fables," pp. 39-42.)

This poem of "The Pest" contains 88 lines—too many for insertion here. Those given are a fair specimen of the whole. For a list of Henryson's poems, see date 1498.

(J.)

LIST OF ABBOTS OF DUNFERMLINE.

THE following is a list of the Abbots of Dunfermline, from Gaufrid (the first Abbot), in 1124 A.D., to George Durie (the last), in 1560 A.D., and of the four Commendators who succeeded them, *inter* 1560-1587 :—

	A.D.		A.D.
1. Gaufrid or Galfridus I. (de Canterbury)	1124	20. John V.,	1379-1380
2. Gaufrid II.,	1154	21. John VI. (de Torry),	1399
3. Archibald (Erkenbaldus),	1178	22. William (of St. Andrews),	1409-1413
4. Robert I. (de Berwick),	1198	23. Andrew I.,	1427
5. Patrick I.,	1202	24. Richard (de Bothwell),	1445
6. William I.,	1223	25. Alexander Thomson,	1472
7. William II.,	1223	26. Henry Crichton,	1472
8. Gaufrid III.,	1238	27. Adam,	1483
9. Robert II. (de Keldelecht),	1240	28. George Crichton,	1499
10. John I.,	1251	29. Raffaele (Italian),	1593
11. Matthew,	1256	30. Robert IV. (Blackadder),	1499-1500
12. Simeon,	1269-1270	31. James I. (Prince of Scotland),	1500
13. Ralph (Radolphus de Greenlaw),	1275	32. James II.,	1504
14. Hugh,	1303-1306	33. Alexander II.,	1511
15. Robert III. (de Crail),	1313-1316	34. James III. (Hepburn),	1513
16. Alexander I. (de Berwick),	1327-1331	35. Andrew II. (Foreman),	1516
17. John II. (Black),	1353	36. James IV. (Beton), 2nd election,	1522
18. John III. (Strathmiglo),	1353	37. George II. (Durie),	1539-1560
19. John IV. (Balygernach),	1362		

COMMENDATORS.

	A.D.		A.D.
1. Robert Pitcairn,	1560	3. George Gordon (Earl of Huntly),	1587
2. Patrick (Master of Gray),	1584	4. Henry Pitcairn,	1587-1592

Thus, between 1124 A.D. and 1560, there were 37 Abbots of Dunfermline Abbey, and 4 Commendators between 1560 and 1592. It may here be noted that the number of Abbots has sometimes been disputed. Some authorities state that there were 34 Abbots only, while others give 36 and 37 as the number. Some dispute the existence of the 20th Abbot, John V., and also John VI. (See *Chal. Hist. Dunf.* vol. i. p. 179.) This hypothetical Abbot the writer has deleted in the *Annals*. Again, there is John Black, the 17th Abbot, and Alexander Thomson, the 25th, who appear never to have been consecrated Abbots, while there has been a diversity of opinion regarding the tenor of Abbotship of Raffaele Sansoni. He never appeared in Dunfermline. George, the 28th Abbot, undoubtedly exercised all the functions of an Abbot from about 1490 to 1499. Abbot George may have acted, for two years or so, for Raffaele, viz., from 1491 to 1493. The writer has stated, at page 204, that there were "34 Abbots of Dunfermline between 1124 and 1560." It should have read "34 consecrated Abbots." The 3 unconsecrated Abbots we have put on record, thus making the number previously mentioned, viz., 37, as the total consecrated and unconsecrated Abbots. It may be added, that Raffaele Sansoni de Riari, Cardinal Deacon of the Romish Church, was appointed Abbot commendatory of the Monastery of Dunfermline, by the Bull of Pope Innocent VIII., on 12th August, 1491—an Abbot unknown until our friend, General Allan, discovered the fact.

There exists considerable uncertainty as to the dates of election of Abbots 12, 14, 15, 16, 20, and 22. The nearest dates have been given of their election. The several dates are those of the election of the 37 Abbots. The first 21 Abbots exercised the functions of chief-magistrate of the Burgh of Dunfermline, the King reigning at the time acting as their superior.

The Dunfermline "Religious House" was at first a Priory (from about 1115 to 1124), and in this latter year was raised to the dignity of an Abbey, though it did not then cease to have Priors. (See *An. Dunf.* pp. 38-63.)

PETER THE PRIOR.—There is on record only one Prior of Dunfermline previous to the date of the first Abbot, viz., that of Peter. We refer to him at p. 38. The Latin quotation there given may be read—"One of these, a certain monk, and Prior of Dunfermline, Peter by name."

(K.)

THE OFFICIALS OF THE ABBEY.

THE following is a description of the officials of the Abbey, and also their designations:—

1. ABBOT.—This designation is derived from the Syriac, which signifies "Father," the Abbot being the father, or superior of the monks. At first they were secular functionaries, and were distinguished by the designations of "Earl-Abbots," "Arch-Abbots," "Military Abbots," &c. Abbots soon rose into consequence and power, spiritual and temporal, and were dignified with the title of Lord, and were distinguished into several classes according to their pre-eminence, such as Mitred and non-Mitred Abbots, Crosiered, and non-Crosiered

Abbots, Cardinal and non-Cardinal Abbots, &c. Mitred Abbots were endowed with episcopal authority within the limits of their jurisdiction, and were free "from the law and rule of their diocesan." The other Abbots were subject to the diocesan in spiritual affairs and duties. The Mitred Abbots were Lords of Parliament, and lived in great pomp in private apartments in the Monastery, or in a house adjacent thereto. He wore red shoes, had a short cloak, and carried a pastoral staff, with crooked head when in dress. He had a large retinue of servants; had horses, hawks, and hounds; and entertained guests and members of the Convent at his private table. His chaplain, besides attending to his spiritual duties, had the charge of his household affairs. (For an Abbot in *full vesture*, see print at page 77, *An. Dunf.*)

2. PRIOR.—The Prior of a Monastery was next in dignity to an Abbot. He was chosen by the Abbot, and acted for him at conventual meetings in the Choir, Chapter-house, Refectory, &c., in his absence. He lived "in considerable state and pomp" in his apartments in the Monastery. Besides a common Prior there were also Lord-Priors, who had special jurisdictions, and were Lords of Parliament. In Dunfermline Abbey there was at least one Prior before the Abbots were introduced (see *An. Dunf.* dates 1104-1120); and although they are not always specially mentioned in the *Register* of the Abbey, still every Abbot would have his Prior; and thus there would be at least 37 Priors of Dunfermline between A.D. 1100 and 1560.

3. SUB-PRIOR.—This functionary was the Prior's assistant, and sometimes acted as his substitute. His special duties appear to have been to take notice of any of the conventual brethren who neglected their duties, or were absent without leave. He took care that the doors were kept locked from five o'clock in the evening till five o'clock in the morning, and, when at the dormitories at night, to read or call over the names of the monks who were bound to answer him.

4. THE SENESCHAL, BAILIE, or STEWARD, was the Abbot's deputy, in his character of temporal lord of the Abbey property. This office was usually held by a layman of distinction in the locality. Latterly, the office became in a great measure hereditary in families.

5. THE SACRIST, SACRISTAN, or SECRETARIUS, took charge of the vessels and ornaments of the altar and church, and of the robes, chalices, candles, sacramental elements, &c.

6. THE PRECENTOR OR CHANTER led the service of the choir, taught the boys music, and was keeper of the Abbey seals, missals, breviaries, festival robes, all the records, and frequently the library of the monastery. He was sometimes assisted by a sub-chanter. Two singing boys usually attended each mass-priest or canon daily, in singing mass at the side altars, ringing the small bell, and holding up the priest's train, &c.; they had their own particular dress and daily allowance. In Dunfermline Abbey there were at least 20 altars. (See *An. Dunf.* date 1500, p. 180.)

7. LIBRARIAN.—He occupied apartments near to the room where the Abbey records, books, &c., were kept, which was called the *Scriptorium*, or writing-room, where some of the monks were always engaged during set hours daily in transcribing books.

8. THESAURARIUS OR TREASURER.—He had the charge of collecting the revenues and settling all the Abbey accounts, wages, &c.

9. CAMERARIUS OR CHAMBERLAIN.—He had the charge of the wardrobes and the dormitory, and provided whatever was required by the abbot or the prior when they set out on a journey.

10. CELLARARIUS OR CELLARER.—He superintended the Abbey store-house, and provided victuals, wine, &c., for the monastery tables.

11. THE REFECTIONER, or DAPIFER, took care of the plate, dishes, &c., and ordered the arrangement of the viands upon the table in the Refectory or Eating-room. The south wall of Dunfermline Refectory still exists, often called the Frater Hall, *i.e.*, Brothers Hall. It was about 120 feet long, 34 feet broad, and was lighted on the south by nine Gothic windows two of which were almost united, and formed the *oriel*.

12. ELEEMOSYNARIUS, or ALMONER, distributed food, clothing, and money to the poor, especially the fragments or left meals on certain days, when they assembled at the Convent gates. He also frequently visited them at their own dwellings, and supplied their wants. At the lower end of the New Row, Dunfermline, near the angle of Woodmill Street, there were "almshouses, or lands," probably somehow connected either with this officer individually or with his gifts.

13. THE HOSTIARIUS, or HOSPITALER, superintended the Hospice, or Guest-Chamber, and provided for "the accommodation of strangers and wandering poor." Strangers of rank were entertained by the Abbot.

14. INFIRMARARIUS, or INFIRMARAR, had the charge of the sick of the Convent, and administered the medicines prescribed by the *Medicus*, or physician, of the Monastery, and, on urgent occasions, acted as confessor "to the dying sick."

15. THE MASTER OF THE NOVICES had the superintendance of the training of the young persons who were on trial in the Abbey for admission into their Order. Sometimes he was designated *Master of the Converts*.

16. THE MARESCALLUS, or STABLE-MASTER, had the charge of the Convent stables.

17. HEBDOMADARI, or WEEKLY OFFICERS, was a name applied to monks while employed in waiting at table, or in other services, which they performed by weekly turns. "Of this class were the *Readers*, who stood at a desk, or near the head of the table in the Refectory, or dining-hall, and read a portion of the Scriptures while the rest of the monks were at their meals. Tradition informs us that this functionary read his Scripture lesson from the Mural Chamber (within the double windows) in the south-east end of the south wall of Dunfermline Frater Hall. (See "Refectioner," previously noticed at No. 11.)

18. THE LAY BRETHREN, who were sometimes called *converts*, acted as servants, and were generally employed in agricultural pursuits; they wore the dress of monks, &c.

19. THE MAGISTER OPERIS; or, *master of the works*, who kept the Abbey and monastic buildings in repair, &c.

20. THE PORTER kept the convent gates, and had a small place adjoining to them where he resided, and had the power to admit pilgrims, strangers, &c., and to exclude all improper persons.

"There were also a refectioner or chief cook, brewer, carpenter, forester, huntsman, &c., with their numerous trains of subordinates, who were generally laymen; those of them who were married lived without the monastic walls," such as the Abbey masons, wrights, slaters, tailors, foresters, shepherds, grainerers, horticulturers, agriculturers," &c. (See *Morton's Monastic Annals Teviotdale*, App. pp. 325, 326; *Carr's Hist. Coldingham Priory*; *Chambers's Edinburgh Journal*, No. 74; *Old MS. An. of Dunf.*, by E. H., 1830; *Dart's Hist. of Antiq. Canterb.* fol. 1726.)

(L.)

MONASTIC DEVOTIONS AND DEVOTIONAL HOURS.

THE monastic brethren performed their devotions seven times in the twenty-four hours, and they began at a very early hour with matins. According to "Morton's Annals," "they were awaked by the bell of the dormitory, which was rung as long a time as would be required to say the seven penitential psalms; during which they dressed themselves, and said their private prayers, till, upon a sign from the prior, they proceeded regularly into the church, each individual kneeling in the middle of the choir, and bowing reverently toward the altar before he went to his seat. The matutinal service being finished, they went to bed again, and reposed till the hour of *prime*, or six o'clock, when they were summoned to attend during the celebration of the ordinary mass, and the private masses, which, on particular days, might happen to be said at any of the side altars at the same hour. After this, they were accustomed to remain some time in private prayer in the church; and some of them went to confession in the chapter-house. Such exercises occupied the time until the bell rang for holding the daily meeting of the

chapter, when they assembled in the cloister before proceeding into the chapter-house; the copiers of books, and those at work out of doors, hastening in to be present with the rest. Every one, as he entered, bowed towards the place of dignity, the high altar, and the abbot, when they were all assembled, invoked a blessing upon them. Suitable prayers having been said, a lesson was then read from the rules of the order, and the names of those appointed to any particular services were read from the register; every one, on his name being pronounced, bowed reverently in token of obedience. Next, the deaths and other events to be commemorated, were given out from the calendar; then the abbot, standing in his place, pronounced the absolution of the souls of the dead. Those who had been convicted of any fault were accustomed at this time to prostrate themselves on the ground, make a humble confession, and entreat forgiveness; penance was enjoined, and, if it was judged fit, punishment was sometimes inflicted on the spot by the prior or his deputy; accusations were likewise heard by the abbot openly in the chapter against any one under his jurisdiction or authority. The business being concluded, they united in singing Psalm cxxx. (*De profundis*), viz.,—

- '1. Out of the deepe places haue I called
unto thee, O Lord.
- '2. Lord, heare my voyce; let thine eares
attend to the voyce of my prayers,' &c.

When it happened to be a high festival, then the abbot or president said,—*'Our helpe is in ye name of the Lord,'* and the rest of the brethren added,—*'Who made heaven and earth.'* In winter, the hour of *tierce*, or nine o'clock, immediately followed the chapter; and the *Salve Regina* having been given out by the precentor, they proceeded into the church two by two, singing this hymn. In summer there was an interval before *tierce*, during which they went about their usual employments. High mass was sung at *tierce* in summer, but at *sexte*, or twelve o'clock in winter.

"The community dined in the great hall or refectory (*Fraters-hall*) at one o'clock, and the abbot, if present, said the blessing. During this, and their other meals, one standing at a desk, at the side of the hall, read to them out of the Holy Scriptures or some edifying book, and the brethren took this office by weekly turns. (See foregoing, *Hebdomadarii*.) They also waited on each other at table in the same rotation, having taken their meal previously along with the reader. They all stood in their places till blessing was pronounced, after which, the reader having mounted to his desk, began to read and the rest to eat. Only two dishes were allowed, except on particular occasions, when another, called a pittance—usually consisting of some meat or more delicate food—was added. It was brought in after the second dish and presented to the abbot, or to him who presided in the abbot's place, who caused it to be distributed. Much civility and politeness was practised; they were attentive to each other's wants, and informed the cellarer of them, or the serving brother. They bowed to each other on presenting or receiving anything; the person to whom the abbot or president sent anything first bowed to the servant who brought it, and then, rising up a little, bowed to the superior who sent it. They who came into the hall too late, and without any good excuse for their delay, said a Paternoster and an Ave Maria by way of penance, and had to sit down at the bottom of the least frequented table, and were not entitled to any ale or wine without the special permission of the

abbot or president. After dinner some went to repose, others kept up a conversation till the hour of *nones*, or three o'clock, when there was another service in the church, at the end of which they washed their hands, and sat down together in the cloister, till a signal being given, they entered the refectory for a few minutes to drink. At six o'clock they attended at vespers or evening service. The *completorium* or *compline*, was said or sung in the church after seven, and then taking a light supper, called *collatio*, they went to bed. Sheets were not allowed, nor any linen, except in sickness, and they all slept in the same room called the *dormitory*, but in separate beds and in their usual clothes." (Vide *Morton's Mon. An. of Teviot*, pp. 292-294.)

ABBEY ADJUNCT BUILDINGS.—In Abbeys and Monasteries there were usually the following adjunct buildings or apartments, &c. :—

1. *The Cloisters*, or the place for burial, and in which the monks walked and studied.
2. *The Navis Ecclesia* : The Nave, or body of the Church.
3. *The Rood Loft*, which contained the crucifix and the music.
4. *The Graditorium* : A space containing the ascent out of the Nave into the Choir.
5. *The Presbyterium*, or the *Choir*, on the right side of which was the Abbot's Stall, and that of the Prior on the left ; the monks were on each side, and chanted the service alternately.
6. *The Vestiarium* : The Vestry, where the monks' copes, &c., were deposited.
7. *The Vaulta*, or *Vault*, being an arched room over part of the Church, which, in some Abbeys, was used to enlarge their Dormitory, where monks had beds on which they took repose.
8. *The Concameratio* was an arched chamber, between the east end of the Church and the High Altar.

The remaining rooms, &c., of the Monastery stood at a distance from the main structure, such as—

1. *Eleemosynaria*, or *Almonry* : where the monks attended to the poor.
2. *The Sanctuary*, where debtors and malefactors obtained refuge.
3. *The Infirmary*, in which the sick were attended to.
4. *The Stables* stood at a distance, over which the *Stallarius*, or the Master of the Horse presided, and under him the *Provendarius*, who, as his name imports, provided provender for the horses, &c. These were divided into four ranks.
5. *The Teter et Fortis Carcer*, being the Abbot's hideous and strong prison, where the obstinacy of the monks was corrected, and general delinquents dealt with.
6. *The Grange* : Dunfermline Abbey Grange was situated at the distance of one mile due south of the Abbey. The site still retains the name of "The Grange."

