EDINBURGH IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY

 SEE PAGE 215.

EDINBURGH

SOCIAL. MUNICIPAL. PERSONAL

1800-1900

VIEW OF THE NOR' LOCH.
(From a drawing in possession of the Corporation.)

EDINBURGH

IN THE

NINETEENTH CENTURY

BEING A DIARY OF THE CHIEF EVENTS WHICH HAVE OCCURRED IN THE CITY FROM 1800 A.D. TO 1900 A.D., TOGETHER WITH AN ACCOUNT OF THE BUILDING OF THE SOUTH BRIDGE, AND A SKETCH OF THE FASHIONS, CHIEFLY IN LADIES' ATTIRE DURING THE LAST 100 YEARS

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PUBLISHED BY

J. & R. ALLAN, LIMITED

80 TO 86 SOUTH BRIDGE STREET

EDINBURGH

1901

Edinburgh: T. and A. CONSTABLE, Printers to Her Majesty

PREFACE

THIS work makes no pretensions to be a history of the City of Edinburgh. Histories of 'our own romantic town' are many in number. Beautiful for situation, the joy of the whole earth, the home of the old Scottish kings and nobility, with its Castle and Palace and the royal mile between, every stone of which has a legend attached to it, the capital of Scotland has inspired the pen of numerous authors of high and low degree; and it is doubtful if there is another Burgh in the kingdom whose history, houses, eminent men and women and legendary lore have been more written about than those of Edinburgh.

The present volume may be useful to those who seek hereafter to write the history of Edinburgh in the Nineteenth Century—a period which has been so eminently progressive in the social and municipal life of the capital of the country as well as of other towns. The larger part of the book, as will be seen, consists of a record, thrown into diary form, of the leading events which have occurred in the

city during the past hundred years. This it is believed will be greatly valued by many citizens.

Events crowd upon each other so rapidly in these last days that memory of them is apt soon to fade. They have their place for an hour in the newspapers, they may even be a nine-days'-wonder, but in either case they are quickly elbowed out of mind, and the date of them is soon forgotten. This volume will, it is hoped, prove a serviceable key to the annals of the century in Edinburgh. It is impossible that everything could be recorded. A selection had to be made; but from this Edinburgh diary of the century it is believed that few events of any outstanding importance have been omitted. The aim was to make it as full, complete, and accurate as possible, and this it is believed the reader will find to have been happily accomplished.

In the first chapter some account is given, by way of introduction, of what has been called 'The Awakening of Edinburgh,' when in the last half of the Eighteenth Century, under the guidance of enlightened and far-seeing men, the city awoke out of a prolonged sleep and entered upon that path of progress in which it has never turned back, and along which it is still advancing with quickened pace.

In another chapter will be found a sketch of the building of the South Bridge. A good deal has

been written about the North Bridge. That important engineering work, spanning the valley which separated the old and the new town, was among the first of the great undertakings in which the city embarked. It accordingly took hold of the imagination of the citizens more than its humbler and younger neighbour the South Bridge, which however played a correspondingly useful part in the development of the city, though its features were soon hidden by the houses built along its sides. By historians of the city the South Bridge has been somewhat neglected. In the chapter in question will be found interesting and authentic information about the South Bridge, brought together from varied sources, and in a more complete form than possibly has hitherto appeared in print. Along with that are a few reminiscences of some of the older merchants who first were associated with it.

Finally, there is a chapter which should be of much interest to our lady readers, concerning the changes of fashion in feminine attire which have been seen during the century. These are appropriately illustrated, so that the reader can see at a glance what like a lady looked when she walked abroad, in every successive decade of the last hundred years.

The reader it may be hoped will also like the general illustrations of the book. Some of them

are reproductions of rare prints of old Edinburgh scenery, kindly lent by Mr. Ferguson, Curator, City Museum: while the portraits include those of several Lord Provosts of the city not before published in a work of this description.

EDINBURGH, *Dec.* 1900.

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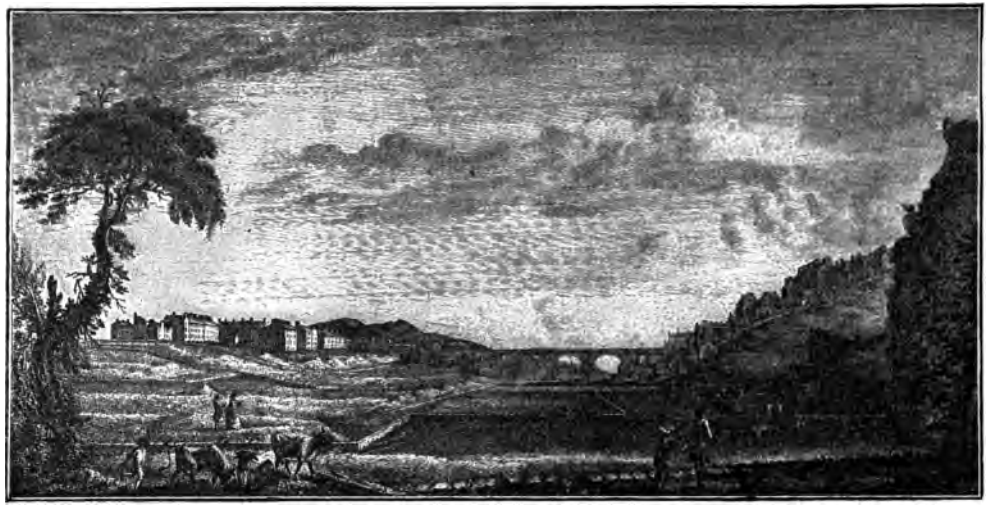