The cloisters of Dunfermline Abbey were constructed along the south outside wall of the Church, along the front of the Chapter-house, on the east,

along the outside of the north wall of the Monastery, and the east wall of the Dormitory (between the Monastery and the Abbey on the east), thus forming a covered walk of about 420 feet in circuit.

The Auld Kirk is again the Nave for the second time: the *Choir* is in front of the present pulpit; the site of the *Vestry* is unknown; the *Vaulta*, somewhere about the south-west corner of the Nave.

The Concameratio: This apartment was probably on the north side of the interior of the Abbey, likely the *locus* where the "six large flat through-stones"—once thought to be the place of royal interment—on which the north transept of the present Church stands.

The Eleemosynaria: The site is unknown—probably somewhere about the gate of the Monastery. The Almonry lands consisted of a few acres which lay at the foot of the New Row, on the east, near the junction of the New Row with Woodmill Road.

The Sanctuary: There were two sanctuaries, or places of refuge, in the locality of the Abbey, viz., at the Girth Bow, near the Tower Bridge; and a refuge-house in the Maygate, on the north side of the street, and which stood nearly opposite the Maygate Chapel. It was removed in 1819.

The sites of the Abbey Stables, Infirmary, &c., are unknown. The Grange was situated one mile due south from the Abbey. The name of "The Grange" is still given to the farm-house and offices which stand on the site. An old drawing in our possession shows the Grange from the north. In the view there is an old house with a large *bow*, or pended arch—probably the last fragment of the ancient grain-house of Dunfermline Abbey.

Dunfermline Abbey and Monastery, and a few of the adjacent houses, were surrounded by a massive wall, 12 feet in height and 4 feet thick, and about 3,600 feet in circumference, or nearly two-thirds of a mile.

(M.)

JOHNE HENRYSOUN OF DUNFERMLINE.—B. OF SANCT ANDROS.

APUD HALYRUDEHOUS, 13th October, 1573.

ANENT our Souerane Lordis letters raisit at the instance of Johne Henrysoun Mr of the Grammer Schole within the Abbay of Dunfermling Makand mentioun That quhair he and his predececessouris has continewit maisteris and teachearis of the youth in letters and doctrine to thair grit commoditie within the said Schole past memor of man admittit thairto be the Abbottis of Dunfermling for the tyme as havand the vndoubtit richt and privilege to that effect be virtue of the foundatioun of the said Abbay.—Like as he is willing to contineu and tak pains to the instructioun and larning of the youth to the vttermaist of his power. Notwithstanding, David Fergusoun, Minister of Dunfermling, alleging him to have command of Maister Johne Dowglas Archbischope of Saintandros, hes charget the said Johne Henderssoun to

abstane fra all forder teiching within the said schole in tyme cuming vnder the pane of pronouncing of the sentence of excommunicatioun aganis him intending gif he do in the contrair to proceed to the said sentence wranguslie considering it is of veritie. That he and his predecessouris hes continuit Maisteris of the said Schole in tymes past without interruptioun admittit thairto, as said is, of the said Abbot, sua that gif ony sic charge suld have bene maid, the same suld have bene extendit toward him, and the said Abbot admonest and warnit to have providit sum vther persoun in the same place in cais the present possessour had not bene qualifyt to vse the charge or vtherwyis of evill conversatioun or lyfe. Bot trew it is that not only has the said Johne Henrysoun gavin confessioun of his faith and professioun of the trew kirk, bot alsua has behavit himself honestlie in conversatioun and lyff never techeing or vtherwyis moving ony thing to the sklander of the Evangell. Lykeas he is content to submitt him to the judgement of sic as hes understand and leirnit of his doctrine or ony otheris honest and famous personis, and in cais ony offence had bene ministrat be him worthy deprivatiouns of the said charge (as their is nane)—yet be the lawis and practique of this realm can not nor aucht not, ony sic chargeis or sentence be led aganis him, the actioun being mair civile and professone and thairfor the said bischope and minister ar na judgeis competent thereto. And na law yet establishit or approvit that gevis thame sic power. Bot the samyn sentence being only ordanit to be pronuncit vpoun sic as had not nor wald not acknowlege the trew Kirk quilk on na wyis can be imputt to the said Johne Hendersoun ffor vtherwyis the said sentence of excommunicatioun suld be extendit to all vther maner of actionis of quhatsumeur qualitie thay wer and be that way the ministeris of the kirk suld mak thameselfs judgeis in all causs vuther be direct or indirect means quhilk wer ane grit absurditie, and thairfore the saidis chargeis gevin to the said Johne to the effect foirsaid with all that has followit or may follow thairvpoun aucht and suld be suspendit simpliciter and to have na fordee strength in tyme cuming.—And anent the charge gevin to the saidis Archbischope and David Fergusoun, minister, to compeir befor my Lord Regentis Grace and lordis of Secreit Counsall at ane certaine day by-past to heir and se thame dischargeit of all forder pronouncing or vsing of the said sentence aganis the said Johne or impediment making to him in vsing of the said charge in tyme cuming or ellis to schaw ane ressonable caus quhy the samyn suld not be done, with certificatioun to thame, and thair failzie my Lord Regentis Grace wald discharge in manner aboue written likeas at mair length is containit in the saidis letters execution and indorsatioun thairoff: Quhilks being callit at sundrie dietts the said Johne Hendersoun comperand personalie and the saidis Archbischope and David Fergusoun, minister (oftymes callit) naither be thame selfs nor na vtheris in thair names not comperand, my Lord Regentis Grace with auisse of the Lordis of Secreit Counsall ffyndis that na sic forme or ordour of sentence of excommunicatioun suld be gevin or pronuncit aganis the said Johne, in maner foirsaid. And thairfore dischargeis the said Archbischope and Minister of all proceeding or vsing of the said sentence vpon the said Johne in maner aboue mentionat, in tyme cuming, and of thair offices in that part without prejudice always to thame to persew him vtherwyis for removing fra the said charge or zit to him defend conform to this lawis and practique of this realme. (Vide *Privy Council Register*; also *Laing's* and *Hendryson's Poems*, &c., *Appendix*, pages. 55, 56, 57.)

(N.)

THE AULD KIRK STEEPLE AND THE PORCH.

IT has been supposed by some parties that the *Auld Kirk Steeple* and the *Porch* were erected about the beginning of the 15th century. There are others, and they are in the majority, who are of opinion that the Steeple and the Porch, as also a portion of the interior north-west end of the Nave, and a few of the buttresses, were erected after the period of the Reformation in 1560.

As already mentioned, like other great abbey churches built during the 11th and 12th centuries, Dunfermline Abbey was flanked by two massive towers. (See *Annals*, p. 31.) The south-west tower stood until 1807, when it was thrown down during a thunderstorm. Why should that tower come down almost entire to the year 1807, and its neighbour tower, which stood on the site of the steeple, disappear before the year, say, 1420? Why should the one tower stand about 400 years longer than the other? The only reasonable answer to such an inquiry is, that the tower which occupied the site of the steeple was thrown down by violence, and the only "violence period" on record is the period of the Reformation. On March 28th, Dunfermline Abbey was destroyed by the Reformers. After the Choir had been destroyed, the Bell-tower, with its baptised bell, would be attacked and overthrown. This was the opinion of the late eminent ecclesiastical architect, Sir Gilbert Scott, conveyed by note to the writer. Sir Gilbert was well acquainted with all the details of Dunfermline Abbey Church and Nave. In one of his remarks, he states that had the north-west tower, or bell-tower, been destroyed between the years 1380 and 1405, the tower would have been rebuilt *in its original form*, so as to harmonise with the neighbour tower in the south-west angle. The Abbey authorities were particular in adhering to sympathy and harmony of details, and that it was not until *after the Reformation period* that "*incongruities of ill-matched steeples and pillars* were added to decayed abbey buildings." We are of the same opinion; and also, that the Steeple at Dunfermline, the Porch, and a portion of the north-west end of the Nave, were erected between the years 1593 and 1607. (See these dates in *An. Dunf.*) The *Porch* has been built right against the fine old Norman north-door. This would not have been perpetrated in the days of the Abbey. The tall *reeded* column inside the north door would also be built at this time, for the building appears to have been much "riven" asunder in the parts where the Steeple now stands. (See *General Hutton's Papers*," and other papers in the Advocates' Library, Edinburgh, referring to expenses incurred in repairing and renovating churches and religious houses after the Reformation; also consult the Article on the "Reparation of the Kirk" in *An. Dunf.* pp. 211, 212, and pp. 244, 245, 264.)

(O.)

THE PRINCESS ELIZABETH AND DUNFERMLINE.

IT is singular that there should be discrepancies regarding the birth-place of Elizabeth, first and eldest daughter of James VI., particularly so when she

was born at so recent a period as 1596. We shall give extracts from works which state that she was born at Dunfermline, and also from those which state that Falkland was the place of her nativity, concluding with remarks deduced therefrom.

Extracts from Works in favour of Dunfermline:—

1st, "Upon the six day of September, 1596, the Queinis Majestie was deliveritt at Dunfermling of the Princess Elizabeth." (*Moyses's Memoirs of the Affairs of Scotland; Bannatyne Club, 1830; Maitland Club, 1830.*)

2nd, "Elizabeth, Princess of Scotland, borne in Dunfermling the 19th August, 1596 zeirs." (*Chronicles of Perth, p. 6; Maitland Club.*)

3rd, "The queene was delivered of a maid childe at Dunfermling upon the 19 day of . . . 1596." (*Calderwood's Hist. Kirk Scot. fol. 1704, p. 330; Wodrow Society, vol. v. p. 438.*)

4th, "In the Palace of Dunfermline were born King Charles I., with his sister Elizabeth, Queen of Bohemia." (*Macfarlane's Geograph. Coll., MS. vol.; Advo. Lib. Edin.*)

5th, "The Princess Elizabeth, from whom his present Majesty is descended, was born in the Palace of Dunfermline." (*Stat. Vcc. Scot., vol. xili. p. 448; Campbell's Journey through Scotland; De Foë's Journey through Scotland, 1728, p. 173.*)

Extracts from Works in favour of Falkland:—

1st, "The 15th day of August (1596) the Queyne was delyverit of a ladie in Falkland, and baptesit be the nayme of Elizabeth." (*The Historie and Life of King James the Sext; Bannatyne Club, 1825.*)

2nd, "The 15th day of August (1596) the Queyne was delyverit of a ladie in Falkland, and baptesit be the nayme of Elizabeth." (*Vide Letters to King James the Sixth, p. 26, Maitland Club, 1835.*)

These two extracts are identically the same in every respect.

3rd, "The Princess Elizabeth was born at Falkland Palace on the 16th August, 1596." (*Vide Miss Anne Everett's Lives of the Princesses of England, p. 146.*) (Miss Everett refers to a Harleian MS., 1368.)

Referring to the extracts in favour of Dunfermline as being the birth-place of Elizabeth Stuart, we may observe that extract No. 1 is from Moyses's work. Moyses in the dedication of his book—"To the King's Most Excellent Majesty"—says, "Having followed and served your highness in a place of credit in Scotland above thirty years, where I was an eye-witness to many of the incidents falling out in your Majesty's minority and tender years, when factions overruled the land, and were a great hindrance to your Majesty's honourable and most gracious inclination; which having collected and set down in this little volume, for memory, lest the same should be buried with me, now at the point of death, I have presumed to bestow the same upon your Majesty, as a thing your Majesty can best censure and reserve in your Majesty's private memory. And so, expecting your Majesty's acception thereof in good part, my meaning being always loyal and dutiful towards your Majesty, I pray to the King of all kings for your Majesty's well and long government and rests. Your Majesty's own old man and humble servant, David Moyses."

It is not to be supposed that his Majesty's "own old man," who had "served him thirty-seven years" and was an "eye-witness" to many of the incidents in his Majesty's life, would make a mistake as to the place of birth of his first and oldest daughter. He gives 19th Sept., 1596, as the date of the birth of this princess, and Dunfermline as that of her nativity, which date

and place would be read by his Majesty. This announcement by Moyses is worth a score of hearsay notices, and it cannot be set aside.

Besides this indisputable evidence, there are the following other indirect notices relative to the birth-place, viz. :—"1596. Vpon the 17 Juli the Queene went over from Edinburgh to Dunfermline, convoyed with a number of noble-men and weomen." (*Calderwood's Hist. Kirk. Scot.*; *Wodrow So.* vol. v. p. 99.) It will be observed that 17th July, 1596, was about two months before the Queen's accouchement, and as her dowry house was in Dunfermline, no doubt she went to Dunfermline to prepare for "the auspicious event."

1596. In another convention of the Estates at Dunfermline, the penult of September, the baptism of the princess, who was born on the nineteenth of August—appointed to be at Halyrud hous, the twenty-eight of November next." (*Spottiswood's Hist. Ch. Scot.* Edin. 1850.) Here, it will be observed that this account makes the birth of Elizabeth a month earlier than Moyses does—some misprint, probably; but, be that as it may, the date is of less consequence than the place. A convention of the Estates was held at Dunfermline on 30th Sept., 1596, when, after, no doubt, consulting with the Queen, who was in her house adjacent to the palace, they determine on the day and place of baptism of the princess.

Again, "1596, The 2nd of Nouember the Princess came out of Dunfermling to the Abbay of Halyruid house." (*Birrei's Diary.*)

From these collateral notes, it is evident that Queen Ann went from Edinburgh to Dunfermline on the 17th day of July, 1596; that she gave birth to the princess in her dowry house there on 19th August; and that she left Dunfermline for Holyrood house on Nov. 2 of the same year to prepare for the baptism of her daughter. (See also *An. Dunf.*, date 1663.)

There are several notices in old works which go to show that the king resided much in Falkland between 13th August and 25th September, 1596. He was, with many of his courtiers, assiduously engaged in hunting, and may he not have gone there in order that the domestic quiet needed for the queen might not be disturbed, and in consequence given rise to the rumour that because the king was then in Falkland, that the princess was born there? A few Falkland notices may be given here:—"Elizabeth Stuart, the eldest daughter of the marriage of James, King of Scotland and Ann of Denmark, was born in the Palace of Falklana on 19th August, 1669"—[1596]. (*Miss Benger's Memoirs of Elizabeth Stuart, Queen of Bohemia*, vol. i. p. 64.) The authoress appears to have taken her Falkland from "The Life of King James the Sixth," which was continued by another author till past date, 1506. (See *No. 1, Falkland Extracts.*) Since then, a number of topographical and other writers, without testing, take Miss Benger for their authority. For instance, Miss Strickland quoting from Miss Benger or from the same source as she did, without further investigation produces, of course, a notice somewhat similar, but with the word "beautiful" palace thrown into it, viz.—"Elizabeth Stuart, the eldest daughter of the marriage of King James VI., king of Scotland, and Ann of Denmark, was born at the beautiful palace of Falkland, 19th August, 1596." (Vide *Miss Strickland's Lives of the Queens and Princesses of Scotland*, vol. viii. p. 2.)

It would therefore appear after carefully comparing and weighing these matters, that Queen Ann resided in her dowry house at Dunfermline from 17th July until the 2nd November, 1596, and that she gave birth to her first and eldest daughter there on the 19th of August, 1596, while the king was

enjoying the sport of hunting at the time with his courtiers at Falkland, and that from this circumstance some careless writers, dealers in hearsay, had jumped to the conclusion that because the king was hunting at Falkland about the time of the *birth*, that the princess was born at Falkland. There are, unfortunately, too many such instances of false logic in the history of Scotland.

(P.)

THE DESCENT OF VICTORIA I. FROM ELIZABETH, ELDEST
DAUGHTER OF JAMES VI. OF SCOTLAND.

THE following is the line of descent of Queen Victoria from the Princess Elizabeth, the eldest daughter of James VI. of Scotland, who was born in the Royal Palace of Dunfermline in 1596:—

1. JAMES VI. of Scotland, born 1566; married, in 1590, Ann, daughter of the King of Denmark. James succeeded to the English throne in 1603, and died in 1625. His Queen died in 1617.
2. ELIZABETH, daughter of James VI., born at Dunfermline in 1596; married, in 1613, Frederick, Elector Palatine of the Rhine, afterwards King of Bohemia. She died in 1662.
3. SOPHIA, daughter of Elizabeth and Frederick, born in 1630; married, in 1658, Ernest Augustus, Elector of Hanover. She died in 1714. (Had she lived six weeks longer, she would have been Queen of England at the age of 84.)
4. GEORGE I., son of Sophia and Ernest Augustus, born in 1660; married, in 1682, Sophia Dorothea, daughter of George William, Duke of Zell; succeeded to the English throne on the death of Queen Anne, in 1714. He died in 1727, and his Queen in 1728.
5. GEORGE II., son of George I., born in 1683; married, in 1705, Wilhelmina Carolina Dorothea, daughter of John Frederick, Margrave of Brandenburg. He succeeded his father, George I. in 1727, died in 1760, and his Queen in 1737.
6. FREDERICK LOUIS, *son of George II., born in 1706; created Prince of Wales in 1729; married, in 1736, Augusta, daughter and fifteenth child of Frederick II., Duke of Saxe Gotha. Prince Frederick died in 1751, and the Princess Augusta in 1772.*
7. GEORGE III., born in 1738, son of the preceding; came to the throne on the death of his grandfather, George II. In 1761, he married Charlotte Sophia, daughter of Charles Lewis Frederick, Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz. George III. died in 1820, and his Queen in 1818.
8. EDWARD, *fourth son of George III., born in 1767; created Duke of Kent in 1799; married, in 1818, Victoria Maria Louisa, daughter of Francis, Duke of Saxe Coburg Saalfeld. He died in 1820 (just a week after his father). The Duchess of Kent died in 1861.*

9. VICTORIA, daughter of the preceding, born 24th May, 1819; succeeded her uncle, William IV., on the 20th June, 1837; married, on 10th February, 1840, her cousin, Francis Albert Augustus Charles Emanuel, Duke of Saxe, Prince of Coburg and Gotha, born in August, 1819, and died 14th December, 1861.

To this "line of descent" we add that from Malcolm III. to James VI., so that the links in the royal chain may be traced to an unbroken line from A.D. 1056 to 1877.

(Q.)

LIST OF THE KINGS OF SCOTLAND.

THE following is a list of the Kings of Scotland from Malcolm III. A.D. 1056-1093, to James VI., A.D. 1567-1625 :—

MALCOLM III. reigned from	1056 to 1093
DONALD from 1093 to 1094; again from 1095 to 1097; Usurper (brother of Malcolm III.)	
DUNCAN, natural son of Malcolm III.,	1094 — 1095
EDGAR, son of Malcolm III.,	1098 — 1107
ALEXANDER I., do.,	1107 — 1124
DAVID I. do.,	1124 — 1153
MALCOLM IV., grandson of David I.,	1153 — 1165
WILLIAM (The Lion), brother of Malcolm IV.,	1165 — 1214
ALEXANDER II., son of William The Lion	1214 — 1249
ALEXANDER III., son of Alexander II.,	1249 — 1285
MARGARET, grand-daughter of Alexander III.,	1285 — 1290
(<i>Interregnum</i> —Plottings of Edward I. of England),	
JOHN BALIOL, elected King of Scotland by Edward I.,	1292 — 1296
(<i>Interregnum</i> —Baliol deposed by "plottings" of Edward I.),	1296 — 1306
ROBERT I.* (through David, Earl of Huntingdon, 2nd son of Prince Henry),	1306 — 1329
DAVID II., son of King Robert the Bruce,	1329 — 1371
ROBERT II., grandson of do.	1371 — 1390
ROBERT III. (originally called John), eldest son of Robert II.,	1390 — 1406
JAMES I., son of Robert III.,	1406 — 1437
JAMES II., son of James I.,	1437 — 1460
JAMES III., son of James II.,	1460 — 1488
JAMES IV., son of James III.,	1488 — 1513
JAMES V., son of James IV.,	1513 — 1542
MARY STUART, daughter of James V.,	1542 — 1567
JAMES VI., son of Mary Stuart,	1567 — 1625

* The line of Robert I. the Bruce descends from the Princess Isabella, the 2nd daughter of David Earl of Huntingdon, 2nd son of Prince Henry, son of David I. The son of this princess was the Robert Bruce who competed with John Baliol for the Crown in 1290; this Robert was the grandfather of Robert the Bruce, of "glorious memory," recorded above.

(R.)

COPY OF A LETTER FROM PRINCESS ELIZABETH.

THE following is a copy of a letter from the Princess Elizabeth to Mr. Maule of Panmure, dated 1628, preserved in *the muniment chest*, Panmure Castle, Forfarshire, (Vide *Fervis' Memorials of Angus and Mearns*, pp. 241, 242.) There are now very few relics of this unfortunate Princess extant, we therefore give insertion to the following short note :—

“ Good Mr Maul.

Those whom the King, my Father, held worthy of his Service, I always Esteemed as most deserving of my Love, Especially, to me wards as you have done. Wherefor, with Thanks for yours, I return you this in earnest of my Kind Acceptance, and Assurance of my ready will to perform any thing that God shall enable me, whereby I may express myself your most assured Friend

The Hague, 26th Sept., 1628.

ELIZABETH.”

—(See *Ann. Dunf.*, date 1663.)

(S.)

THE WARDLAW BARONETCY.

THE first Baronet—Sir Henry Wardlaw—was created by King Charles I. in 1631, nearly 250 years ago. Playfair in his *History of Family Antiquity*, published in 1811, narrates that the first ancestor of the family sprang, according to Nisbet, from the race of MacDonald, and according to others, from Robertson of Struan, and that, under circumstances of peculiar bravery, he killed a wolf with his *skene-dhu*, or dagger, in the presence of one of the early Scottish monarchs, from whence he took his surname of Skene, and called his lands by that name. The family of Skene of Halliards, in Aberdeenshire, is a younger branch of the family. Sir Henry Wardlaw, the second Baronet, intermarried with a daughter of Skene of Halliards. The present holder of the title, Sir Henry Wardlaw, Tillicoultry, is the grand nephew of Sir William, the 11th Baronet, whose sons, Alexander, William, and Archibald, in succession enjoyed the title. Sir Archibald died, unmarried, on 20th January, 1874, and thereupon Sir Henry acquired right to the Baronetcy. The ancient family town house, of quaint interior, and some historical interest, is situated in Chessels Court, Canongate, and the old residents still remember its having been occupied by the baronets. (*Alloa Journal*, April 6, 1878; *An. Dunf.*, dates 1602, 1612, 1615, 1616, 1631, &c.)

(T.)

DISCOVERY OF THE REMAINS OF KING CHARLES I.—1813.

KING CHARLES I. being a native of Dunfermline, the following account of the discovery of his remains in 1813 (as related by Dr. Villiers) will be

highly interesting, at least to the indwellers of the ancient city of Dunfermline:—

“The mausoleums of mortality of most of the kings of England, in ages more remote than that of Charles I., have been discovered, but how the burial-place of that unfortunate monarch has so long been enveloped in obscurity, without a decided knowledge of the place of his interment, is a matter of much surprise. Wood in his *Athenæ* mentions Windsor, but upon this point of supposition, until the year 1813, we have no direct proof. However, the investigation which took place this year in the vault of King Henry the Eighth at Windsor, immediately after the funeral of the Duchess of Brunswick (March 1813), in the presence of George Prince of Wales, his physicians, and several persons of distinction, confirmed this opinion. In this vault, amongst other coffins, was discovered one bearing the inscription, “KING CHARLES, 1648,” in large legible characters, on a scroll of lead, and which after a pause was opened, and found to contain the body of that unfortunate king; for such was the impression made upon the observer from the striking resemblance to the picture of that monarch by Vandyke. The head certainly did present sufficient criterion to observe the fixing and adjustment of it by a cement to the shoulders; the forehead and temples had lost little of their muscular substance; the nose had fallen from the loss of the cartilage, but the left eye, at the first moment of exposure was open and full to view, though it vanished almost instantly by being exposed to the air; the shape of the face was oval, and several of the teeth perfect; the left ear, in consequence of the interposition of the preparation used in those times for the preservation of the dead, was found entire. The head being examined, the back part of the scalp was in a perfect state, and had a fresh appearance; the tendons and ligaments of the neck were of considerable substance, and firm; the hair was thick and black, the beard brown, and the complexion of the skin was dark and discoloured, very similar to an Egyptian mummy. The hair on the head was not more than an inch in length, and had, probably, been cut off for the better convenience of the executioner.

“Even under these circumstances, the countenance certainly had a strong and marked resemblance to his likeness on the then current coins, and to the several portraits of King Charles the First by Vandyke and other painters, by which it was familiar to many; and it cannot be denied but that the shape of the face, the forehead, the eye, and the pointed beard, so characteristic of the period in which he lived, are most striking and important features by which the resemblance is determined; on further examining the separation of the head from the neck, the muscles had evidently contracted, and the fourth cervical vertebræ of the continuation of the backbone to the head was found cut through transversely, leaving the surfaces of the divided portion of bones smooth, and which certainly could have been produced only by the blow of a sharp axe, which circumstances furnish us with sufficient proof to identify the body of King Charles the First.

“After passing through the ceremony described, the head and other parts were restored to their place, when the coffin was closed upon the remains of the unfortunate monarch. Among the other coffins which were presented to view were those of King Henry the Eighth and Queen Jane Seymour.” (*The Mirror*, by Lombard, vol. i. p. 333; see also *An. Dunf.* dates 1600, 1648, and 1649, &c.)

(U.)

RE-ERECTION OF THE MARKET CROSS.

EARLY in 1868, we felt desirous to have the Pillar or Column of the Old Market Cross, with its Unicorn, removed from the corner of the house, in the north-west angle of Guildhall Street, to a more conspicuous and isolated site, within the railings of the County Buildings. In order to carry our object into effect, we applied to the Provost, Magistrates, and Town Council, to whom the property belonged, for permission to remove it. This was kindly granted. We then, through Mr. Landel, Town-clerk, applied to the County authorities at Cupar, to allow it to be placed within the iron railings, north-west corner of County Building. This liberty was also readily granted. We, then, in connection with Joseph N. Paton, sent out subscription papers for subscriptions to defray costs. The sum of £27 5s. 6d. was collected. For this sum Mr. Thomas Chalmers, builder, agreed to erect the old Pillar, furnish the finely-sculptured stone on which the unicorn rests (which was designed by Mr. Paton), the wall on the sunk area, and the octagonal steps on which the pillar is placed. The re-erection was accomplished on the 15th August, 1868, in presence of a large assembly of people. (See *An. Dunf.* p. 461.)

(V.)

THE NEW TOWN-HOUSE.

(*From the Dunfermline Press of 23rd October, 1875.*)

THE New Corporation Buildings, which, architecturally speaking, will exhibit a combination of the French and Scotch Gothic styles, will have a frontage towards Bridge Street of 66 feet, and to Kirkgate of 144 feet. The principal feature of the design is a tower 23 feet square, and 117 feet high, surmounted by a flag-staff 20 feet high at the corner of the two thoroughfares. At the base of the tower, fronting Kirkgate, is the main entrance, in the form of an arched doorway, with buttresses on each side, bearing granite pillars, which support a balcony and square projecting window above. The Bridge Street front of the tower shows a projecting oriel window, supported on an ornamental shaft and corbels, and finished with a stone-crocketed roof. Above this window, as also over the doorway, are dials for illuminated clocks. The upper portion of the tower is flanked at the angles with circular turrets, and the slated roof is finished a-top with ornamental iron-work. The Bridge Street front is two storeys in height, the elevation being broken up by a central crow-stepped gable, on which is a tablet with the burgh arms, and a projecting oriel finished as a turret at the end. The main feature of the Kirkgate front is an octagonal turret in the centre. Between these are the windows of the Burgh Court, circular-headed, and finished with rockets and spires; while between the main tower and the central turret diversity of outline is given by gables over the windows, and a projecting balcony, supported on trusses and granite pillars. The roof is finished with an ornamental iron railing. As to the interior, the street-floor of the Bridge Street front has been appropriated as a branch office of the City of Glasgow Bank; but the whole remainder of

the building is devoted to municipal purposes. The main entrance from Kirkgate leads into a vestibule 16 feet 6 inches square, and this to a hall 38 feet by 20. From the inner hall a passage leads to the rooms of the Town-Clerk, the Master of Works, the Collector and Book-keeper, all of which are towards Kirkgate. An ornamental stone staircase with carved oak pedestals for the railings, gives access from the inner hall to the first floor. Here is a hall corresponding with that on the street floor, from which the Council Chamber is entered on the right, or Bridge Street front. The room is 39 feet long, 25 feet broad, and 26 feet in height, with an open timber-roof, having circular principals and ribs, supported on carved brackets. Opening from the Council Chamber is a committee-room, formed in the tower, with square projecting window, and balcony towards the Kirkgate, and oriel windows towards Bridge Street. From the upper hall, towards Kirkgate, a corridor, with witness-rooms and lavatories on either side, leads to the Burgh Court-room, 32 feet wide by 50 feet long, and 27 feet high. This room has an open timber-roof, supported on carved stone brackets, and is reached from Kirkgate by two staircases—that at the south end being for the public, and at the north for officials and witnesses. In consequence of the fall of the ground towards Kirkgate, there are on that side two storeys below the Bridge Street level, and these are set apart for police cells, police officers, and superintendent's rooms, keeper's house, and miscellaneous offices. The whole buildings will be heated by Perkins' hot-water apparatus, to be fitted up in the basement floor.

The buildings are from a design by Mr. J. C. Walker, Edinburgh, and do the highest credit to his taste and professional ability. The whole exterior will be of the most ornate character, nothing having been omitted which might be calculated to heighten the general effect. The two styles of architecture will be pleasingly blended, and the details will be carried out with the utmost care, so as not to mar the general harmony of the work. The interior arrangements will be all that could be desired to meet the requirements of the respective departments in connection with the Corporation. The entire structure will be an ornament not only to the street but to the city; and it will complete the greatest public improvement which has been effected since Provost Mathieson took the lead in civic affairs in Dunfermline. To Provost Mathieson is due (in a very large measure) the credit of proposing and carrying out the scheme, and with his name it will be closely identified in the future.

NEW TOWN-HOUSE—DETAILS OF EXPENSE.

Mason Work, W. & J. Hutchison, Dunfermline, . . .	£8,306	0	0
Joiner Work, H. & J. Philp, do., . . .	2,995	0	0
Slater Work, John Beveridge, do., . . .	296	10	0
Plumber Work, Malcolm Williamson, do., . . .	464	0	0
Plaster Work, H. & J. Ramsay, do., . . .	276	15	0
Carving Work, William Wilson, Edinburgh, . . .	485	0	0
Furnishings, Gas Fittings, &c., . . .	1,325	0	0
Architect's Fee, . . .	950	0	0
Cost of Site and Old Houses in Kirkgate, . . .	3,450	0	0
Cost of the Old Town-House and its Site (?) . . .			

The total cost of the New Town-House, omitting }
 Old Town-House and its Site, . . . } £18,548 5 0

Through the kindness of Mr. Romanes, the proprietor of the *Dunfermline Press*, we have the pleasure of placing before our readers the following view of the New Town-house, for which he will please accept our thanks.



The New Town-House, Dunfermline, from the north-east (Nov., 1878).

A correspondent informs us, that the New Town-House will be completed in all its interior details, and opened for municipal business, about the month of April or May, 1879.

(W.)

ST. MARGARET'S HALL.

THE following description of St. Margaret's Hall is taken from the *Dunfermline Press* of 20th April, 1878:—

“ In fixing the design of the Hall, Mr. Starforth, the architect, had grave

difficulties to contend with. He had not only to keep in view the necessity of adopting a style of architecture which would be perfectly suited to the objects of the building, and consonant with the means at his disposal, but which would not in any way interfere with the amenity of the Abbey Church. We have no hesitation in saying that Mr. Starforth has been eminently successful in meeting the requirements of the case. The structure, which is now to be seen in St. Margaret's Street, is not only in perfect harmony with the surroundings—even in the most minute details—but it is at once graceful and dignified, and it is only just to say that it has elicited the unqualified approbation of the Company and the public. The style chosen is the early English, with closer adaptation to domestic use; and throughout the entire design ample evidence is given of the great care which has been taken to work out truly harmonious and artistic effects.

“The main frontage—which looks to the east, and measures 92 feet in length and 40 feet in height—presents a strikingly simple, yet massive and picturesque appearance. All the windows are mullioned—those in the ground floor having double arch mouldings, over which a graceful continuous string course is carried. The chief entrance, and all the doorways, are furnished with joint mouldings and pillars, with chastely foliated capitals—the upper portions beneath the arches being filled in with quatrefoil moulded sinkings. The upper windows have a continuous hood moulding, which is carried over the arches throughout; while above the centre of each window a very richly foliated patera is fittingly introduced. The south-eastern part of the building rises higher than the rest, the wall heads being surmounted by beautifully-cut balustrades and cornices, which, taken in combination with the roofs, form a very effective arrangement.

“The plan of the interior—which embraces an area nearly forming a square—displays a great amount of architectural skill, while it is in every way calculated to answer the purposes for which the building is intended. The large hall—which is situated on the north side of the area—is 80 feet in length by 60 feet in breadth, and 43 feet in height. Access to the vestibule and staircases of the room is obtained from St. Margaret's Street. It will afford ample and comfortable sitting accommodation for 1,320 people—770 on the ground floor and 550 in the gallery. The eastern portion of the gallery assumes a circular form, and is supported by ornamental cast-iron pillars with brackets (of a handsome design) for sustaining the front of the gallery. The horizontal beams by which the frame-work of the gallery is supported are laminated and curved (so as to suit the circular lines of the gallery, and the effect thus produced cannot but be highly pleasing. The gallery columns (which are in complete uniformity with this design) are carried up so as to form supports to the roof. From the capitals of these columns a number of arches—with punnelled soffits and elaborate moulding—are disposed in longitudinal order, and above the arches so arranged there is an ornamental cornice, from which there diverges (directly over each pillar) beautifully moulded raised ribs, by which the roof of the hall is divided transversely into eight portions; while by ribs of a similar character the central part of the roof is divided into three parts longitudinally. The side portions of the roof between the pillars and walls are horizontal, and divided into panels in the manner already indicated. The lighting of the hall is excellent—consisting of three 2-light windows in the east end, and two 3-light windows in the west end, and fourteen roof lights. Sufficient provision has been made for the construction of two additional side

galleries, should such be required at any future time. The orchestra and organ gallery occupy a space of about 42 feet by 21 feet; while the refreshment room, which also measures 42 feet by 21 feet, is placed beneath the orchestra, and at a little lower level than the floor of the hall, being lighted from the west. The stage arrangements are in all respects adequate, due care being taken to provide for the comfort of performers. On the southern side of the large hall, facing St. Margaret's Place, the ground floor is occupied by a suite of rooms—capacious and well arranged—for a variety of purposes. In the south-eastern angle of the building referred to, there is a 'business room' of considerable dimensions; and, to the westward of it, are committee and retiring rooms, together with lavatory and other requisite conveniences—all of which are constructed on the most improved principles.