OLD VIEW OF THE NORTH BRIDGE

THE AWAKENING OF EDINBURGH

EDINBURGH in its long and chequered existence has passed through many vicissitudes; but in the whole course of its career it has never perhaps seen so great and varied changes in every department of social and municipal life, and in its general environment, as those which have taken place during the nineteenth century. Life within the ancient city may not be so picturesque as it was when the king or queen of the day dwelt at Holyrood, when the Scottish Parliament assembled within its walls, or the army with bowmen and pikemen or musketeers mustered on its outskirts and marched away southward to do battle with our 'auld enemies' of England. We may also miss from the streets those quaint wooden-fronted buildings which were once a distinctive feature of the architecture of the capital. But if in the nineteenth century Edinburgh is less picturesque it has become more practical, and, shall we add, more pleasant; though it is a comfort to know that amid much that is prosaic no changes brought about by the reforming and advancing spirit of the age have robbed the city of the beauty of its situation, or have compromised the noble glories of its Castle rock, or the grandeur of the hills

that surround it; and that in fact the capital of Scotland as it exists to-day is more attractive than at any previous period in its history. Its face is more than ever its fortune, and all honour to its civic rulers who, for many years past, have recognised this and have striven, and with the utmost success, to still further adorn it! A modern city *par excellence*, with splendid mediæval traditions—who would not be proud to dwell in Edinburgh and praise its name abroad? Edinburgh has shared to the full in the steadily increasing prosperity which has attended the fortunes of the whole of the British Islands during this great century of unexampled development in trade and commerce, and particularly in the domain of the mechanical arts and sciences. It has long been famed as a seat of learning. Its University and its schools have had a name far beyond the sound of the bells of St. Giles'. Education, it has well been said, is its chief industry; but within the last half-century Edinburgh has asserted itself not only as a great educational and printing centre, but as a rising commercial city. It has extended its borders; it has increased in population and wealth, and in general culture and refinement; and even the poorest of the population enjoy a degree of comfort to which their forefathers were strangers. Modern growth has in the case of many towns meant a destruction of their former primitive beauty. Not so in Edinburgh, for not by the patriotic Scot merely, but by the thousands of visitors who yearly resort to it from all parts of

the world, the capital of Scotland is hailed as one of the fairest cities within the circuit of the sun.

When James VI. rode away south in 1603 to be, 'by the grace of God,' King of England as well as of Scotland, Edinburgh suffered greatly on account of the absence of the Court. It was even harder hit when its ancient Parliament was abolished in 1707; for although the Court of Session still remained, the exodus of the Scottish nobility and gentry from the capital, and from the country itself, was a loss which it could ill afford to bear. For the first half of the eighteenth century the city was in a wholly lethargic state. It made little or no progress. A deep sleep had fallen upon it, from which it was only fitfully disturbed by the events of the Rebellion of 1715; the Porteous mob riots twenty-one years later; and the few days of gaiety, not unmixed with anxiety, which it experienced when Prince Charlie was proclaimed King at the Cross, 16th September 1745, and revived for a few days and nights something of the ancient glories of Holyrood. The precise incident that awoke Edinburgh out of its sleep may not be exactly determined. Was it the presentation of the freedom of the city, in a gold box, to the Duke of Cumberland? Was it the prosecution by the Government of Lord Provost Stodart for complicity in the Jacobite rising, or was it that subtle influence called 'the spirit of the age' which led to the renaissance of the capital? Anyhow, the improving spirit after the '45 was not long in making itself felt.

For nearly two hundred years Edinburgh, so far

at the Edinburgh post-office, and I think this is done by order of a noble Duke [Argyle] in order to know my secret sentiments of the people and of His Grace. If this practice is not stopped the Ministers cannot hope for any real information.' This does not indicate a very satisfactory state of affairs in this department of the public service, when even the Commander of the Forces has to complain of the opening of his letters. So far as the common people were concerned, writing letters was not much in their way, so espionage of this kind did not greatly matter. The Post Office Department does not seem to have been overburdened with work, for so late as 1758 it is on record that only one letter arrived in Edinburgh with the mail from London on a certain day in this year. It may further be noticed as an evidence of the stagnation which existed that in 1749 there was only stage-coach communication between Edinburgh and Glasgow twice a week—the passengers being called on to dismount at the rougher ascents; while about the same period there were only three mails weekly to Aberdeen, and the course of the post was three days. The mail-carrier passed through Fife, stopped all night at Dundee, reached Montrose next day and rested there another night, and in the evening of the following day he arrived at Aberdeen. The population of Edinburgh and Leith at this period is believed to have been only something like 57,195. Small as the number of its people was, the want of better communication with the outside world made itself felt in Edinburgh

in the form of frequent popular tumults, occasioned chiefly by the dearness of provisions; and riots of that kind happened in 1740, and in 1763 and 1765, and had to be quelled by the interference of the military.

We all know the fairy legend of the Prince who awoke the Sleeping Beauty out of her long slumber of one hundred years. The 'Prince' who performed this task for Edinburgh was Mr. George Drummond, one of the Commissioners of the Excise in Scotland, whose name by all good citizens of the capital of Scotland must ever be held in grateful remembrance.

'Where is his monument?' it may be asked. Looking across the pleasant valley from the top of the Mound to the stately New Town, it may be replied, 'Si monumentum, circumspice'; for it was under his splendid genius and practical wisdom that Edinburgh embarked upon that career of improvement in 1753 which continued almost without a check into the next century, and was the pioneer of many more which followed long days thereafter.

This gentleman, so it is on record, was so venerated for his patriotic virtues and unwearied efforts for the good of the metropolis that he was six times elected Lord Provost of Edinburgh, and died in the eleventh year of his possessing that honourable office. It is generally agreed that Lord Provost Drummond may not have been the projector of the grand plans which gave Edinburgh its handsome New Town, the North and South Bridges, and other

GEORGE DRUMMOND, LORD PROVOST.

improvements of a similar kind. The credit for suggesting some of these, at all events, is given to James VII., who, when Duke of York, visited Edinburgh, and saw what might be done by the extension of the city to the south and north; and Sir William Bruce of Kinross is also credited with a plan for bridging the valley of the Nor' Loch. But even if that is so, to Lord Provost Drummond belongs the credit of giving to what in the circumstances might be called 'airy nothings,' a local habitation and a name; for even if plans existed, no one before his day had ever proposed, in seriousness, to carry them into effect.

The New Town was first projected in 1752 along with the North Bridge, but it was some years thereafter before things took shape. The Magistrates and Council could not then obtain an extension of the royalty, and the execution of the designs was accordingly suspended for some time.