"On the second floor of the southern front is the lesser hall, which measures 56 feet in length, 28 feet in breadth, and 26 feet 6 inches in height. The room is provided with a platform, and all the other necessary appliances, and the ceiling is divided into sections by moulded ribs. Access to this hall is obtained both from the east and south fronts of the building, and the vestibule and stair accommodation is ample. Reading and committee rooms (of good proportions) are also situated on the second floor of the southern front. On the third floor there are two large billiard rooms, to which entrance is got by the principal stair leading from the St. Margaret's Street entrance.

"The two halls, as well as the vestibule on the east front, and the large corridors on the south front, are heated by means of hot water pipes. In regard to the ventilation (which is one of the most important features in the design of such a building), Mr. Starforth has evidently endeavoured to make it as complete as possible, while at the same time he has exercised a due amount of care toward the prevention of accidents by fire. The total cost of the Hall amounts to about £9,000—including the price of the site and other expenses. The contractors were as follows:—Mr. Thomas Chalmers, mason; Mr. Robert Walls, joiner; Messrs. Smith & Inglis, plumbers; Messrs. M'Gregor & Anderson, plasterers; and Mr. Charles Stalker, slater."

(X.)

GLENSHERUP WATER SCHEME.

THE Act of Parliament for the Glensherup Water Scheme passed on 24th July, 1876. Including the preliminary engineering and other expenses, the Act cost £1,917, 10s. The pipe track-works were commenced on the 16th April, 1877, but the reservoir works at Glensherup were not commenced till June following. The pipe track-works were completed early in May, 1878, as far as Craigluscar, and on 11th May, the Glensherup water ran into Craigluscar Store Ponds, and continued to do so till 8th June. On the 8th July Glensherup water commenced to flow direct (that is, without going through Craigluscar Ponds) to Milesmark, or north-west district of the Burgh. On 26th August, Glensherup water commenced to flow into Craigluscar Ponds, and has since continued to do so. On 6th September, 1878, the city was, for the first time, supplied with water direct from Glensherup. It cannot be said, however, that the works are finished till the reservoir at Craigluscar is completed. (*Burgh Records.*)

A D D E N D A.

THE BURGHS RECORDS OF DUNFERMLINE.

IN the *Annals*, date 1473, we note (also *Chal. Hist. Dunf.* vol. i. p. 398) that the *Burgh Records* were then commenced. There have been erasures in some of the early dates, and this fact associates with them a degree of uncertainty. The dates are given in small single letters, as was customary in those times. The first in the old *Record* is M^oCCCLXXVIJ. (1478). The original date appears to have been M^oCCCLXXXVIJ. (1488), but by a clumsy erasure it has been converted into the former date. The "L" has been erased, and the first "o" converted into "L." The same process appears to have been performed on several subsequent dates on the first page, which, correctly stated, would be respectively 1487, 1488, 1487, 1487. The first entry on the second page is M^oCCCLXXIX. (1479). This may have led to the alteration of dates of the previous entries. The second, and subsequent dates, are respectively, 1488, 1487, 1487, 1488, 1488, 1487, 1488, 1488, after which they flow on pretty regularly. The other volumes of the *Burgh Records* are (1.) a small folio, extending from January, 1556, to 15th November, 1575, in parchment covers. On a fly-leaf at the end of it there is the following note on the coronation of James VI.:—

"*Regis Coronatio.*—The coronatioun and inauigation of our Souirane James, be ye grace of God, King of Scotis, the sext of zat name, was maid and solemnizat the XXIX. day of July ye yeir of God JAVJ. V^o LXVIJ. (1567), and in the sameyn yeir upoun ye xv. day of December was Ratefeit and approvit in parliament haldyn at Edinburgh."

Vol. iii. commences in 1578, and ends in 1580. Vol. iv. extends from 1580 to 1591, after which there are no records till 1673, where vol. v. begins. It extends to 1687, and continues in a regular series up to the present time.

ROYAL BURGHS AND REGALITY BURGHS.

ROYAL BURGHS.—An eminent historian, referring to royal burghs, says, "Early in the Twelfth Century, when the land of Scotland began to be divided into royalty and regality, those parts which were known by the term 'royal' were subjected to the jurisdiction of the king, his judges, or substitutes." At this period the sovereign and his deputies exercised supreme authority over their royalties and the towns which had been built on them. Some of these towns were taken into peculiar favour by the sovereign, and invested with limited burghal privileges. The king, in his charters conveying gifts, &c., to one of them, designated it *burgo meo*, viz., "my burgh"—hence, a king's or royal burgh.

Dunfermline appears to have been so designated as early as 1109, 1112, 1115. (See *Annals* under these dates.) As just noted, the sovereigns were the supreme heads of these little burghs, and deputed judges and other functionaries to “exercise and adjust” all cases in connection with their rights. Afterwards, in many instances, when ecclesiastics were invested with the power of “ruling in civil affairs,” they were deputed by the sovereign to act for him, reserving for himself the supreme authority of reversing any judgment that appeared to him to be faulty. Subsequently these burghs became differently constituted, and were ruled by aldermen, or *præpositi*, who presided over a council elected from amongst the inhabitants, and who for a long period gave “rule and law” to the burgh. In course of time, when several trades became of importance, they were incorporated, and their heads, or deacons, became members of the burgh council. With slight alteration this burgh council continued until 1834, when the Reform Bill “completely deranged the old happy family-system,” and gave such burghs the constitution they now “hold and have.”

REGALITY BURGHs.—Those parts or districts which were comprehended under the name of “regalities,” acknowledged the jurisdiction of such ecclesiastics or nobles as had received a grant of land from the Crown, with the rights of regality annexed to it. Thus originated Burghs of Royalty and Barony. It would appear that the “ecclesiastics were the first who prevailed with the Crown to convey to them the right of holding their courts in the fullest manner, and to give judgment *by fire, by water, or iron combat*, as also immunity from the superior judges, together with all the privileges pertaining to their court, including the right in all persons resident within their regal territories of refusing to answer except in their own proper courts.” These rights were endorsed generally by each succeeding sovereign shortly after ascending the throne. We find such rights granted to the Bishop of St. Andrews, and the Abbots of Dunfermline, Holyrood, Aberborthic, Kelso, &c., and perhaps possessed, at least to some extent, by every religious house in the kingdom. (See *Tytler's Hist. Scot.* vol. ii. pp. 246, 247.) Dunfermline stood partly on regality land, and its burghers paid annually certain sums to the Abbot as rentals, &c., so that, in later times, the Royal Burgh Courts and the Courts of Regality sometimes became hostile regarding their “real or assumed rights.” Regalities and Regality Courts were abolished in 1748. (See *An. Dunf.* date 1748.)

Tytler, in his *History of Scotland*, vol. ii. pp. 246, 247, in referring to the privileges possessed by Burghs Royal and Burghs of Regality, says:—

“At a very early period—probably about the middle of the Twelfth Century (Reg. Mal. IV.)—when the land of Scotland began to be partially divided into Royalty and Regality, those parts which were distinguished by the term ‘Royalty’ were subjected to the jurisdiction of the king and his judges. The districts, on the other hand, which were comprehended under the name of ‘Regalities,’ acknowledged the jurisdiction of those ecclesiastics or nobles who had received a grant of land from the Crown, with the rights of regality annexed to it. The clergy appear to have been the first who, in the charters of land which they often procured from the Crown, prevailed upon the sovereign to convey to them *the right of holding their own courts*, and to grant them an immunity from the jurisdiction of all superior judges. As early as the reign of Alexander the First a Royal Charter conferred on the monks of the Abbey of Dunfermline and Scone the right of holding their own court in the fullest manner, and of giving judgment either *by combat of iron or by water*, together with all privileges pertaining to the court, including the right in all persons resident within their territory of refusing to answer except in their own proper court, which right of exclusive jurisdiction was confirmed by successive monarchs. The same grants were enjoyed, as we know from authentic

documents, by the Bishop of St. Andrews, and the Abbots of Holyrood, Dunfermline, Kelso, and Aberborthic, and we may presume, on strong grounds, by every religious house in the kingdom."

Dunfermline Abbey possessed the right of exercising exclusively a civil and criminal jurisdiction over the occupiers of lands or other property belonging to it wherever situated.

THE DESIGNATIONS, "CITY" AND "LORD PROVOST."

DURING the last twenty years the question, "What is a City?" has frequently been proposed, and, in too many instances, puerile and unsatisfactory answers to explain the vexed question have been given. Many appear to think that the designation, "City," can only be applied to a cathedral-town, forgetting the while that the term does not originate in an *ecclesiastical*, but from a *civil* root, as the name applies. Again, others imagine that the designation can only be given to a University town, but without giving their reasons for so thinking!

As far as regards Scotland, the historical and charter reader is aware that all *cities* must be *burghs*—must have a municipal constitution, as one of the elements of the superior designation; the other element, or qualification, consists in the burghs having a superior status to the common burghs, viz., a "mother burgh" (*metro-burgum*), having a jurisdiction over the *common burgh*. For instance, Dunfermline was a royal burgh at a very early period; and the Abbots of its Abbey, in their temporal capacity, were, for a lengthened period, the *superiors*, *aldermen*, or *propositi* of the burgh; and they had, during their official existence, the jurisdiction of the burghs of Kirkcaldy, Kinghorn, Burntisland, and Musselburgh. Dunfermline being thus the superior of these burghs, it had a higher name than "burgh" to designate its higher position, and the designation, "*Civis*" or "*City*," came to distinguish it, and other burghs having similar claims. It was not until after 1450 that the term of *City* came to be used in Scotland, and long after this period, the names or words "burgh" and "city" (*municipium*) were freely used as interchangeable terms of equivalent value. The Bishops and Abbots of the olden times exercised their functions on a small scale, as did the Pope in his almost universal sway, for they were *spiritual* and *temporal* functionaries. Sitting in their chapter-houses on spiritual cases, they could in a moment, by repeating a *word* or *two* become temporal jurists, and convert the court over which they presided into a civil court. Thus Dunfermline was a royal burgh—a superior burgh, or *mother burgh*—and hence a *Civitas*, or *City*.

Those who aver that all cathedral towns *are* and *must be* cities, must understand that the cathedral towns of *Sodor*, *Lismore*, *Dunblane*, *Dunkeld*, &c., had *no municipal institutions*. Few inhabitants—perhaps no more than fifty or sixty, inclusive of the members of their cathedral—being thus principally resident within the walls of their sacred edifices, the designation of "*City*" could never apply to such places. Such were simply *Episcopi Sedes*, or Episcopal Seats—not cities. It would be curious to contemplate a city with fifty or sixty of a population, such as those places had in early times! Besides being a mother burgh or city, the ecclesiastical and civil courts held in Dunfermline were endowed with peculiar and extraordinary privileges. Alexander

I. conferred on the judges of its civil court the right to hold their courts “in the fullest manner,” and to give judgment either “by fire, by water, or by iron;” while the jurisdiction of the Abbot was exempted from “the law and rule” of the Bishop of the Diocese, thus conferring on it Episcopal functions. The Abbot of Dunfermline was, from A.D. 1244, a *mitred* Abbot, and sat in the high courts of the realm. Further illustration of early designations may be here given.

The designation *Empire* is superior to that of “Kingdom.” An empire has under its jurisdiction *one or more kingdoms*; hence “empire” covers the lesser designation of “kingdom.”

A *University* is superior to that of “College.” A university has under its jurisdiction, or incorporation, *one or more colleges*; and therefore “university” covers the lesser designation of “college.”

A *City* is a burgh which has, or has had, under its jurisdiction *one or more burghs*, and is a mother burgh, and therefore “city” covers the lesser designation of “burgh.”

Mother Burgh is the head burgh, just as *metropolis* signifies “mother,” or “head city,” in an Empire, Kingdom or State.

Early in the year 1856, the writer laid before the officials of the War Office in London the claim which Dunfermline had to be called a city, in order that the old designation should be restored. The following reply to the application came to the writer from Southampton:—

“Ordnance Map Office, Southampton, Feb. 6, 1856.

“SIR,—I beg to acknowledge receipt of your note of the 21st ultimo, and to say that, after consulting the Solicitor to the War Department, we have decided on designating DUNFERMLINE A CITY.

“HENRY JAMES, Lieut.-Colonel, Royal Engineers.”

On the appearance of the Government plan of the burgh, it was designated “City of Dunfermline.” (See *An. Dunf.* date 1855.)

As noticed in the “*Annals*,” Dunfermline has an old Matrix Seal, as old as 1570 at least (the older one previous to this date is lost). With this seal all essential legal documents of the city have been sealed for upwards of 300 years. Round the inner circumference of this seal are the words—“SIGILLVM · CIVITATIS · FERMILODVNI”—that is, “Seal of the City of Dunfermline.” The designation “City” is of no practical importance now; cities must use the designation *Burgh* in their Parliamentary announcements, &c. It may also be added that, on application being made to W. Anderson, Esq., the Marchmont Herald of Scotland, regarding this legend on the seal, he said, “Unquestionably, it signifies the seal of the *City of Dunfermline*.” (For “Cities,” see *Chal. Hist. Dunf.* vol. ii. pp. 3-55.)

LORD PROVOST.—It has been thought by many that the chief magistrates of cities are entitled to be designated “*Lord Provost*.” It has not been ascertained *when* or *how* this title first came into use. It is certain, however, that on the *Records* of several very small burghs there are frequent notices of their “*Lord Provost*.” For instance, the Town Council *Records* of Inverkeithing have frequent allusion to their “*Lord Provost*.” It appears to us that the title has some connection with the arrangement of the members of old Town Councils. In the old constitution of the Royal Burghs of Scotland, at least,

we find *New Provost* and *Old Provost*, *New Bailies* and *Old Bailies*, *New Dean of Guild* and *Old Dean of Guild*, *New Treasurer* and *Old Treasurer*, *New Deacons* and *Old Deacons*, &c. It was those only who were designated *New* who were the *Primus*, or who really held office. The *New Provost* was the *reigning* Provost, and hence superior to his neighbour in the Council, who was known as the "Old Provost;" and as the chief magistrate was the highest and first functionary of the burgh and the Council Board, he was *Dominus*, or the highest in office among the Council. *Dominus* was of frequent application in old times to superior personages. *Dominus Præpositus*, or *Lord Provost*, appears therefore to have been used as a kind of necessity, to distinguish the real Provost from his secondary the Old Provost, he being besides the highest civil dignitary in the burgh. If this is not the true solution, then it may be left as a puzzle to amuse the future and present historian and antiquarian. (See "Set of Burghs" in *Annals of Dunfermline*, date 23rd September, 1724.) It may be added that the title "Lord Provost," given to the chief magistrates of Scottish burghs, had come to be a common distinction in the middle of the 17th century. To reduce the distinction, King Charles II., in 1667, sent a letter or writ to Sir Alexander Ramsay, Lord Provost of Edinburgh, which enacted that "the Provost of Edinburgh should have the same precedence in Scotland as the Mayor of London had in England; and that *no other Provost in Scotland should have the title of Lord Provost, but the Provost of Edinburgh.*" (Vide *Edin. Burgh Records*, &c.)

LORD CONSTABLE.—It may here be noted, that, from time immemorial, there has been an institution of Constables, whose chief or head is designated *Lord Constable*. This institution and designation may have some connection with the days of the Abbey. (See *An. Dunf.* dates 1580, 1600, and 1863.)

LIST OF THE PROVOSTS OF DUNFERMLINE.

(From 1128 to 1878.)

As has been previously mentioned, Dunfermline in early times was a hamlet adjacent to the stronghold or tower of Malcolm III., and seems to have been erected into a King's or Royal Burgh about the year 1115 (See *An. Dunf.* date 1115), the jurisdiction of which appears to have been vested in the sovereign. In the year 1128, David I. conveyed or delegated by charter his rights of ruler of the Burgh to the then Abbot (Gaufrid) of Dunfermline, and to his successors in office, with the exception of his holding the right of "*exercising his royal authority for the good of the public should the Abbot and his court decide cases with a disregard to justice.*" Thus, the Abbots of Dunfermline, in their civil capacities, were the early chief magistrates of the King's Burgh, and his court the tribunal where burghal cases were tried and doom pronounced.

In the year 1395, the then Abbot (John) conveyed his right of jurisdiction over the Burgh to an Alderman, Bailies, &c. (*Regist. de Dunf.* page 276, Charter 396.) Thus the sway and rule of the Abbot-Provosts of Dunfermline terminated in 1395, after having held the right of office for 267 years, during

which long period, as far as has been ascertained by the writer, the following Abbot-Provosts ruled the Burgh, viz. :—

Gaufrid I.,	1124	Matthew,	1256
Gaufrid II.,	1154	Simon,	1269—1270
Archibald,	1178	Ralph,	1275
Robert I.,	1198	Hugh,	1303—1306
Patrick I.,	1202	Robert III.,	1313—1316
William I.,	1223	Alexander I.,	1327—1331
William II.,	1223	John II.,	1353
Gaufrid III.,	1238	John III.,	1353
Robert II.,	1240	John IV.,	1362
John I.,	1251	John V.,	1379—1395

Thus, it will be seen, there were twenty-one Abbot-Provosts of Dunfermline between the years 1128 and 1395, after which lay Aldermen, *Præpositi*, or Provosts, were elected. (See *An. Dunf.* for date of a Charter in 1322, and also date 1331 in the *Bruce's Funeral Expenses*.)

LIST OF THE LAY PROVOSTS OF DUNFERMLINE.

This list, with few exceptions, has been compiled from the *Burgh Records*. The names and designations of the early chief magistrates of the burgh are very irregularly entered in the *Burgh Records*, and their designations of status, viz., that of "Alderman" and "Præpositus," appears to have been written indiscriminately as interchangeable terms. These designations continued in use from the year 1395 to about the year 1565, after which period the equivalent of that of Provost came to be affixed to the name of the chief magistrate, and has continued so ever since. The name of the Alderman in 1395 is not mentioned, and the first so named is that of John Wright (Johannes Wright, Præpositus), who was chief magistrate of Dunfermline in the year 1448. The following list includes the names of those who held the office of Provost from the year 1448 to 1877:—

John Wright,*	1448	James Reid, Merchant,	1642—1647
David Couper,	1487	William Walker, do.,	1647—1648
Sir John Cockburn,	1488	Peter Law, do.,	1648—1649
William Stewart,	1489	William Walker, do.,	1649—1654
David Couper,	1489	James Reid, do.,	1654—1655
John Monteith,	1491	Peter Walker, do.,	1655—1656
Sir John Cockburn,	1492	William Walker, do.,	1656—1658
David Couper,	1493	Peter Walker, do.,	1658—1661
William Symson,	1497	James Mudie, Manufacturer,	1661—1662
David Couper,	1499	Peter Walker, Merchant,	1662—1665
John Fergusone,	1518	Capt. Geo. Dury, of Craighluscar,	1665—1666
The Laird of Pittencrieff,	1523	William Walker, Merchant,	1666—1668
John Wemys, of Pittencrieff, Charter, ..	1570	Peter Walker, do.,	1668—1674
George Halket, Laird of Pittencrieff, ..	1584	Robert Walwood,	1674—1675
Sir Robert Halket, of Pitfirrane, 1601—	1609	John Walwood,	1675—1676
James Reid, Merchant,	1609—1612	Sir Charles Halket, of Pitfirrane, ..	1677—1684
Thomas Wardlaw, of Logie, † ..	1617—1623	Captain George Dury,	1684—1685
Alexander Clark, of Pittencrieff, ..	1623—1624	Sir Charles Halket, of Pitfirrane, ..	1685—1697
Thomas Wardlaw, of Logie, ..	1624—1636	Sir Patrick Murray, of Pittennis, ..	1697—1700
James Reid, Merchant,	1636—1640	Sir James Halket, of Pitfirrane, ..	1700—1705
Peter Law, do.,	1640—1642	Sir Peter Halket, do.,	1705—1734

* *Register of Dunfermline*, page 305, where he is designated as that "prudent and circumspect man, Johannes Wright, Præpositus." (See also *An. Dunf.* p. 155.)

† Between 1500 and 1617 few of the Provosts are named in the *Burgh Records*. The names of the Bailies, however, are always given.

Patrick Black, Merchant,	1734	John Scotland, of East Luscar,	1822—1824
The Marquis of Tweeddale,	1734	James Blackwood, of Colton,	1824—1830
(Records from 1734 to 1739 lost).		George Meldrum, Baker,	1830—1831
Lord Charles Hay, of Blansh,	1739—1752	John Kerr, Manufacturer,	1831—1832
Sir Peter Halket, of Pitfirrane,	1752—1755	Henry Russell, Merchant, *	1832—1836
Alex. Wedderburn, Advocate,	1755—1758	George Birrell, Manufacturer,	1836—1838
Major Francis Halket, Pitfirrane,	1758—1760	James Morriss, do.,	1838—1842
David Turnbull, Merchant,	1760—1765	Erskine Beveridge, do.,	1842—1843
John Wilson, Stationer,	1765—1774	H. Kidd, Banker, interim Provost.	1843
John Kirk, Merchant,	1774—1778	James Smith Ronaldson, Banker,	1843—1849
David Turnbull, do.,	1778—1783	William Kinnis, Manufacturer,	1849—1853
John Wilson, Stationer,	1783—1787	Erskine Beveridge, do.,	1853—1854
Adam Low, of Fordell,	1787—1789	Robert Robertson, do.,	1854—1861
John Wilson, Merchant,	1789—1792	John Whitelaw, Ironfounder,	1861—1868
James Moodie, do.,	1792—1807	Henry Reid, Manufacturer,	1868—1871
John Wilson, of Transy,	1807—1808	Kenneth Mathieson, Contractor,	1871—1877
Major David Wilson,	1808—1822	James Walls,	1877—1878

LIST OF FREE BURGESSES OF DUNFERMLINE.

THE following is a list of those who have been created Free Burgesses of Dunfermline from the earliest known burghal period to the year 1877. The names were collated from the *Town Council Records of Dunfermline* by the writer:—

Sir Andrew Peirson, Chaplain of St. Margaret's Altar,	1497.
John Thomson, at ye command of my Lord Mar,	1499.
David Peirson,	July, 1607.
Andrew Law,	September, 1607.
John Watsoun,	do.
John Gib,	June, 1609.
Patrick Murray, of Pardens,	do.
Laurence Alissoune,	September, 1609.
John Henderson, of Fordell,	24th May, 1624.
George Dury, of Craigluscar,	do.
Philip Abel,	16th Sept., 1693.
The Captain, Serjeants, and the Corporals of Lord Jedburgh's troop, as also William Garrock,	25th May, 1695.
John Theophilus Desagulier, LL.D., London,	26th Aug., 1720.
William Walls,	do.
Samuel Walker, Leeds, England,	17th Oct., 1720.
John Wilson, Dunfermline, Inventor of Fly-Shuttle,	26th Feb., 1780.
John Burt, of Baldrige Coal Works,	31st Jan., 1795.
The Hon. John Cochrane, M.P.,	6th June, 1796.
William Tate, Advocate,	13th April, 1797.
Walter Scott, afterwards Sir Walter,	13th June, 1821.
Right Hon. James Earl of Elgin,	16th Dec., 1846.
Louis Kossuth, Hungarian General,	14th July, 1856.
Ebenezer Henderson, LL.D.,	31st Aug., 1859.
Andrew Carnegie, of New York,	12th June, 1877.

It will be observed that John Henderson of Fordell, and George Dury of Craigluscar, were created Free Burgesses of Dunfermline on 24th May, 1624, the day before the disastrous fire. It has been supposed that this George Dury, grandson of the last Abbot of Dunfermline, was then elected Provost

* The Reform Act came into operation on 9th November, 1834, when Mr. Russell was re-elected Provost.

of the Burgh. Dr. Desagulier was an eminent Lecturer on Natural and Experimental Philosophy in London, and a friend of Sir Peter Halket of Pitfirrane, at whose suggestion it would appear the Doctor and his friend, Mr. Walls, were made Free Burgesses of the Burgh. Walter Scott, the eminent novelist, is here simply designated by his name, he was not created a baronet until August, 1822. (See *Burgh Records* and *Annals of Dunfermline* under the above dates.)

ESCUTCHEONS AND RELIGIOUS MOTTOES IN THE OLD ABBEY CHURCH.

PREVIOUS to the removal of the galleries, seats, *bughts*, &c., from the Old Kirk, in the autumn of 1822, there were to be seen hanging, "diamond-fashion," to some of the stone-pillars large escutcheons (about 6 feet square), having black grounds, with armorial-bearings, &c., painted on them in white colours. "They were hung up by heritors and others as deep memorials of their departed relatives." It may here be noted, that between each of the stone-pillars, on both sides of the kirk, there were double-galleries, which were approached by "crooked wooden stairs." In the body of the kirk there were numerous *bughts*, pews, forms, chairs, &c. The galleries had the name of *lafts*. There were the *Musicians' Laft*, at the east end, and the *Scholars' Laft*, at the west, between the steeples. Then there were the *Sailors' Laft* (over the south porch), *Weavers' Laft*, *Wrights' Laft*, *Bakers' Laft*, *Fleshers' Laft*, *Tailors' Laft*, *Shoemakers' Laft*, *Masons' Laft*, and *Smiths' Laft*; also, the *Magistrates' Gallery* (near the pulpit), the *Pittencrieff Seat*, *Pitliver Seat*, *Baldridge Seat*, *Craigluscar Seat*, *St. Mary's Aisle*, *Rood Aisle*, and *Communion Aisle*. All these relics were swept away in 1822. (See *An. Dunf.* date 1822.)

THE PULPIT.—It was made of carved oak, and was secured to the plain round (stone) Norman pillar, the fourth west from the "spiral pillar" on the north side. The two iron rods which supported the sounding-board are still to be seen projecting from this pillar. On the top of the pulpit-back were the words—

"Who is sufficient for these things?"

THE KING'S LAFT.—The royal gallery occupied the space between the two pillars opposite to the pulpit—a little to the east of the front—the book-board of which was 10½ feet above the floor of the church. On the lower part of its ceiling were painted and gilded the crowns of Scotland and Denmark, and below them respectively were the initial letters "I. R." and "A. R.," for James and Ann. Near the top was the crown of Scotland, and under it the letters "I. R." and the Scotch thistle between them. On the strip of oak finishing the top of the gallery there were the following nearly worn-out words:

"In · Deum · Cogita · Qui · Dat · Vitam · Et · Necessaria. 1610."

That is—"Think on God; He gives life and all things necessary." This gallery, it may be mentioned, was about 18 feet in length. The front was of dark oak, beautifully carved and gilt in many of its parts. On the western

wooden partition of the gallery might have been seen, partially erased, the following inscription :—

“*Per · Religionem · Deus · Cognoscitur · Neque · Potest · Fieri · Cognitus · Quin Ametur · Et · Colatur,*” and “*Hic · Deum · Adora.*”

That is—“By religion God is known, and he cannot become known without being loved and worshipped. Here adore God.”

THE EARL OF DUNFERMLINE'S LAFT.—The laft or gallery of the Earl of Dunfermline (afterwards the Marquis of Tweeddale) was the first to the west of the royal one. On the ceiling of it were painted and gilt two coronets, with other designs, which had become untraceable. On the ceiling were the following inscriptions :—

“*Quum · Deum · Vocas · Dominum · Fac · Illi · Servias,*” &c.—“*Vita · Christi Testatur · Humanam · Ejus · Probitatem · Miracula · Divinitatis · Omnipotentiam · Lex · Coelestis · Sapientiam.*”—“*Illi · Omnia · Credere · Debemus In · Cujus · Potestate · Sunt · Rerum · Omnium · Eventus.*”—“*Petite · a Deo · Et · Accipietis,*” &c.—“*Hæc · Est · Vita · Æterna · ut · Cognoscamus · Patrem · Et · Quem · Ille · Misit · Jesum · Christum.*”

That is—“When thou callest on the Lord God, see that thou serve Him,” &c. “The life of Christ bears witness to His human excellence; His miracles to the omnipotence of His divinity; His heavenly doctrine to His wisdom.” “We ought to trust all things to Him, in whose power are the issues of all things.” “Ask from God, and you shall receive.” “This is life eternal, that we know the Father, and Jesus Christ, whom He has sent.”

Between the Earl's Gallery and the Royal Laft, just above the door, there were four square compartments connected with each other. On the first one was cut the word *COLE*, *i.e.*, *worship*; on the second, *DEUM*, *God*; on the third, *TE IPSUM*, *thyself*; the fourth compartment was much damaged, but *COG* could be made out, and, probably, when entire, the word would be *COGNOSCE*, *know*; there were also the words *PRAESTES*, *mayest thou excel*; and a little below it, *VIVES*, *thou shalt live*. On the front of the gallery there was a long panel, on which were cut several words and some curious devices, *viz.*, *SEMPER*, *always the same*; *NEC · CEDE · ADVERSIS · REBUS · NEC · CREDE · SECUNDIS*, *neither yield to adversity or trust to prosperity*. The devices were crescents, a coronet, a few mullets, and two white horses. The pulpit was presented to Sir Walter Scott, and is still to be seen at Abbotsford. (Extracted from *Old MS. Notes* of 1822.)

INSCRIPTIONS ON OLD TOMBSTONES IN DUNFERMLINE ABBEY AND CHURCH-YARD.

IN ancient times the interments were conducted within the consecrated walls of the Abbey, and a small strip of ground around it. The grand old royal tombs were destroyed in great part at the period of the Reformation, perhaps not intentionally, but accidentally, during the process of pulling down the massive walls and pillars of the interior of the Abbey. There are not now

the slightest vestiges of a royal tomb remaining, excepting the plinth base of St. Margaret's tomb, at the east end (outside), of the new Abbey Church, and such of the tombs or monuments of the ancient nobility remaining are, excepting one, Pitcairn's tomb, in a fragmentary state, and lying about the western area of the Old Church, away from their original sites. We shall here give a few extracts from our old notes regarding them.

The oldest sepulchral stone now extant is the one in the pavement of the Old Church, near the centre; in old worn out church-text letters are still to be seen these words—"Johannes Scott: m^o. h^o. biii.,"—viz., Johannes, or John Scott, 1508. No opinion has hitherto been offered as to who this individual was, but as the position of this stone is in such close proximity to the site of the old rood altar, he must have been a person of consequence. The writer thinks that he was one of the chaplains or secular clergy belonging to the establishment of the Abbey service. In the *Burgh Records*, between dates 1485 and 1500, the name *Sir John Scot* often appears amongst those of the secular clergy of the Abbey who conducted *mass-service* at one of the many altars which were within its walls, both in the nave and the choir. *Schir* and *sir* were then used as a prefix to the secular clergy instead of *Rev.*, and that of *Dean* to the monks of the Abbey. (See *An. Dunf.* pp. 168-179.) There is therefore reason to conclude that the remains interred under the gravestone were those of Sir John Scott, a secular clergyman in office, and one of the altar chaplains.

MONUMENTAL TOMB OF ROBERT PITCAIRN, COMMENDATOR OF DUNFERMLINE ABBEY, AND SECRETARY OF STATE FOR SCOTLAND.—This large monumental tomb stands in the north-east angle of the Auld Kirk,—the nave. It was erected in 1854 to the memory of Robert Pitcairn, Commendator of the Abbey, and Secretary of State for Scotland. This is a fine specimen of an old monumental tomb; it is of considerable height and breadth; the lower part of the tomb rests on an arch, within which there probably lay, in a recumbent position, a stone effigy of the Commendator and Secretary in his official robes. The tomb appears to have been painted in different colours at the ornamental parts, and the following is a free translation of the very laudatory inscription on the front panel of the stone:—

"To Mr. Robert Pitcairn, Abbot of Dunfermline, Archdeacon of St. Andrews, Royal Legate, and Secretary of his Majesty.

"Here is interred, in a plain urn, the Hero Robert Pitcairn, the hope and pillar of his country, whom virtue, gravity, worthy of a generous heart, and fidelity, with sincere piety adorn. After various changes of life, he now, with the mass of his body left behind, proceeds in spirit to the Elysian Grove. He died in the year 1584, on 18th October, aged 64."

Monteith in his *Theatre of Mortality*, page 209, gives the following poetical translation:—

"To Mr. Robert Pitcairn, Abbot of Dunfermline, Archdeacon of St. Andrews, his Majesty's Ambassador, and one of his Privy Council.

"In this small grave here lies his Country's hope,
Robert Pitcairn, its Confidence and Prope;
Grave, Generous, loyal, Virtuous, and true,
With all the Gifts, kind Stars him did endue:
From various Fleetings of this life, his Clay
Left here, his Soul to Heaven made Way."

It may be noted that Pitcairn was never Abbot of Dunfermline; there were no Abbots after the year 1560. He was *Commendator* of Dunfermline Abbey only.

WILLIAM SCHAW'S MONUMENT.—Until the year 1794, another monumental tomb, but of greater dimensions, stood against the north wall of the church, a few yards to the west of Pitcairn's tomb—viz., the massive tomb of the celebrated "Maister William Schaw," Master Mason, &c., of Scotland. It was removed in said year to the belfry, in order that the minister might have more light; it stood immediately behind the pulpit. It is still to be seen in a fragmentary state, in the "bell-place" at the foot of the steeple. We give a free translation of the inscription on this tomb:—

"To his most intimate loving friend, William Schaw.
Live with the Gods, thou worthy, live for ever;
From this laborious life, death now doth thee deliver.

"ALEXANDER SETON, D.F.

"This small structure of stones covers a man of excellent skill, notable probity, singular integrity of life, a man adorned with the greatest virtues, William Schaw, Master of the King's Works, Sacrist, and the Queen's Chamberlain. He died 18th April, 1602.

"Among the living he dwelt 52 years; he had travelled to France and many other kingdoms for the improvement of his mind; he wanted no liberal art or science; he was most skilful in architecture; he was early recommended to great persons for the singular gifts of his mind; he was not only unwearied in labours and business, and indefatigable, but daily active and vigorous; he was most dear to every good man who knew him; he was born to do good offices, and thereby to gain the hearts of men; now he lives eternally with God.

"Queen Ann caused this monument to be erected to the memory of this most excellent and most upright man, lest his virtues, which deserve eternal commendation, should fail or decay by the death or corruption of his body."

MURRAY OF PER-DIEUS' TOMESTONE.—There is to be seen amongst the rubbish in the west end of the nave (auld kirk) the gravestone of James Murray, of Perdws, near Dunfermline. It has been finely carved. There are two angels' heads at the top of the stone, with the words, "MEMENTO MORI," in capital letters, between them; underneath is a very large shield decorated, below which are the following words:—

"*Honorabilis · Viri · Jacobi Murravii · De · Perdws
Monumentum · Qui Obiit · 28 Sept. 1592.*"

That is, The monument of the honourable man, James Murray, of Per-Dieus, who died 28th Sept., 1592.