The Exchange, High Street, is notable as being the first of the works undertaken for the enlarging and beautifying of the city of Edinburgh. The place where it stands, though in the heart of the city, was at that time occupied by ruinous houses, which were pulled down to make way for it. The first stone was laid in 1753 by Mr. George Drummond, at that time Grand Master of the Freemasons. There was much rejoicing on the part of the citizens. A triumphal arch was erected; there were stands for the magistrates and other spectators

on the occasion, and the chronicler of the day says that at this important ceremony 'there was a grand procession, and the greatest concourse of people assembled that had ever been known in the metropolis.' The work was proceeded with in 1754, and was completed in 1761 at an expense of £31,500. The place never was of any use for the purpose for which it was primarily erected, viz. for the accommodation of the merchants of the city, for the same authority we have already quoted says of it, 'Notwithstanding the convenience of the square of the Exchange for merchants to meet in and its vicinity to the Cross, they still prefer standing in the street in defiance of all attempts to induce them to do otherwise.'

It was in 1767 that the Act was obtained by which the royalty was extended over the fields to the northward of the city; and upon this being accomplished advertisements were inserted in the newspapers of the day desiring plans to be submitted by architects for the laying out of the New Town. Those by Mr. James Craig were adopted; people were invited to purchase lots from the council and to build conform to the plan, the North Bridge was founded and the first stone laid by Lord Provost Drummond, 21st October 1763, the Nor' Loch was in the same year drained, and that part of the New Town as we know it—with Princes Street, George Street, and Queen Street, St. Andrew Square and Charlotte Square—began from that time to take form before the wondering eyes of the older

inhabitants. The other great line of communication, South Bridge, was begun in August 1785; other works of public utility and private convenience were energetically pushed forward; and on a moderate calculation it was estimated that between the time of the founding of the Exchange and the end of the century—a period of thirty-seven years—not less than three millions sterling were spent on public and private buildings. This was a tremendous sum of money for those days, and for a community by no means wealthy; and it is the best tribute perhaps to the wisdom which planned and the skill which carried these great schemes through, that no contemporary writer has anything but words of praise for them.

Some of the great things done in the memorable last thirty or forty years of the eighteenth century may just be mentioned as evidence of the awakened spirit pervading the inhabitants. In 1766 George Square was commenced to be built; the office of City Chamberlain was created in the same year to look after the finances of the town; the Royal Botanical Gardens were formed in 1767, and about the same time a Professorship of Natural History in the University was instituted by the Crown; the Theatre Royal, at the end of the North Bridge, was opened 9th December 1769; St. Cuthbert's or the West Kirk was erected in 1770; Lady Glenorchy's Chapel, at the foot of Leith Wynd, was begun in 1772—a year that saw the first Drawing Academy in Edinburgh, instituted by Alexander Runciman; the Bank of Scotland increased (in

1773) its stock to £200,000; Leith Walk was made the same year, which was also memorable as being that in which the foundation-stone of the Register House was laid with masonic honours, this building owing its being to a grant of £12,000, given by George III. out of the money arising from the sales of forfeited Jacobite estates.

Building went on apace. Nothing had been seen like it before in the history of the country. The foundation-stone of the Physicians' Hall, George Street, was laid by the great Dr. Cullen in November 1775; the Royal Dispensary was established in 1776, and Edinburgh and district had for the first time the benefit of a penny post, which was established by Peter Williamson, who is described as the eccentric keeper of a coffee-house in Parliament Close—a gentleman who in 1777 published the first Edinburgh Directory. The old High School buildings, near the Infirmary, were begun in 1777; the Surgeons were incorporated in that year by a Royal Charter, under the title of the 'Royal College of Surgeons of the City of Edinburgh'; and in 1779 the earthen Mound, to give a second communication between the New and the Old Towns, was commenced by throwing the earth excavated from the foundations of the houses in the New Town into the Nor' Loch. St. Andrew's Church was erected in 1779; the Highland Society was instituted in 1784; the Edinburgh Chamber of Commerce was established in 1786; the New Assembly Rooms were founded in George Street in 1788; and, most important, the foundation-stone of the

elegant University Buildings, South Bridge, designed by Mr. Robert Adam, was laid with a great masonic procession in 1788. The Bridewell or Jail on Calton Hill was founded in 1791; the Edinburgh Subscription Library was started in 1794; the S.S.C. Society obtained a charter in 1797; and in 1799 the magistrates of the city obtained an act authorising them to borrow £160,000 to execute part of a range of docks in Leith, designed by Mr. John Rennie, C.E., which were commenced in the following year.

This, it will readily be admitted by all, was a splendid era of progress; and not alone in the domain of building were signs of an awakened life and vigorous spirit manifested by the increasing population of the capital of the country. Not a few benevolent, charitable, and other institutions were brought into existence, including the Bruntsfield Golf Club (1761), the St. Cecilia Concert Hall, Niddry Street (1762), the Riding Academy, Nicolson Street (1764), the Society of Bowlers (1769), the English Chapel, Cowgate Port, the Speculative and Juridical Societies (1773), the Caledonian Hunt (1778), the Hunterian, Medical, Hervein, and Caledonian Gardeners Societies (1782), the Royal Antiquarian Society (incorporated 1783), the Society for the Sons of the Clergy (1790), the Edinburgh Religious Tract Society (1793), the Blind Asylum (1795), and the Magdalen Asylum (1797). New stage-coaches were run between Edinburgh and London, Glasgow and Aberdeen, the mails were accelerated, though in

1797 the post still took thirty-four hours to accomplish the journey to Aberdeen, and sixty hours to go to London.

The population was increasing, not perhaps by leaps and bounds. In 1755 the number of people in Edinburgh and Leith was 57,195, in 1791 81,865, which were distributed as follows:—

In the Old Town, within the walls, .	22,512
New Town, ...	7,206
Hospitals, ...	1,000
Suburbs of Canongate, . . .	6,200
St. Cuthbert's, including the whole parish as well as the suburbs of the city on the south and west, . .	32,947
And North and South Leith, about .	12,000

Describing the New Town of Edinburgh in 1800, a contemporary writer, after remarking that on account of its situation it is exposed to storms of wind which sometimes rage with great violence, says:—

'It has three streets almost a mile in length, running from east to west, intersected with cross-streets at proper distances. The most northerly, called Queen Street, is 100 feet broad, and commands an extensive prospect of the Forth, the county of Fife, and the shipping on the river. That called George Street, which is in the middle, is no less than 115 feet wide. It is terminated at each end by two very elegant and extensive squares; that on the east end is called St. Andrew Square, the other, not yet finished, Charlotte Square. Princes Street

is the most southerly, and extends from the northern extremity of the bridge quite to the west end of the town; though as that is not yet finished we cannot say whether it will be done exactly according to the plan laid down, as there has been a proposal made by a private person of continuing the whole a considerable way further to the westward to end in a circus. The reason given for this proposed innovation is that the road to Glasgow and other parts in the west will thus be rendered more easy, as it will then lie along the new bridge over the Water of Leith at Bell's Mills, which is much more convenient than that part now in use.'