There is another stone belonging to the same family in the same place—the top is mutilated, but it shows an ornamented shield, with "A. L." in capital letters below; two letters appear to have been at the top, but are nearly broken off. Round the three edges of this second stone are the following words:—

" . . . *obvs · Jacobvs · Moravivs · De · Perdewis · Filius
Qvondam · D. Gvliehmi · Moravii · De.*"

Regarding this inscription the late Rev. Dr. Chalmers, of Dunfermline, put some queries to W. Anderson, the Marchmont Herald—the initial word appears to have puzzled him—and has given it as his opinion that the mutilated

word *obvs* is simply *Jacobus*, thus giving the singular repetition of *Jacobvs*, *Jacobvs*, and adds that he cannot account for the *obvs* in any other way. The writer is of opinion that the "puzzle-word" has, when entire, been *Probus*, and therefore the inscription may be read as follows:—"Here lies the Good James Moray, of Perdewis, son of the late Mr. William Murray, of Kirk-forthaur." (See *Chal. Hist. Dunf.*, vol. ii., p. 151.)

DURY OF CRAIGLUSCAR'S TOMBSTONE.—In the north wall of the old church (inside) there is an old tombstone, having on it, round its border, the following mutilated inscription:—"HIC · JACET · HONORABILIS · VIR · HENRICVS · DVRI · D · R · VD · ID. ATIS · SVÆ · 63." On this stone, in the centre, there is a shield, party per chevron, and three crescents.

THE GASK TOMBSTONE.—In the north porch, on the east wall, there is a marble, with an inscription in Latin on it, to the memory of Adam Rolland, Esq., of Gask, who died in 1763. (See *An. of Dunf.*, date 1763.)

On the west wall of the porch, opposite the Gask marble, there is a fine specimen of an old tombstone to the memory of Robert Adie, who died, when *first* Bailie of the burgh, in 1710.

FERGUSON'S MONUMENTAL TOMB.—According to tradition and several old notes, "the remains of Rev. David Ferguson, the first Protestant minister, were in 1598 (see *An. Dunf.* date 1598) interred below that triangular-backed monument in the north churchyard, on the west side of the walk, midway between the porch and churchyard gate." The inscription is now entirely gone.

THE ELGIN TOMB.—Until 1819, the place of sepulchre of the Elgin family was a few feet to the north-east of the mutilated tomb-marble of St. Margaret. Here there was a monumental tomb into which was inserted a white marble slab recording the virtues of Charles, Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, who was interred here in 1771. This monumental tomb is lying in fragments at the bottom of the south tower of the nave. (See *An. Dunf.*, date 1771.)

THE PITTENCRIEFF TOMB stood adjacent to the Elgin place of sepulchre, and was removed to make way for the New Abbey Church, then building.

"GOD'S ACRE."—The North Kirkyard of Dunfermline had anciently an area of about 4500 square yards, and, therefore, about an acre of ground for the interment of the dead, and was, like other old graveyards, colloquially known as "God's Acre," with "The Gospel Oak" in the centre of it. According to old notes, Dunfermline kirkyard was in the olden time "thickly scattered over with monumental stones great and small, plain and carved," many of them having cut on their surface pious and quaint inscriptions, as records of the dead. With their names and years, spelt by the unlettered muse, a few

of the old stones still remain; the following are specimens of rhyming inscriptions on some of them :—

“Time Cuts Down All
Both Great and Small”

“Of worldly cares we’ve had our share,
When in this world as you now are:
But now our bodies rest in dust,
Waiting the rising of the just.”

“Reader, see how death all doun puls,
And nought remains but shanks and skuls,
For the greatest champeon ere drew breath,
Was allwise conquered by death.”

Another stone, a small one, between the thorn tree and the walk to the porch, has inscribed on it a ludicrous inscription caused by the selection of the word “*present*,” viz. :—

“Here lyes the corps of Andrew Robertson, *present* deacon and convener of the weavers of this Burgh, who died 13th July, 1745.”

While, nearer the porch door, we have “a *naval one*,” viz. (William Westwood’s) :—

“Tho’ Boreas’ blasts and Neptune’s waves
Have tossed him to and fro,
Quiet by the order of God’s decree
He harbours here below,
Where now he lies at anchor sure
With many of the fleet,
Expecting one day to set sail
His Admiral Christ to meet.”

Near the centre of the churchyard stands the “Gospel Thorn,” under which tradition affirms that the mother of Sir William Wallace lies. The Cross which stood here was removed at the Reformation, and a gospel thorn put in its place. (See *An. Dunf.*, 1303 and 1784; also for other Epitaphs, see *An. Dunf.*)

VIEWS AND PLANS OF DUNFERMLINE ABBEY, &c.

THE following is a list of Views, Plans, &c. (in MS.), by J. Baine, C.E., Edinburgh, done in May and June of 1790. The MS. quarto book of Baine’s views is still extant, and in good condition; it is and has been, for many years past, in the possession of David Laing, Esq., LL.D., &c., Signet Library, Edinburgh :—

- 1 Plan of the Church and part of the Abbey (occupies 2 pp.)
- 2 Plan of the remaining part of the Ruins.
- 3 Plan of the Town of Dunfermline.
- 4 Plan of the Royal Cellars, commonly called the Magazine.
- 5 Plan of the Royal Kitchen.
- 6 View from the Dove-cot of the Glebe.
- 7 The remains of King Malcolm’s Tower.
- 8 Arms on a stone on the outer wall of Clark Black’s Stable.
- 9 View of the inside of the Royal Kitchens.

- 10 View of the inside of the Royal Cellars.
- 11 Details of the Arches of the inside of the Royal Cellars.
- 12 West Wall of the Royal Kitchen and Cellars.
- 13 Walls of the Cells in a sunk Garden east of the Monastery.
- 14 View of Dunfermline near Pittencrieff Dove-cot.
- 15 Windows in the north end of the Transept of the Church.
- 16 Outside of the window below the apartments where King Charles I. and Princess Elizabeth were born.
- 17 View of the Tower Bridge.
- 18 Inside of the fine Window below where Charles I. was born.
- 19 South Wall of the Cells in Sunk Garden east of the Monastery.
- 20 West Wall of these Cells, going towards Frater Hall.
- 21 View from the Street of the Cells (from east Arch of the Pends).
- 22 View of Dunfermline from the bend of the Back Burn, below the Bridge at Boufies Brae (north end of town).
- 23 View of Dunfermline from the west side of the Spittal.
- 24 View from the Inn, Bridge Street.
- 25 View from the Heugh Mills.
- 26 View from the corner of the Glebe, showing the Heugh Mills and Ruins.
- 27 View of the Heugh Mills from the Dam below them.
- 28 View of the outside of Frater's Hall from the Cells, now filled up with rubbish.
- 29 View of the Church from the same place.
- 30 View of inside of the Frater Hall from the east.
- 31 View of the Church from the north-east corner of the Churchyard.
- 32 View of the High Altar in the Psalter Churchyard.
- 33 View of the proper Door of the Church, long since filled up (great west door).
- 34 View of the inside of the Palace from the west end of the Church.
- 35 View of the outside of the Palace from the walk on the north-west.
- 36 View of the Archway below the Queen's House.
- 37 View from the east end of the Bowling Green.
- 38 The Grange Farm from the south.
- 39 View of Inverkeithing Bay.
- 40 View of North Queensferry from the point of the Quay.
- 41 View of Inch Garvie.
- 42 A Pencil View, apparently of the "Spittal Brig."
- 43 St. Margaret's Cave.
- 44 View of Dunfermline from the south-east.
- 45 St. Margaret's Stone and Road.
- 46 Supposed appearance of Canmore's Tower, &c.

(Also, *Measurements of the Abbey Church Walls, the Walls of the Monastery, the Palace, and the Tower Ruins*, for which see *Addenda*, p. 758.) To these measures we have added a few of our own, which makes the list more complete and interesting. Mr. Baine died in 1815, when his effects were disposed of by public sale. It appears to the writer that the first half of the "Sketches" were drawn in May and June, 1790, the latter half about the end of the same year.

ANTIQUÉ ARTICLES FROM DUNFERMLINE PALACE.

THE following list of articles of Mr. Paton's museum—extracted from Chapman's Catalogue of Sale—are noted as being *from Dunfermline Palace, &c.*, and is a complete list:—

32. Rare Antique Scotch Clock, in engraved brass open-work frame, with bell on top. "Humphry Mills at Edenbrough *fecit*," from Dunfermline Palace.
34. Antique Brass Clock, by Thomas Bradfor, London, from Dunfermline Palace.
78. Antique Oak Tray, with perforated sides: the Baby Clothes Basket of King Charles the First, from Dunfermline Palace.
112. Piece of Chain and a Padlock, taken from an under Cell of the Tolbooth of Dunfermline.

142. Old Town Weight, with inscription, from the Tron of Dunfermline. (Sold for 22s.)
159. Deacon's Baton of the ancient Corporation of Weavers of Dunfermline (1683), with *tips* and *shield*. (Sold for 34s.)
284. Antique Iron Burgonet, without neck-guard, from Battlefield of Pitreavie, near Dunfermline.
303. Old Scotch Brass and Iron Grate from Dunfermline Palace.
- „ Curious old Scotch Brass Fire-Shovel and Tongs, from Dunfermline Palace.
323. Antique Scotch Oak Arm-Chair, carved with five royal crowns, with spiral supports, and Utrecht velvet seat, from Dunfermline Palace.
324. Old Scotch Arm-Chair, carved with five royal crowns, from Dunfermline Palace.
326. Set of Four Old Scotch High-backed Chairs, with spiral stretchers and supports, carved with scrolls and five royal crowns, from Dunfermline Palace.
332. Very fine Old Scotch Oak Chair, with elaborately carved and perforated back, surmounted by a crown, spiral supports and stretchers, seat and back stuffed and in sewed work, from Dunfermline Palace.
353. Old Oak Table, inlaid with ebony, on massive ball supports, with stretcher, from Dunfermline Palace.
354. Remarkably fine Old Carved-Oak Bedstead, the back and head having carved panels, the foot-boards finished with open arcading, from Dunfermline Palace.
358. Extremely fine Antique Oak Buffet, of elegant design, having carved panels, pilasters, and figures; the centre portion—the cupboard at top, and shield of Scottish arms—are from Dunfermline Palace; the top and the base of it are from Stirling Castle.
362. Fine Old Scotch Table, in dark oak, from Dunfermline Palace.
372. The Old Kitchen Grate of Dunfermline Palace, with original Roasting Spit, Pot-Hook, &c., a very interesting and early specimen of Scottish ironwork. (See *An. Dunf.* date 1621.)
375. Old Portrait of King James the Sixth, from Dunfermline Palace.
376. Portrait of King James the Sixth at the age of 17, dated 1583, from Dunfermline Palace, in the original oak frame.
392. The Woman taken in Adultery, on a panel, from Dunfermline Palace. (Very rudely executed.)
420. Old Coat-of-Arms, from the loft of the Abbey Church, Dunfermline.
530. Two Old Delf Flower-Holders, from Dunfermline Palace.
544. Large Blue Delf Bottle-shaped Vase, from Dunfermline Palace.
630. Curious early Ecclesiastical Bronze Ring, engraved with figure of the Cross and inscription; found in a *cutting* at Dunfermline. [When, and what cutting?]
654. Small Antique Pewter Platter, stamped with a cross and ancient crown, and the initials "R. B."—found in the ruins of Dunfermline Palace. It is presumed to have belonged to King Robert the Bruce.
655. A Handle and a Bit of the Lead of the Coffin of Robert the Bruce; *obtained at the time of his exhumation*.
656. Part of the Cloth of Gold in which the body of Robert the Bruce was wrapped, when found in the Ruins of the Abbey of Dunfermline.
657. Two small Bones of Robert the Bruce, obtained at the time of the exhumation of the body (from his skeleton).
- „ Several portions of the Monument of Robert the Bruce, in marble and calm-stone, destroyed at the Reformation.
686. Two Curious Carved Marble Salt-Cellars, found in the Ruins of Dunfermline Abbey. (Sold for 22s.)
707. Iron Cannon Ball found on the battle-ground of Pitreavie.
713. Old Clay Pipes, from the Ruins of Dunfermline Abbey. [Palace?]
717. Four Fragments of Old Stained Glass, from Dunfermline Abbey.
749. Carved Oak Sconce, from Dunfermline Palace.
752. Three Oak Pillars, with carved initials, and two flat pilasters, part of the King's Loft of the Abbey Church of Dunfermline.
753. Two Pillars, with carved capitals and arch, from the Abbot's House, Maygate, Dunfermline.
754. Fine Old Carving, with coat-of-arms and motto, "God bless the Joiners of Dun," from the front of the Joiners' *laff*, Abbey Church of Dunfermline.
758. The Door of the Old Tolbooth of Dunfermline, with three Keys.
767. Linen Shift, woven without seam in the 18th century, from the Gate Tower of Dunfermline Palace.
776. Two Iron Clappers of the Old Bells of Dunfermline Abbey Church.

785. Six Fragments of Carved Stones, from Dunfermline Abbey.

785. Cup, made from Oak of a Rafter of Dunfermline Abbey Church.

It is greatly to be regretted that the larger portion of these interesting relics of the past glory of Dunfermline was not purchased by local gentlemen, and retained as a nucleus for a museum in Dunfermline. (*An. Dunf.* date April, 1874.)

MEASUREMENTS OF THE WALLS OF THE OLD AND NEW ABBEY CHURCHES, &c.

THE following are the measurements of the Monastery, the Palace, and Canmore's Tower, taken in the year 1790, by J. Baine, C.E., Edinburgh, with which are incorporated several measurements by E. H., taken in 1825:—

AULD KIRK MEASUREMENTS, A.D. 1115.

Length of the Old Church (inside), west door to east wall, 106 feet; breadth, 55 feet; height of wall supported by the Stone Pillars, 54 feet. The Columns—5 on each side—from west to east, are 20 feet in height, 13 feet 6 inches in circumference, and 4 feet 5 inches in diameter; they are about 10½ feet from each other, and from north side to south side pillar, 20 feet. The Steeple is 156 feet 4 inches in height; the Bartizan is 98 feet from the ground to the flags; the Steeple is 22 feet in breadth; from Bartizan to Weather Cock, 58 feet 4 inches; the centre of Clock Dial is 59 feet 2 inches; the Dial is 6 feet square; the Walls of the Church and Steeple are 5 feet thick; number of steps from the stone floor of Church to the Bartizan, 122. From the Bartizan a view of part of 14 counties is to be had, viz., Fife, Kinross, Clackmannan, Stirling, Linlithgow, Edinburgh, Haddington, and the tops of mountains in the counties of Perth, Dumbarton, Lanark, Peebles, Selkirk, Roxburgh, and Berwick.

NEW ABBEY CHURCH MEASUREMENTS, A.D. 1821.

Length of New Abbey Church from west to east, including the west adjunct and Session-house (inside), 169 feet; Breadth, inside, 73 feet; height, 54 feet; Transepts—north door of North Transept to south door of South Transept, 115 feet; the Tower is in height 103 feet; height of Great Eastern Window, 34 feet, breadth, 16 feet; length outside from outer arch of Great West door of the Auld Kirk to the wall of Session-house, 169 feet.

MEASUREMENTS OF THE MONASTERY RUINS.

From south wall of Auld Kirk to north side of wall whereon the small conical tower rests, 105 feet; from ditto to the ruins of Frater Hall Windows, 105 feet; length of Frater Hall Wall, 121 feet; thickness of Wall, 5 feet; number of Windows, 7 large Gothic and 2 small ones; height of Frater Hall Wall, east end, outside, 45 feet; Ditto, inside, 28 feet; the Great West Window inside is 20 feet in height by 16 feet in breadth, the Pillars which support the tracery are each 6 feet 7 inches in height. Small Tower, north corner of top of western window, is 63 feet 9 inches in height outside. On the S.E. lower side of this Tower there is a cutting into the stone for some feet; the western edge of the roof of the Monastery probably terminated and lay in this cutting. From the inclination and direction this cutting takes, a measure of the altitude of the ridge of the roof of the Monastery may be ascertained. The Pends, connecting the Palace with the Monastery, is 46 feet in height and 20 feet in breadth. The Arch spanning the road-way is about 17 feet average width, height 12 feet, length of way 31 feet. The Pends in the lower flat has two rooms; there is a passage leading from the north of these rooms east into the Fraternity. The upper room is 27 feet by 13½ feet.

An addition appears to have been made to the Wall of the Palace Ruins about the year 1540.

PALACE RUINS.

Length of southern portion of Wall, 51½ feet; north part, 92 feet—total 132½ feet. Height of Palace Wall inside, 28½ feet; on side measure outside, 150 feet. The breadth appears to have been 29 feet. The Wall runs in a line N.W. and S.E. nearly. The Wall, Royal Cellars, and Kitchens form part of the Palace Wall, and being thus continued in a

S. E. direction to the extent of about 45 feet. This added to the Palace Wall of 150 feet, gives a length of 195 feet to the Wall, and, including projecting buttresses at the ends, a length of 204½ feet. The King's Cellar, or "Magazine," is 44 feet by 24, and above it are the King's Ovens and Kitchen, of nearly the same dimensions.

SUBTERRANEAN PASSAGES.

Near the North-east corner of the King's Cellar there is an opening 2 feet wide and 2½ feet in height, which leads upwards by a gentle incline into a small recess. This opening appears to us to be the top part of an ancient door-way. Were the accumulated earth and rubbish to be cleared away in front of said opening, it is likely that a flight of steps would be found descending to the foot of the now unseen door-way, or steps going down by the side of the wall. This done, a number of steps would likely be discovered leading up into this small recess just mentioned. In February, 1877, our friend Mr. George Robertson (Comely Park), armed with lights and a magnetic compass, ascended said opening or top of door. The following are a few of the interesting details he has kindly sent to us, and for which we return thanks:— "In the said recess there is a water-course, which apparently comes from the north foot of the wall below the great western window. There is also an ascending small opening, covered with an iron grating, just below the cause-way of the Pends. In the north-west corner there is a Gothic entrance—the entrance to the subterranean passage—which goes in a north-west direction parallel to the Palace wall. The passage is not straight, but bends a little at several places. The entire length of the passage is 80 feet, and 2½ feet in breadth, and about 4½ feet in height." (See also *Chal. Hist. Dunf.* vol. i. pp. 95-97).

It appears to us that the uneven and somewhat slight circular direction in some places of the passage would indicate the foundations of circular towers, which may have stood on each side of the main door of the Palace, similar to those seen at Holyrood and Falkland.

TOWER RUINS (MALCOLM CANMORE'S), TOWER HILL.

Of this celebrated tower there exists only small fragments of the south and the west walls. In 1790 the south wall measured 31 feet in length, the west wall 49½ feet, with a height of about 8 feet, and a thickness of about 8 feet.

LIST OF PICTURES AND OTHER WORKS OF ART BY SIR NOEL PATON, R.S.A., LL.D., &c.

THE following paintings, &c., are the work of two eminent natives of Dunfermline who have, through their productions, conferred great honour on the "old grey city"—namely, Sir Joseph Noel Paton, R.S.A., LL.D., Her Majesty's Limner for Scotland, and Mr. Waller H. Paton, R.S.A. Also a list is added of the sculptured works from the chisel of their talented sister, Mrs. D. O. Hill, now all resident in Edinburgh.

List of a few of Sir Joseph Noel Paton's Works from 1838 to 1878.

"Fight between Bothwell and Balfour," 1838. "Rachel Weeping for her Children," 1845. Quarrel of Oberon and Titania," 1846. "Puck and Fairy," 1847. "Christ Bearing His Cross," 1847—life size. "Reconciliation of Oberon and Titania," 1847; these two Pictures jointly obtained a Prize in the Second Class of £300 at the Westminster Hall

Competition this year. "Thomas the Rhymer and the Queen of Færie," 1851. "Christ Blessing Little Children," 1852. "The Pursuit of Pleasure," 1855, an Allegorical Picture, painted in Woor's Alley, Dunfermline, and exhibited in the Music Hall, Dunfermline, for a benevolent purpose. "Home from the Crimea," 1856. "In Memoriam," 1858, an Illustration of the Indian Mutiny. By Command of Her Majesty a large Photograph was taken from this Picture. "The Entombment and Gethsemane," 1860. "The Dowie Dens of Yarrow," 1862; six Pictures, Engraved for the Royal Association for the Promotion of the Fine Arts. "Illustrations to Coleridge's Ancient Mariner," 1864. "Fact and Fancy," 1860. "Faith and Reason," 1869. "Christ and Sleeping Disciples," 1870. "The Good Shepherd," 1872. "Bruce and the Spider," 1873. "Christ and Mary at the Sepulchre," 1873. "Satan Watching the Sleep of Christ," 1874. "The Man of Sorrows," 1875—life size. "Christian Arming in the House Beautiful," 1876. "Christ the Great Shepherd," 1876, &c.

List of a few of the Paintings, Drawings, and Water Colours, &c., Exhibited by Waller Hugh Paton, Esq., R.S.A.

"Ellen Masson," 1851. "Edinburgh from the Fife Coast," 1852. "The Black Pool and Upper Pool, Finnich Glen," 1853. "Outlet of Loch Achray," 1859. "The Two Templars," 1861. "Cologne, from Bridge of Boats," 1862. "Rome from the Pincian Hill," 1862. "Holyrood Palace," 1862. "Edinburgh from Arthur's Seat," 1864. "Lochaber no more," 1865. "The Island of Graves, Skye," 1867. "Tomb of the Bruce, Dunfermline," 1868. "Castle Campbell," 1870. "The Fair of St. Olaf, Kirkwall," 1874. "Entrance to Glencoe," 1877, &c.

List of Sculptured Works by Mrs. D. O. Hill (Amelia Paton).

Bust of Noel Paton, 1842 (first attempt). Bust of the Countess of Elgin, 1863. Bust of Mrs. A. Burns Shand, 1865. Bust of Dr. Livingstone, 1866. Bust of Sir R. Murchison, 1866. Bust of Thomas Carlyle, 1867. Bust of Sir David Brewster, 1867. Bust of Sir George Harvey, 1868. Marble Statuette of Hugh Miller, 1869. A Marble Statuette of Robert Burns, 1870, &c.

MR. ANDREW BLAIR'S PAINTINGS.

The following is a list of a few of the Paintings by Mr. Andrew Blair, Dunfermline; many of these were exhibited in Edinburgh, were most favourably criticised in the newspapers of the day, and were disposed of at high prices:—

"City of Dunfermline from the North-West,"—A large Lithographic Print was taken from this Painting in 1862. "A Shadowy Lane, Pittencrieff Glen," 1864. "The Tay, above the Bridge of Aberfeldy," 1865. "Old Porter's Lodge, near Dunfermline Palace," 1866. "Old Mills, Monastery Street, Dunfermline," 1866. "Dunfermline Palace from the King's Kitchen," 1866. "Edinburgh from the Bell-House Rock, Aberdour," 1867. "Norham Castle," 1869. "Loch Awe," 1869. "North Porch of Old Abbey Church, Dunfermline," 1873. "Frater Hall, Dunfermline from the West," 1873, &c.

MR. A. P. TAYLOR'S PHOTOGRAPHS.

The following is a list of a few of the *full-plate* Photograph Views of the public buildings, &c., in and around Dunfermline, by Mr. Alexander Taylor, photographer, East Port Street, viz. :—Two large views of Dunfermline from the south and the south-east—The Abbey Church, from the north and the south—Interior Views of the Nave—The Monastery Ruins (interior and exterior)—The Great Western Window and "The Pends"—The Palace, from Pittencrieff Glen, and from the north-east. The Old Town-House, the New Municipal Buildings, the County Buildings, the Carnegie Baths, &c., and, on a smaller scale, many of the Churches, the High School, and the principal

streets, as also the Mansion Houses of Pittencrieff, Pitfirrane, Pitliver, Broomhall, Fordel, &c. Two of the views were used by the engraver for the illustrations at pp. 521 and 533. The view of the City at first page was done by Mr. Taylor expressly for the *Annals*, which he handsomely presented to our publisher, for which we tender him our thanks.

SITE OF ALTARS IN DUNFERMLINE ABBEY.

It is now impossible to point out the sites of all the altars of Dunfermline Abbey. (See *An. Dunf.* p. 180.) The sites of only two are known with certainty, viz., that of the High Altar and the Altar of the Holy Cross.

The HIGH ALTAR, from *circa* A.D. 1075 to 1226, occupied a site near the extreme east end of the then Abbey—afterwards known as the Nave, and latterly as the *Auld Kirk*. In the space between the two spiral cut columns at the east end of the kirk the high or “grate awtre” stood for about 151 years, and right in front of it, and near, was an area known as the *locus sepulture regum*, or royal burying-place. In this area, between A.D. 1093 and 1250, many of the royal remains were interred. (See *An. Dunf.* for dates of royal interments, and Appendix). After A.D. 1226 the High Altar was transferred to the east end of the then newly built Choir, about three yards to the east of the present Session-house door.

The HOLY CROSS ALTAR, or “Rwde Awtre,” stood in the space between the zig-zag cut pillar on the south side and the plane pillar near to it on the west. Before this altar the remains of St. Margaret were interred, and near to it one of her sons (Ethelrede), whose remains were discovered in 1847, when the flooring of the Auld Kirk was being levelled and repaired. Probably St. Mary's Altar stood opposite this Rood Altar on the north side—viz., the Altar of our Lady Mary.

ST. MARGARET'S TOMB.—The base or plinth stones of this tomb are in a very dilapidated state, probably broken, as we find them, by the fall of some wall which “wes castit down” at the Reformation, in 1560. The *site* is covered by two stones—the largest, the undermost one, is about 9 feet in length by 6 in breadth; the upper stone, which lies upon it, is about 7 feet by 4. These stones are composed of a kind of blue limestone, marked all over by shells and other figures. They were probably quarried in 1250, from either Charleston or Roscobie, as the quarries in these places abound in compact limestones similarly marked. On the surface of one of the stones are to be seen six circular indentations, which, according to a vague tradition, were pointed out to the curious as being places on which once stood tall candlesticks with their candles, which were kept perpetually burning on the tomb. Shortly after the Chartulary of the Abbey was printed, in 1842, we went carefully over many of the old charters, when we discovered that *the lights* were kept perpetually burning, not *on* the tombs, but *before them*, or on the *outside of them*. We consequently came to the conclusion that the *six* circular marks on one of these stones were simply the worn-out sockets from which arose tall slender stone pillars, which supported an ornamental canopy, or “*herse*,” considerably above these stones, and that on the upper would be a full-length figure, in stone, of St. Margaret lying on her back, with clasped hands, as observed on other royal tombs.

HIGH ALTAR STEP.—Mr. John Baine, C.E., who made so many plans and took so many sketches of the old ruins in 1790, has indicated on one of his plans the site of the old High Altar, and notices the position of *the remaining step* belonging to it. In his plan this step lies on a site between the present pulpit and the Session-house door. When the ground in this locality was being levelled, in 1817, for the New Abbey Church, this old step was removed. *The step* still exists, and may be seen doing service as a seat for the weary at the outside of the south wall of the New Abbey Church, a few yards east of the entrance to Pitreavie burying vault. Here it rests on two pillars which were taken from a grave in the north churchyard. By inspecting this very interesting relic of the past, it will be seen that in its composition it is precisely similar to the base or plinth stones of St. Margaret's tomb.

ETYMOLOGIES.

THE following etymologies of names of places near Dunfermline are taken from *Fernie's History of Dunfermline*, pp. 130, 131:—

BALMULE, from *bal* (Gaelic), a dwelling; and *maol* (Irish), an eminence or promontory—"the dwelling on the eminence."

BEATH, from the British, *dedom*; or Gaelic, *beath*—"Birchwood."

CAVEL, it derives its Celtic name from the British, *cavell*, signifying *retired*, or "enclosed place, a retreat."

CRAIGLUSCAR, from the British and Irish, *craig*, a rock; and the Gaelic, *lusca*, a cave, or *luscair*, signifying a person who lives in a cave—"the rock of the hermit."

DRUMTUTHIL, from the Gaelic, *drum*, a ridge, and *tuathal*, northern—"the northern ridge"—(double ridge?)

DUNDUFF, from the Gaelic, *dun* a hill, and *dubh*, black—"the black hill."

GARVOCK or GARVOCH, an abbreviation of the Gaelic *garbh-cnoc*; *garbh*, rough; *cnoc*, a hill—"the rough hill."

KNOCKHOUSE, from *cnoc*, Gaelic; and *house*, English—"the house on the hill."

LOGIE, from the Gaelic, *lagan*, signifying a hollow; the Gaelic *an*, as a termination, is often changed into the Scoto-Saxon; hence "kilnlogie."

PITTENCRIEFF, from the Gaelic, *pit-an-croibh*; *pit* in the Gaelic and *pitt* in the British signify a hollow; *craobh*, pronounced *criev*, a tree—"the hollow of the tree; perhaps the hollow of the wood."

PITFERRANE, or PITFERRAN, from the Gaelic, *pit*, a hollow, and *fearn*, land—"the hollow of the land."

PITLIVER, in the British *hliver* signifies a flux or flow, probably the hollow of the stream or water; in the neighbourhood of Pitliver the burn or water runs through a deep hollow or glen.

ROSCOBIE, from the British *rhos-cobau*—"the moor with mounds."

TOUCH, from the British *tuach*, signifying the side of the water.

To which we add the following from our own list:—

Limekilns was known before the middle of the sixteenth century as Limekilhill, Lymekill, &c., the name originating from the limestone kilns. Inverkeithing, *inver* (Gaelic), *i.e.*, at the *mouth of the Keithing*. *Aber-dour* (British), *mouth*—"at the mouth of the Dour." Carnock or Caer-enoc, *caer* (British), a *castle*; and *cnoc*, an insulated hill. *Caer-neil*—"the castle at the termination of, or end of the wall." *Carniehill* may either come from *cairn*, heap of stones for the dead, or from *caer*, a castle; and *in* or *n*, *on*, and hill; English—"the cairn of stones *on* the hill, or the castle *on* the hill." Crossford (*Corsford*) Scotch—"stepping stones across the rivulet." Crossgates, the site where *cross* roads meet. Rosythe (*Ross-*

hythe), derived from *ross*, old British, which means a promontory, and *hythe*, from the Saxon, meaning a *port* or *landing place*—"the port or landing place of Edgar, the *atheling*, and his Saxon retinue in the year 1069. This root of the word *rosythe* was discovered by the writer in 1835, and by him then made the subject of an Essay, showing that the name was derived from its being the port where the Saxon exiles landed in 1069. "Ross" being the *primitive* name, and *hythe* being added to Ross after the Saxon landing. (See *An. Dunf.* date 1069.) "Saline"—some writers refer the origin of this name to *saline* or *saltish*. In charters of date about 1300, the name is *sauelyn*, quite a different root from our now common name, *saline*. The meaning of *saue* has not been ascertained; *lyn*, a pool or waterfall; *saue* may therefore have some connection with the *contour* or *aspect* of the ground or view in the locality of the *lyn*.

1. PAR-DIEU KNOLL.—This knoll, or *knowe*, appears to be artificial; "it lies" on a level extent of ground at a distance of about 230 yards directly south of the Nether-ton Bridge. Fernie in his *History of Dunfermline*, p. 83, notes that it is 30 feet in circumference, and about 16 feet in height, and adds, that according to tradition it was formed by people who brought sand on their backs from the sea, as a penance enjoined in the days of popery, and that the name of the hillock seemed to favour the story of its origin. We rather think that its name is derived from the ancient name of the land on which it is situated, viz., *Pardusin*, a name alluded to by King David I. in his first confirmation charter to the Monastery of Dunfermline in A.D. 1128. The site came afterwards to be known as *Pardews*, Per-deus, and the hillock appears to be a large tumuli, in the centre of which probably lie the remains of some unrecorded hero or heroes who fell in battle on the spot.
2. WHIRLBUT.—The origin of this name is now unknown; the grounds of Whirlbut, probably a toft or acre, lie immediately to the south of the "Spittal Brig," on the west side. Some old dictionaries state that Whirlbut was an old game, and Jones in his Dictionary states that Whirlbut means *anything moved rapidly round to give a blow*. There is a tradition that Wappenshaws were conducted here, and that the arrows were shot against *Par-dieu Knowe* as a target, the distance between Whirlbut and the knowe being about 600 yards. (*Whorle* also refers to ancient spinning.)
3. BUYT-ACRE, some times called Boot-acre, but the proper name would be *Butt-acre*, an acre adjacent to Par-dieu Knowe, the annual proceeds of which would likely be expended on keeping up the archery butts, &c. A tradition also exists which asserts that a butt was set up on a site near the parish manse, west end of Priory Lane, and the arrows were shot from a site near Par-dieu Knowe, about 500 yards distant.
4. MOUNT HOOLY, or Mount Holy, as it has some times been designated, is the name of a property adjacent Rumbling Well Toll Bar, east end of Baldridge Burn. The origin of the name is unknown, but perhaps the name is not an old one. There are several Mount Hoolies in Fifeshire.
5. GEEELIES WYND; or, JEELIES WYND.—A well-known name from a remote period down to the end of the first quarter of the present century. This ancient wynd about 1820 was named Reid Street, and the Abbey Wall, the lower parts of which still front Reid Street, had a private gate on it here, for the use of the Abbey servants, &c., hence Gillie's Wynd, or Servant's Wynd. The Abbey Servants Wynd or Road led to the Abbey Grange, about three-fourths of a mile south south-east from Gillie's Wynd.
6. BEE-ALLEY GARDEN.—This is evidently a corruption of the Bailie Garden, the garden on the east side of the old Royal Bowling Green (back of the mill). It appears this garden belonged to the bailie of the monastery.
7. THE QUEST-END YARDS "were yairds lyand at the lower back of the Collieraw, near the Tolbooth." Some writers have translated quest-end into *Ostend*? As these yards belonged to Mr. Phillian of the olden time, were situate at the extreme west end, or termination of the Burgh, there can be no doubt that *quest*, an old name or pronunciation of *west*, simply meant the west end yards!
8. MAISON DIEU LANDS (now known as *Mason Lands*) lie about 100 yards east from the site of Castle Blair (the *Peel-muir*). There are a great many *maison dieus* and lands in Scotland, and are all of ecclesiastical origin; and, no doubt, the Dunfermline *maison dieu* lands were, in the olden time, in connection with some religious house.