Speaking of the new town which had grown up on the south side of the city, the same anonymous writer says:—'George Square is a very beautiful square, and perhaps possesses some advantages of situation which render it even preferable to the New Town as a place of residence. Immediately on the south side of George Square there has been likewise built the fine street known by the name of Buccleuch Street, the situation of which is, however, too low to be very healthy. George Square Assembly Rooms are sufficient, elegant, and commodious, and the subscription dancing-assemblies in them have been for some time rather preferred by fashionable company to the assemblies in the rooms in George Street in the New Town. Laurieston, extending westward from George Square, presents a range of not inelegant villas, each with its own garden. Teviot's Row and Park Place are also handsome adjuncts to George Square. Nicol-

son's Street, Bristo Street, and all the streets and lanes lying between George Square and the Pleasance are laid out with tolerable regularity, are crowdedly inhabited by respectable and industrious families, and being intersected by two of the great roads leading into the east and the south country, exhibit much of the throng and activity which is always expected in great towns. St. Patrick's Square, in which Nicolson's Street terminates at the east end, is an agreeable place to inhabit, as also is Nicolson's Square. Nicolson's Street itself making now one street with the South and North Bridges, and having the front of the Register Office in full view at the northern end of the last of these Bridges, forms a part of perhaps the most interesting street in the whole town or in almost any part of Britain. The wavy form which this street receives from a gentle rise and fall near the College, and from another rise and fall at the High Street, contributes greatly to improve its interesting and agreeable effect to the eye of Taste.'

The four cardinal points of the city then as extended were at this time Holyrood House on the east, St. Patrick Square on the south, Tollcross or the west end of Portsburgh on the west, and Queen Street on the north; so that St. Giles' Church being made the centre, a circle of 4000 feet, or roughly speaking a mile, radius would have encompassed the whole of it.

SOME LEADING EVENTS OF THE CENTURY

SIR WILLIAM FETTES, BART., LORD PROVOST 1800.

SOME LEADING EVENTS OF THE CENTURY

1800-1810

HAVING in the foregoing chapter given a brief sketch of the position of Edinburgh at the close of the eighteenth century, we may go on now to chronicle some of the leading events in the history of the city between 1800 A.D. and the present time. It is not uninteresting to recall the fact that, in one respect at least, the year 1800 had one thing in common with the year 1900—war-clouds hung over the country. The whole of Europe was in arms against Napoleon, who in 1800 was in Italy successfully combating the Austrian army. Both by sea and land Britain was taking part against France in her gigantic struggle for supremacy, which was to end fifteen years later on the field of Waterloo. It is not our purpose, however, to pursue the story of the Napoleonic wars. Some of the incidents may be referred to again, in so far as they have a bearing on the chronicles of the city, but it is local and not imperial events of moment that will be noted in the following pages.

1800. Famine in the City.—The war, arising out of the grim events of the French Revolution, had an effect upon Edinburgh and the country at large which, fortunately, the present generation, engrossed in the thrilling events of the campaign in South Africa, have no experience of. The war against the Boer Republics may have raised the income-tax to 1s. per £1, but it has not interfered in the slightest degree with the food-supply of the country. Both in Edinburgh and Glasgow in 1800 food was scarce and dear. Meal, which formed a large part of the dietary of the common people, was dear, and 'meal-mobs' were not uncommon in both cities. Many essays appear in the local periodicals of the day, written with the view of explaining the causes of the distress—one opinion, put forth with great authority, being that the misery and famine were caused by the extravagant number of horses kept on the land. The fact was that there had been a poor oat-harvest all over Europe as well as in Britain, and that the countries from which oats were generally imported had barely enough to serve their own necessities. The crisis, however, was sufficiently grave to cause the Lord Provost and Magistrates of Edinburgh to turn their attention to it. They had conferences with the corn-merchants and dealers in wheat, and as a result of these meetings they, in conjunction with the Sheriff, issued an address, dated April 25, 1800, in which they assured the people that, while meal was scarce, there was a sufficiency of other kinds of grain, and they therefore earnestly recommended

the inhabitants to consume as little oatmeal as possible, and to make wheat and barley-meal their chief article of food. They go on to say that wheat-meal mixed with one-half of barley-meal makes most excellent food, either in the shape of cakes or porridge, and that a peck of meal, half wheat, half barley, which every family can mix for themselves, can at present be retailed for about 2s. 4d. per peck. In this address we find further, that the Magistrates and Sheriff call in the most earnest manner on every person, high and low, 'to be as economical of all kinds of meal and flour as possible, and in particular, that all persons keeping horses only for carriages or riding, should on no account feed them on oats, but give them only barley bruised, which is much more nutritious than when given whole.' This paternal advice is signed by James Stirling, Provost, and James Clerk, Sheriff-Depute.

This method of quieting the people had evidently not been effective, for three days after the same gentlemen issued an official proclamation, recounting their belief in the virtues of wheat and barley-meal, holding out a hope that prices would soon be reduced, but warning the inhabitants to avoid any tumultuous assembly for the future, 'as the magistrates will take the most vigorous measures for repressing any tumultuous or riotous meetings of the populace which may hereafter occur, being satisfied that they proceed from the wicked views of bad and designing people.'

Fortunately the harvest of 1800 was fairly

abundant and early, and the people of Edinburgh, under the advice and admonition of their rulers, seem to have behaved in an orderly way until it was gathered in. Possibly they found that to eat wheat-meal, or even that mixed with barley-meal, was not so great a hardship as they seem at first to have considered it. On a certain Tuesday in August it is chronicled that there were in the market no less than 307 bolls of meal, which is said to be 'the greatest quantity there has been there this year at one time.'

The famine had a redeeming side, inasmuch as it called forth the sympathies of the richer inhabitants for their poorer brethren, and several voluntary subscriptions were raised to ameliorate the lot of those in distress. The distress, however, was so great that the Town Council got from Parliament 'The Edinburgh Poor Bill,' for the better relief of the poor of the city of Edinburgh, under which they took powers to raise a sum of £10,000 by assessment to be dispensed by way of relief. It is also put on record that the respectable families of the city had entered into resolutions to discontinue the use of fresh butter until it comes to one shilling per pound. This 'boycott' was evidently put into effect, for it is grimly added, 'in consequence of which the butter-carriers remained in the market this day with their butter unsold.'

CONSTITUTION OF THE TOWN COUNCIL.—It will give some idea of the constitution of the Town Council at this time if we transcribe the names

of the gentlemen in whom the government of the city was vested on the 30th September 1800.

Lord Provost.—The Right Hon. Sir William Fettes of Comely Bank.

Bailies.—James Carfrae, Malcolm Wright, James Dewar, Thomas M'Ritchie.

Dean of Guild.—James Jackson.

Treasurer.—Thomas Henderson.

Old Provost.—Sir James Stirling, Bart.

Old Bailies.—David Willison, Robert Bow, Archibald Menzies, Archibald Campbell.

Old Dean of Guild.—Archibald Gilchrist.

Old Treasurer and College Treasurer.—P. Hill.

Merchant Councillors.—Richard Bannatyne, John Fairbairn, John Walker.

Trades Councillors.—William Rankin, Thomas Kennedy.

Council Deacons.—James Law, Convener; David Lindsay, senr., James Galbraith, James Hunter, George Muirhead, William Purcell.

Extraordinary Council Deacons.—James M'Kay, Adam Dalmahoy, Andrew Milligan, Robert Dickson, William Barne, Andrew Wilson, Archibald Douglas, Andrew Gairdner.

Admiral of Leith.—Robert Bow.

Baron Bailie of Canongate.—Archibald Menzies.

Baron Bailie of Portsburgh and Potterrow.—Archibald Campbell.

The Council was thus constituted of thirty-three gentlemen, though thirty-six officers are mentioned, and of course in those days popular election as we know it had no part in their selection.

1801. THE EDINBURGH VOLUNTEERS.—In the last years of the eighteenth century, and the early years of the nineteenth century, Edinburgh had a splendid corps of Volunteers, over 3000 strong, which was brought into existence for home defence against the threatened invasion of Napoleon Buonaparte. Such a body of men, recruited for the most part from the best of the citizens, drilling and exercising, and being reviewed, naturally for the time was an important element in the life of the city. They were known as the Royal Edinburgh Volunteer Brigade, and comprised both artillery and infantry. Frequent references are made to the volunteers in the literature of the day, especially in the year 1801, when rumours of invasion were rife and the country was on the alert to repel attack. The volunteers were exercised on Bruntsfield Links, or Leith Links, in tactics for repelling an enemy landing on our shores: there were reviews by His Excellency General Vyse, commanding at that time in Scotland, who always said very complimentary things about the corps; and on September 1, 1801, the Lord-Advocate Hope, as Lieutenant-Colonel commanding the 1st Regiment of the Royal Edinburgh Volunteers, made a tender of the service of that corps to the Government in a spirited and patriotic letter. He recalled the fact that when the French fleet appeared in Bantry Bay in 1796, the Edinburgh Volunteers made an offer to take garrison duty at the Castle in case it were found necessary to withdraw the regiment doing duty there. They are, he says, still

open to do that, but at the same time they do not wish that their service shall have any other limit than the necessity of the case. In the event, therefore, of an enemy appearing on the coast, the Lord Advocate trusted the Castle would be looked after by the invalids, recruits, and convalescents of the numerous corps and detachments in and about Edinburgh, and that the volunteers shall be allowed to share in the danger and glory which, he was confident, His Majesty's troops under General Vyse would acquire if opposed to an invading army. To this loyal and patriotic offer General Vyse made a very complimentary reply, one paragraph of which may be quoted as applicable to the present as well as to the time in which it was written. He says:—

'When a discontented and daring faction first presumed to disturb the tranquillity, and endeavoured to destroy the constitution of this happy country, the 1st Regiment of the Royal Edinburgh Volunteers, apprehensive of its immediate danger, and as anxious for its permanent security as conscious of its intrinsic and inestimable value, were the first to assemble and stand forward for its protection and defence. To the meritorious example of the 1st Regiment of Royal Edinburgh Volunteers, North Britain is at this moment indebted for more than 30,000 volunteers, armed and anxious for its security and defence. As long as this virtuous band of patriots shall adopt the principles and emulate the example held forth to the public by the regiment you command, we may rejoice in the

enjoyment of domestic security, and set alike at defiance, with such assistance, either the secret and insidious efforts of domestic faction, or the avowed designs and open violence of foreign hostility and invasion.'

On peace being proclaimed in 1802, the 1st or Royal Regiment of Edinburgh Volunteers, it may be said, was 'disembodied,' the ceremony taking place on Heriot's Green, where they were embodied eight years before. The colours of the regiment were handed over to the magistrates, who lodged them in the Council Chambers. But it will be seen later that they had to be called up again.

EARTHQUAKE.—It is recorded that in 1801 the city experienced a smart shock of earthquake. It occurred on the 7th September, and was distinctly felt at Edinburgh, Leith, and neighbourhood. So extensive a shock had not been felt in Scotland since the earthquake at Lisbon. It ran across the island from Greenock to Leith, the centre of it being at Crieff or Comrie. What is pointed out as a remarkable circumstance in connection with the shock was that, while it was sensibly felt in the New Town, it did not seem to have been felt in the Old Town or to the south of that. No damage was done at the moment by the earthquake, though it got the credit of having caused the fall of a barn to the west of the city a few days later, which killed two shearers who were sleeping in it, and the sinking of a tenement in Paterson's Close, which was thereupon condemned by the Dean of Guild Court.