9. PILMUIR.—There are a great many Pilmuirs, or Peelmuirs, in Scotland. They appear to have derived their names from some early, now unknown, *Peel* or *Peil*—*i. e.*, a keep, or castle. Perhaps the site called Castle Blair, the foundations of which were visible about the middle of last century, may have been the “Peil;” and the *swamp* and *muir*, lying to the east of it, and belonging to it, may have given the name of “Pilmuir” in its contracted form.
10. BERRY-LAW.—This height (Berrylaw Top), about one-and-a-quarter miles west-north-west from the Cross of Dunfermline, is a conspicuous height crowned with trees. A great many places in Scotland have the name of *Law*, from British *blaw*—a hill. “Berry” is probably a corruption for “Burgh,” so that “Berry-law” means *Burgh Hill*. (See *An. Dunf.* date 1860.)
11. HALY-BLUID ACRES.—These acres are in the immediate vicinity of Dunfermline, being less than half-a-mile east of the Cross. “The annuals” arising from these acres belonged to the Abbey, and were disposed of to the monk who officiated at the Haly-bluid Altar, in the Haly-bluid Aisle of Dunfermline Abbey. A misconception of the designation applied to the row of houses built on their site is evident by being designated *Martyr’s Place!*—presuming that holy, or “haly bluid,” must have been shed on the spot! The place has had its name changed lately to *Holyrood Place*—a more appropriate name. The *Acorn Ward* lies a little to the south-east of these acres.
12. THE ALMONRY LANDS.—This piece of ground lies at the foot of the New Row, at the back of the house forming the south-west angle of Woodmill Street, or Road, the annuals for which went to the poor as alms, or doles, under the supervision of Abbey officials.
13. GALLOWRIGG HILL.—It is distant about a mile-and-a-half south-south-west from the Cross. This farm has been noticed in some writings, as having derived its name from some gallows that may have been in “walking order” here in early times. We rather think not. It is probable that the name is rather a corruption of *Galrig*, mentioned in an Abbey charter of date 1290. (See “Stone and Coal Charter,” *An. Dunf.* date 1290, p. 103.)
14. GALLOW BANK was sometimes called *Garlic Hill*. There are some traces of evidence left which go to show that it was in this locality that the *private gallows* of the Laird of Baldrige was erected, and hence the name is a genuine one. (See *An. Dunf.* dates 1583 and 1587.) This site is about two miles north of Dunfermline.
15. BOOFIE’S BRAE.—The origin of this name has not yet been clearly elucidated. It may, perhaps, be derived from *Buffie*, which signifies *rough* and *shaggy*—*i. e.*, the *rough, shaggy brae*. It has been said that *Boofie* is the old vernacular for *rabbit*—Rabbit’s brae; or hare, Harie Brae. Again, *Buffel’s Brae* signifies the *Boxing Brae*.
16. GOLFDROM lies in the north-west district of Dunfermline. It is said, but without substantial evidence, to have been the *drum* or *ridge* on which King James and his followers amused themselves at the game or pastime of *Golf*. Such at least is the traditional account.
17. WALLACE SPA.—This well is situated about 200 yards south from the Ruins of Malcolm Canmore’s Tower, on Tower Hill. Until the middle of last century it was a public well, and was held in high esteem for its cooling effects, and other properties. As a mineral well, it would be called *Well-of-Spa*, in Scotch *Wall-o’-Spa*, which easily passes into *Wallace Spa*.

MEMORIAL STONES, OR TABLETS, TO INDICATE THE SITES OF THE OLD BURGH PORTS.

It would be interesting to the historian and the antiquary were memorial stones secured to the fronts of the houses which stand on the sites, and were connected with the walls of the several Ports of the Burgh, to indicate where they stood, with their old known date inscribed on them, and the

year when they were removed. The following were composed by the author many years ago, and might be used should such memorial-stones or tablets be erected:—

THE WEST PORT
OF
1327
Stood Across the Street Here.
REMOVED IN 1780.

THE EAST PORT
OF
1488
Stood Across the Street Here.
REMOVED IN 1752.

THE COLLIER ROW;
OR,
MILL PORT,
Stood Across the Street Here.
REMOVED IN 1754.

THE
CROSS WYND PORT
Stood Across the Street Here.
REMOVED IN 1752.

THE
ROTTEN ROW PORT
Stood Across the Street Here.
REMOVED (circa) 1754.

THE
TOLBOOTH PORT
Stood Across the Street Here.
REMOVED IN 1769.

F.S.—Very likely there would be a Port or “Vett” at the extreme east end of Maygate.

INSCRIPTIONS FOR TABLETS FOR ST. MARGARET'S STONE
AND ORATORY.

ST. MARGARET'S STONE.
St. Margaret, Consort of Malcolm III., according to tradition, often rested on this Stone between the years 1069 and 1093.

ST. MARGARET'S ORATORY.
Queen Margaret, Consort of Malcolm III., according to tradition, used this Cave as an Oratory between the years 1070 and 1093.

P.S.—There are two houses or sites which should be indicated by memorial stones or plates, viz., the house situated at the north corner of the Cross Wynd, stating that on the site stood a house in which Elizabeth Halket, authoress of the celebrated warlike poem *Hardiknute*, for sometime lived, and that here she died, in 1727. In the first open space down that close in High Street, that leads down to the east end of the Maygate, there is an old house with the date 1607 on its “lintel stane.” A plate or stone should be placed above this date, certifying that the Rev. Ralph Erskine for some time lived in this

house, that here he died on 6th November, 1752, and that it was in this house that the Associate Synod met to confer with the Rev. George Whitefield in order that he should become a member of their body. Many of the sites of the places of sepulture, and of the sites of some of the old altars, can yet be seen; such interesting sites are surely worthy of a memorial stone or plate.

RELICS OF "DUNFERMLINE IN THE OLDEN TIME."

The following Relics of "Dunfermline in the Olden Time" are this year (1878) in the possession of E. Henderson, LL.D. :—

1. THE BRASS MATRIX COCQUET (DOUBLE) SEAL of the Regality of Dunfermline. (Vide *An. Dunf.*, date 1302, p. 120.)
 2. A GLAZED CASE, containing eight fragments of Stained Glass from the Choir of the Abbey (found 1818); a double impression in lead of the Burgh Matrix Seal, supposed to have been attached to some old charter or deed; fragment of the Oak Coffin of King Robert the Bruce, found in his Stone Coffin, 1819; fragment of Glazed Brick from the pavement of the Choir (1818); fragment of carved Blue Stone, and one of Marble, from the Tomb of King Robert the Bruce (1818); a small bit of Oak from the rafters of the Nave of the Abbey; a Penny of King Robert the Bruce; a bit of Pewter-lead, being part of an ornamental ball from weather-cock stalk.
 3. A LARGE PIECE OF THE OAK TABERNACLE WORK OF THE CHOIR, found in the Choir area, 1818. (Vide *Chal. Hist. Dunf.* vol. ii. plate iii. p. 3.)
 4. THE BURGH OF DUNFERMLINE ARMS (in iron), from the last Town-House.
 5. A LARGE COLLECTION of *old Prints, Drawings, Sketches, Plans, Maps, &c of Dunfermline and vicinity* (about 150); also, Copies of numerous Works printed in Dunfermline, between the years 1780 and 1878, and works printed elsewhere by natives of Dunfermline.
 6. A PENNY OF EDWARD II. OF ENGLAND, found in the walls of an old house in the Collier Row in 1807. (Vide *An. Dunf.*, date 1807.)
 7. A SMALL CIRCULAR BOX, containing a fragment of a Finger-Bone of King Robert the Bruce, and bit of decayed Oak from his Stone Coffin, and Coffin-Nail (1818).
 8. A CLOCK FROM "QUEEN ANN OF DENMARK'S" HOUSE, Dunfermline, adjacent to the Palace. (The wheels of this clock are of iron.)
 9. A CARVED OAK PANNEL from the King's Gallery in the Nave of Dunfermline Abbey (*circa* 1580-1600.)
 10. AN OAK CHAIR from Dunfermline Palace, ornamented with five Scottish Crowns, the Chair of King James V. (1513-1542).
 11. THE WEAVERS' FLAG OF SILK, having various devices woven on it. (See *An. Dunf.*, date 1734.)
 12. SEAMLESS SHIRT, woven by a Dunfermline weaver in the year 1702. (*An. Dunf.*, date 1702.)
- The Exterior and Interior Views of the north fragment of the Ruins of the Old Abbey Choir, in water colours, by Andrew Mercer, Dunfermline, 1818. (*An. Dunf.*, date 1819.)

TOWN HOUSE STEEPLE (1860).

At page 680 we notice "the cone-less" state of the Town House Steeple. The following lines were at the time composed on behalf of the Steeple by our respected friend Mr. A. Stewart, of Her Majesty's Customs, Liverpool (May 21st, 1866). These lines were understood to be the means of leading the Authorities to *re-cap* the Steeple with a cone similar to the old one. (See Town House View, page 533.)

HUMBLE PETITION OF THE TOWN-HOUSE STEEPLE, DUNFERMLINE.

A hunder years hae o'er me passed
Since first I faced the winter's blast,
Seen far and near—baith east and wast—
My weather-cock;
A headless thing I am at last,
A laughin' stock.

The strangers and the passers by,
Look to the lift wi' wonderin' eye.
And, "Bless my heart," I hear them cry,
"Was that a steeple?"
A public standin' joke am I
'Mong decent people.

Through sun and shower and tempest keen
A usefu' ornament I've been,
The pride o' mony glowrin' een,
But noo a stump;
Shorn o' my head and shoulders clean,
A' but the rump.

An' has it come to this at last,
Will no ane doon the gauntlet cast,
Or nail his colours to the mast,
For his auld toon,
An' keep the landmarks o' the past
Frae tumblin' doon?

Oh! wae is me, we ha'e a host
O' stranger men wha rule the roast,
O' magistrates wi' scarce a ghost
O' public speerit,
This weel I ken, unto my cost,
An' try to bear it.

'Tis not that ready cash is scanty,
O' this they're often flush and vaunty;
Does mither's son want for his aunty
A testimonial?
He'll no wait lang, for cash they'll grant ye
An' ceremonial.

Ye wha's sma' souls nae higher rise
Than chimney cans that cleave the skies,
Wha's very name and memory dies
When life ye sever,
Know, on Time's page Dunfermline lies
Engraved for ever!

Then ye wha rule this ancient toon,
Frae you I crave a precious boon;
Bestow on me a decent croon,
As, ance of yore,
A noble, generous-hearted loon
Bestowed before.

If that my prayer ye do not grant,
I swear my ghost your path shall haunt,
An' by your death-beds mock and taunt,
An' laugh and snigger,
An' in your glazin' een shall flaunt
My rumpit figure.

THE DEVON WATER SCHEME.

MR. GEORGE LAUDER, to whom the community of Dunfermline is so much indebted for their water supply, has sent us the following letter, giving us the details of his exertions in the case of the Devon Water Supply:—"Sir,—In the month of October, 1870, the Council of Dunfermline applied to Parliament for a bill to bring water from Loch Glow. An agitation was got up against it, and was continued for months. A *plebiscite* was taken, which resulted in above 1000 of a majority against the bill. The bill was withdrawn in 1871, the expense of which being above £700. At that time I *launched* the Glendevon Water Scheme, which was to bring 2,000,000 gallons of water per day to Craigluscar Ponds for the supply of the West of Fife, by means of *clay pipes*, more than

half-way, with a fall of three feet to the mile, and 10,000 yards of *iron pipes*, with a compensation pond there for the supply of the river, the estimated cost of which was £30,000. The agitation was kept up by me for nearly six years by letters to the *Press* newspaper and otherwise. Lithographed plans were printed in 1876, showing Glensherup, the Boreland Burn, &c., as issue streams for a town supply. The Council took this scheme up, and carried it into effect by means of above 2000 yards of clay-pipes, the remainder of iron pipes, with a large pond on Glensherup Burn, as a compensation pond, for the city supply, thereby setting aside Craigluscar Ponds altogether. The pipe-tract was finished, and the water let on in Dunfermline in August, 1878. We are now supplied with water four times more in quantity than the city needs. . . . The Store and Compensation Ponds are at present progressing [October, 1878], and will be completed in about two years. Cost of the scheme above £60,000. I am still engaged in trying to get Crossford, Charleston, Limekilns, Inverkeithing, and Aberdour supplied from *our abundance of water*. I may here mention, that the daily supply from the Glensherup Scheme is about 1,600,000, gallons, which is about 100 a-day to each head of the inhabitants of the city. The Loch Glow Scheme would have cost about £10,000; and its distance from Dunfermline about 6 miles north. Glensherup Pond is about 17 miles north-west of the city, and about 900 feet above its level." (See also *Annals of Dunfermline*, dates 1870, 1875, 1876, 1878.)

NOTANDA RECEIVED BY THE PRINTER TOO LATE FOR
INSERTION IN THEIR PROPER PLACES.

1798.—LITERATURE.—“*Sketch of the Times: a Dialogue between a Weaver and a Smith, contrasting the New Light with the Days of Old*. By Robert Flockhart. Edinburgh: Printed for the author by J. Simpson, 1798.” (This octavo, of 31 pp., long out of print, should have been noticed at page 538. A reference is made to 1798 at p. 635, instead of to this page of the *Addenda*.)

1827.—LITERATURE.—“*The Elements of Arithmetic*, in Two Parts, for the Use of Schools,” published in 1827 by A. Haxton, Rector of the Grammar School, Dunfermline. This is a 12mo work of 194 pp., with an appendix of 32 pp. and contains several curious questions relative to Dunfermline.

1851—1854.—BOUNDARY OF THE QUOAD SACRA PARISHES OF ST. ANDREWS AND NORTH CHURCH.—In the deeds of erection of these parishes, the boundary between them is declared to be the *Water of Line!!!* There never was a *Water of Line* in such a locality, and those interested in this matter should at once get this “vitiating mistake” rectified.

1851.—NORTH CHURCH—*Ordination*.—The Rev. Alexander Mitchell, M.A., was ordained Minister of this Church, on 17th April, 1861.

1852.—THE DUNFERMLINE BOWLING CLUB was established this year and leased a piece of ground at the north end of Woodhead Street, where they constructed a Bowling Green. There were 36 members.

1855.—THE ABBEY PARK BOWLING GREEN CLUB was laid out by its members this year, on a piece of ground leased from the Bank of Scotland.

1857.—THE BANKRUPTCY OF THE WESTERN BANK OF SCOTLAND.—The head bank in Glasgow failed on Nov. 9th; according to another account, on Feb. 4th. The former appears to be the correct one. The branch of this bank in Dunfermline consequently ceased to exist on November 9th of this year. A few days after it was closed, the National Bank of Scotland opened a branch of their bank in Dunfermline (November, 1857) under the agency of William Beveridge, Esq., who still holds that position.

1859.—THE “Dunfermline” and the “Abbey Park” Bowling Green Clubs united and enlarged the Green leased by the Dunfermline Club. In 1860, under the Presidency of Provost Whitelaw, their “Club Rules and Laws of Game” were adopted and published by A. Romanes, *Press Office*. These clubs, although united in the matter of their enlarged Green, retain their original designations.

1864.—THE PUBLIC PARK AND SIR JOSEPH PAXTON.—On the 17th of August, 1864, Sir Joseph Paxton arrived in Dunfermline, for the special purpose of inspecting the Public Park. He made a survey of the park, and drew up a plan for laying it out, &c.

1876.—LITERATURE.—“*Local Musings*. By Henry Syme. Printed by A. Romanes, Dunfermline.” This handsomely got up 12mo vol. of 252 pp., containing 109 musings (in poetry), are very interesting, instructive, and amusing. (See also *Annals*, p. 662, for Mr. Syme’s first work.)

LIST OF WORKS, &c., CONSULTED BY THE WRITER WHILE PROGRESSING WITH THE *ANNALS*.

BANNATYNE AND MAITLAND CLUB BOOKS.—Registrum de Dunfermelyn; Liber Cartarum Prioratus Sancti Andree; Registrum Episcopatus Glasguensis; Chronicon Coenobii Sanctæ Crucis Edinburgensis; Liber Ecclesie de Scone; Liber S. Marie de Calchou; Liber Sancte Marie de Melros; Registrum Cartarum Ecclesie Sancti Egidii de Edinburgh; Registrum S. Marie de Neubotle; Chronicon de Lanercost; Registrum Monasterii S. Marie de Cambuskenneth; Rotuli Scotiæ in Turri Londinensis; Chamberlain Rolls; Extracts from the MS. Charters of Abbey of St. Colm; Liber Santa Marie de Balmerinach; Laing’s Ferguson Tracts.

MANUSCRIPTS.—Town Council Records of the Burgh of Dunfermline, from 1473; the Records of the Guildry and the Regality Courts, and the Parish Records from 1648; Dunfermline Burgh Charters; Title-Deeds of Old Houses in Dunfermline and the Western District of Fife; Private Letters from Old Natives referring to dates between 1750 and 1830; the Town Council Records of Inverkeithing, from the earliest period to 1860; a collection of Notes from, and Remarks on, the works of Matthew of Paris, Matthew of Westminster, &c., relative to Dunfermline.

OLD AND MODERN PRINTED WORKS ON SCOTLAND.—Barbour’s History of Scotland; Fordun’s Scotichronicon; Boece’s History of Scotland; the

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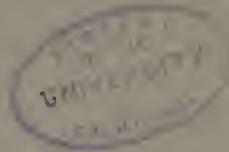
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