LEITH HARBOUR.—A sure sign of the increasing commercial activity and prosperity of the city was the resolution on the part of the authorities of Edinburgh, who owned the Port of Leith, to provide better harbour accommodation for the shipping frequenting it. In 1799 the magistrates obtained an Act authorising them to borrow £160,000 to execute part of a range of docks designed by Mr. John Rennie, C.E.; but it was not until May 1801 that the foundation-stone of the eastern wet docks was laid. There was a masonic and civic procession from the Assembly Rooms to the south-east corner of the outer wall of the first dock, where the stone was laid by Mr. Robert Dundas of Melville, Depute Grand Master, in the absence of the Earl of Dalkeith, Grand Master of Scotland. On the top of a cavity in the stone in which had been deposited contemporary records and coins was placed a plate, which had this inscription setting forth the reason for engaging in the works:—'In the reign of the Most Gracious Sovereign George III. and under the auspices of the Right Hon. William Fettes, Lord Provost of Edinburgh, the Harbour of Leith, though formed at a remote period, and as commerce in the course of ages increased often repaired and extended, yet being still narrow and incommodious, Robert Dundas of Melville, Esq., in absence of the Right Hon. Charles, Earl of Dalkeith, Grand Master Mason of Scotland, laid the foundation-stone of these docks in which the numerous vessels arriving from every quarter of the globe might receive ample and secure accommodation, on

the 14th day of May in the year of our Lord 1801 and of the Æra of Masonry 5801, John Rennie being Engineer. May the undertaking prosper by the blessing of Almighty God.' The work, it may be added, was finished in 1806.

BEGGARS.—The magistrates issued an order that all beggars in the city should be committed to Bridewell, but to prevent unnecessary hardship the House of Industry was instituted under the patronage of the Queen, for the reception of those men, women, and children who are willing to work.

DRAINING OF THE MEADOWS.—The Town Council resolve to have the Meadows drained, with the view of giving employment to the industrious poor who at this season are without work.

LEGAL AND PARLIAMENTARY.—The Right Hon. Robert Dundas of Arniston, having been appointed Lord Chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer, vacated his seat in Parliament for the county of Midlothian, which he had held for eleven years, and Robert Dundas of Melville Castle was appointed in his place.

ILLUMINATION OF THE CITY.—There was great joy in the city on the ratification of the proclamation of peace between this country and France. The Volunteers paraded in the Meadows (13th October) and marching to Princes Street, and facing the Castle, fired a *feu-de-joie*, while the big guns aloft thundered out a royal salute. There was an immense crowd of spectators. In the

evening the bells were set a-ringing, and the city was brilliantly illuminated. A number of transparencies which had for some time been in preparation were exhibited, with appropriate emblems, inscriptions, etc. This was followed by the shipment from Leith of 208 French and 24 Dutch prisoners, who had been confined in Edinburgh.

1802. EXTENSION OF THE ROYALTY.—The Provost and Council present a petition for leave to bring in a Bill for embodying the City Police and extending the royalty over the lands of Bellevue, for enlarging York Place, and for other purposes of public improvement and ornament.

PROPOSED CANAL.—March 11, there was a full meeting held in the Merchants' Hall, to consider the plans of the intended canal from the West Country to Edinburgh. Different opinions prevailed with regard to the line of ground through which the canal was to be brought. The Hon. Henry Erskine made a motion, which was unanimously agreed to, that different subscriptions should be opened for the various plans proposed, and the plan to be decided by the majority of the subscriptions.

KING'S BIRTHDAY.—June 4th, the sixty-fifth birthday of the King was celebrated in Edinburgh with the usual demonstrations of joy. There was a salute from the guns of the Castle, and from the battery at Leith, and in the afternoon the magistrates gave a grand collation in the Parliament Hall

to a number of noblemen and gentlemen. There was also an assembly in the evening. The chronicler of the day reports that 'it is beyond the recollection of the oldest citizen that they ever observed at any former period such general happiness unsullied with riot or outrage,' 'and it affords a pleasing prospect that in time coming our city will be no longer reproached with those dangerous and filthy demonstrations of tumultuous joy which endangered its inhabitants and disgraced its police.'

OYSTERS. — September 13th, the Magistrates made a regulation in the fish-market, by which the best oysters are to be sold at 2s. per 130 from the 1st December to the 1st March, and from the 1st March to the 1st December, 1s. 6d. per 130.

REORGANISING THE POLICE.—Robberies and street offences having become common, a numerous and respectable meeting of the inhabitants was held on 29th November, at which resolutions were agreed to, declaring that the present system of police by means of the town guard is defective, and not adapted to the increased extent and population of the city, and recommending the obtaining of an Act of Parliament for better watching of the city and suburbs of Edinburgh, and for the raising by assessment the expense of the new police establishment.

'THE EDINBURGH REVIEW.' — This celebrated journal made its first appearance this year, edited by the Rev. Sydney Smith; and after him by Mr. Jeffrey (afterwards Lord Jeffrey). It had at one time 12,000 subscribers.

1803. EDINBURGH AND GLASGOW MAILS.—March 2nd, a new arrangement has been made by the Postmaster-General, in consequence of which the mail from the city to Glasgow is to be conveyed in the mail cart, the driver of which is to be armed with a cutlass and pistols. This mode will afford a greater degree of security than formerly.

DEFENCE ASSOCIATIONS.—The French having again broken the peace, meetings were held for the defence of the city and neighbourhood, and volunteer companies were again embodied, including a Highland corps 500 strong. In respect that the members of the Presbytery of Edinburgh could not give personal service, they offered a bounty of £2, 2s. to the first hundred able-bodied men who, between the 1st August and 15th September, should enlist in any branch of His Majesty's service. The 1st Regiment of Royal Edinburgh Volunteers again embodied received their colours from the Lord Provost, Mr. Neil Macvicar, at a parade at the Market Cross, 22nd September. This regiment, clothed in scarlet, was reviewed a month later on Bruntsfield Links and, with their artillery corps, mustered 1104 men. Two companies of Loyal Edinburgh Spearmen, or pikemen, were also embodied. How real the sense of danger of invasion was may be gathered from the fact that Edinburgh was provisioned as if for a siege, and that each family that could afford it was invited to lay in at least ten days' provisions for their own use.

BUILDINGS.—Notwithstanding the expensive war in which the country was engaged, it is recorded that the improvements in the city of Edinburgh and Leith continued to go on with rapidity. This year a great part of the Luckenbooths was pulled down, the High Street widened where they stood, and the beautiful old Cathedral of St. Giles opened to public view. Considerable progress has been made in the new harbour at Leith; the elegant bank for the Bank of Scotland is nearly finished; and a great number of beautiful houses and shops have been built on the north and south sides of the city.

1805. A CAUSE CÉLÈBRE.—Mr. John Leslie having been elected Professor of Mathematics in the University of Edinburgh, the Presbytery objected to the appointment on the ground of certain opinions expressed by him in an article contained in a publication on 'Heat,' certain members holding that it invalidated the argument for the existence of the Deity. At the same time, the Presbytery called on the Senatus to see that certain Acts of Parliament were carried out which enjoined that every member of the professorial body, in all the faculties, should sign the Confession of Faith. The case excited an immense amount of interest in the city; it was debated at great length in the Presbytery and Synod, and in the General Assembly, to which it was carried on appeal. The supreme court of the Church, however, threw out the reference, and the matter thus ended.

OLD CITY GUARD.

THE NEW POLICE ACT.—This Act, passed April 1805, came into force the following May. It for the first time divided the city and suburbs into six wards, one of which included Portobello, and constituted a body of General Police Commissioners for administrative purposes. Police, cleaning and lighting, and a variety of other duties were given to the Commissioners. The streets were named, the houses numbered, a survey made of them to fix the rents for assessment purposes, and a Judge of Police appointed, the first holder of the office being Mr. John Tait, who was, with much speaking, solemnly inducted, on the 15th July, by the Lord Provost and Magistrates, the Sheriff of the county, the Member for the city, and the Commissioners of Police. The Court of Police was opened the same day at the Office of Police, Riddell's Close, Lawnmarket, and six inspectors were elected, one for each of the six wards into which the city had been divided. It was a great occasion for the city, the bringing into operation of the new Police Act placing its watching and lighting and cleaning on a footing they had never been before.

THE OLD CITY GUARD.—One of the effects of the new police *régime* was the practical abolition of the Old City Guard, which had existed since 1696. One company, however, consisting of one lieutenant, two sergeants, two corporals, two drummers, and thirty men, were retained, their duties being to attend on His Majesty's Commissioner, on the Magistrates and Supreme Courts, and to act in general in

support of the police if ordered to do so by the superintendent.

TRAFALGAR.—The great naval victory of Lord Nelson was celebrated by rejoicings in Edinburgh and by the illumination of the city. The illuminations, we are informed, were mixed with many patriotic remembrances of the gallant hero of the Nile. A subscription list was opened for the relief of the relatives of those who fell at Trafalgar; a proposal was made to erect a monument in Edinburgh to Lord Nelson; and on the 5th December, which was the day appointed by His Majesty for a general thanksgiving to Almighty God for the brilliant successes of the British arms, many of the people who went to church wore mourning out of respect to Nelson's memory.

1806. NEW WET DOCK, LEITH.—May 20th, there was a procession of the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Council, and a numerous company of ladies and gentlemen, at the opening of this dock. The Fifeshire packet and a smack called *The Buccleuch* were the first to enter the dock, with the civic dignitaries on board, amid discharges of artillery from the Fort at Leith and His Majesty's ships of war in the Roads. This dock, it is put on record, is the first of the kind in North Britain. It has been wholly executed within high-water mark, and the space occupied by it is five acres. Including, however, the ground at its sides and ends, on which it is proposed to construct graving-docks, building-

slips, sheds, and warehouses, the area taken from the sea was fifteen acres.

LORD MELVILLE.—The trial, in the House of Peers, of Lord Melville on charges of high crimes and misdemeanours alleged to have been committed by him while Treasurer of the Navy, created great interest in Scotland. Malversation of public funds was a leading count in the indictment. His acquittal on the 12th June was received with general satisfaction in Edinburgh, the Town Council of which, and many other public bodies, voted him congratulatory addresses. The city would have been illuminated but for a dread that it would have led to a riot and the wrecking of the houses of some persons opposed to him.

THUNDERSTORM. — A memorable thunderstorm took place in Edinburgh on 9th August. The thunder and lightning continued without intermission from two in the afternoon till past eight o'clock in the evening. Great damage was done by the rain which accompanied it, all over the country.

BEGBIE'S MURDER.—William Begbie, porter to the British Linen Company's Bank, situated in Tweeddale's Close, High Street, while going through the entry from the street to the bank, carrying a bag containing bank-notes to the value of £4392, which he was bringing from an agency in Leith, was stabbed to the heart and robbed of the money. The weapon used was a common bread-knife with

a wooden handle, which was found near the spot. There was a great hue and cry; a reward of 500 guineas was offered for information which would lead to the conviction of the murderer; but the assassin, despite every exertion made to track him down, was never discovered. Part of the money stolen, being in £20 notes which the robber had been afraid to pass, was afterwards found in the hole of an old wall at the foot of Broughton Street.

WARREN HASTINGS.—On 22nd August, the Edinburgh East India Club and a number of gentlemen from India gave an elegant entertainment to Warren Hastings, Esq., late Governor-General of India, then on a visit to Edinburgh, in Oman's Tavern. One of the 'sentiments' drunk on the occasion was 'Prosperity to our settlements in India, and may the virtue and talents which preserved them be ever remembered with gratitude.'

1807. THE EDINBURGH UNIVERSITY.—The building scheme of the University having been suspended for want of funds, it was seriously proposed that a lottery should be opened to provide money for its completion.

PROPOSED FORTH TUNNEL.—In this year a scheme was proposed for tunnelling under the Firth of Forth, so as to give a continuous land communication between the Lothians and Fife. A pamphlet was published by James Miller, M.D., and William Vazie, to prove its practicability. The point where it was proposed the tunnel should be was

at Queensferry, where the Forth Bridge now stands.

PORTOBELLO.—New salt-water baths were this year erected at Portobello at a cost of £5000. The *Scots Magazine*, sketching the rise of Portobello, says: —'It is within the remembrance of many persons yet living that the lands called Figgate, on which Portobello is now built, were a perfect waste covered almost entirely with whins or furze. As a proof of the sterility of these lands, the whole, amounting to seventy acres, were let not much above forty years ago for 200 merks Scots of yearly rent, a sum little exceeding £11 sterling. But in the year 1762 or 1763 these were sold by Lord Milton to Baron Mure for about £1500, and afterwards feued out by the latter to Mr. Jameson at the rate of £3 per acre; and such has been the rise of value, that some parts of the same lands have been lately disposed of at a yearly feu-duty of £40 per annum for every acre.

NEW TOWN CHURCHES.—An agitation was commenced for the purpose of having more churches provided for the New Town. It is stated that 'in the whole magnificent and widely extended New Town of Edinburgh and its vicinity, containing at least 14,000 or 15,000 inhabitants, there is at present only one public church of the established religion of Scotland for the whole inhabitants of the place.'

THE NELSON MONUMENT. — On Wednesday,

October 21, being the anniversary of the battle of Trafalgar, the foundation stone of Lord Nelson's monument was laid on the Calton Hill by Mr. William Coulter, the preses, and several gentlemen of the Committee. In consequence of the inadequacy of the funds, an 'elegant design' by Mr. Nasmyth had to be relinquished, and a less expensive one by Mr. Burn, architect, adopted. It was originally proposed that a considerable space round the monument should be railed in and used as a burial-ground for the army and navy.

1808. MARMION.—*Marmion*, or *A Tale of Flodden Field*, by Walter Scott, 4to, 500 pages, £1, 11s. 6d., was published by Constable and Co., and was received with great enthusiasm by the public.

WERNERIAN NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.—This Society for the cultivation of the different branches of natural history was founded. It derived its name from Werner, the eminent naturalist of Freyberg. Mr. Robert Jameson, F.R.S.E., Professor of Natural History, Edinburgh, was its first President.

THE COURT OF SESSION.—The great improvements in wealth and commercial industry having occasioned a vast increase in the number of litigations, and as since the era of the Union—that is, for more than a hundred years—no alterations had been made on the mode of administering justice, a Bill was introduced into Parliament 'touching the administration of justice in Scotland and appeals to the House of Lords.' After much discussion

and amendment it was passed, and the Court was divided into two divisions as follows:—First Chamber—Lord President Blair, Lords Dunsinnan, Craig, Armadale, Bannatyne, Balmutto, Hermand, and Woodhouselee. Second Chamber — Lord Justice-Clerk Hope, Lords Polkemmet, Glenlee, Meadowbank, Cullen, Robertson, and Newton.

NEW GAOL, HIGH STREET.—On September 3 the foundation stone of the new Gaol of Edinburgh, situated on the east side of Parliament Square, was laid by the Hon. Wm. Maule, M.P., Grand Master Mason of Scotland. There was a masonic and civic procession; and the day being fine, the ceremony was witnessed by large crowds of citizens. The architect was Mr. Robert Reid. Upon one of two plates affixed to the foundation stone was the following quaint inscription in Latin:—

'May God prosper this undertaking, 1808. In the reign of George the Third, the father of his country, in the second year of the provostship of Donald Smith, Esq., the very flourishing city of Edinburgh being already adorned with many new and splendid buildings in which the happy citizens might enjoy every comfort of life, they at last began to build, according to the plan of Robert Reid, architect, this new prison, in which due attention should be paid to the unhappy; so that neither unfortunate debtors, by being confined promiscuously with criminals, nor even the greatest criminals before they were brought to trial, by being confined

in a loathsome and unwholesome jail, should be made to suffer a useless and unjust punishment.' In celebration of the occasion an 'elegant turtle feast' was given by the Lord Provost and Magistrates in the Assembly Rooms.

DEATH OF JOHN HOME.—Mr. John Home, the author of the *Tragedy of Douglas*, died on the 4th September at Merchiston Bank. Mr. Home, who was the minister of the Church of Scotland at Athelstaneford, near Haddington, had his play of 'Douglas' presented on the Edinburgh stage. He was summoned before the Presbytery; and so great a storm of opposition was raised, that he resigned his charge. He went to London and wrote other plays, founded on classic subjects, which were not successful. Towards the close of his life he took up his residence in Edinburgh, with the literati of which he had always been on friendly terms.

1809. PITT CELEBRATION.—Two years after the death of Mr. Pitt his birthday was celebrated on the 29th July, in Edinburgh, by 'a numerous and most respectable meeting, where persons of the first rank, wealth, and distinguished talents were assembled to show their veneration for his memory, and their determination to maintain the political principles of that great statesman.' The banquet was held in the Assembly Rooms, and so many were present that the Assembly Rooms and one large tea-room adjoining were both occupied. The Duke of Buccleuch presided in the one room, and the Duke of Athole in the other.

THE LUNATIC ASYLUM.—The foundation stone of the Lunatic Asylum, Morningside, was laid (June 8) by Lord Provost William Coulter, accompanied by the other managers, appointed by Royal Charter, for the superintendence of this institution. The architect was Mr. Robert Reid, and the Asylum was designed for the accommodation of forty patients. Up to this time 'Bedlam,' which formed a branch of the charity workhouse, was the only public establishment for such patients.

JUBILEE OF GEORGE III.—The Jubilee of the accession of George III. to the throne of these realms was celebrated in Edinburgh, with great rejoicings, on the 25th October. The morning was ushered in by the ringing of the bells of the city and of Leith; and at eight o'clock A.M. the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Council drove to Leith, where, along with the Freemasons, they laid the foundation of certain military buildings, to be denominated 'King George III.'s Bastion and Military Works,' for the defence of the docks, harbour, and town of Leith. Breakfast was afterwards served in the Leith Assembly Rooms. At noon the bells were set a-ringing again; the volunteers, drawn out in line in Princes Street, fired a *feu-de-joie*, and a Royal salute was given from the castle guns and from the war ships in Leith Roads. At two o'clock divine service was performed in different churches and chapels, the collections being applied to benevolent purposes. At five o'clock there was a grand public dinner in the Assembly Rooms, George Street,

attended by five hundred gentlemen, and at seven in the evening were begun a superb display of fireworks and an illumination of the principal buildings in the city on a scale which had never before been seen. A feature of the illuminations were numerous pictorial transparencies which had been painted by Mr. W. H. Lizars. 'The grand spectacle accordingly was presented,' says a chronicler of the day, 'of a free people uniting with one accord to express, by mingled acts of joy and devotion, their gratitude for the blessings derived from the prolongation of the life of their venerable and beloved Sovereign. We are happy to say,' he adds, 'that the crowd dispersed at an early hour without the smallest confusion or disposition to riot, a circumstance chiefly creditable to the inhabitants when we consider how narrow are the limits between merriment and mischief.' In connection with the celebrations an address to the King from the Corporation was also voted.

CALEDONIAN HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—This Society was instituted 5th December for the improving of the cultivation of flowers, fruits, and vegetables.

1810. EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.—The third exhibition of this kind held in Edinburgh by Scottish artists was opened on the 9th April. Sixty artists contributed, among them being Mr. H. Raeburn, Mr. Alexander, Mr. Peter Nasmyth, Mr. W. H. Williams, and Mr. J. Thomson. The names of five ladies also appear in the list.

FUNERAL OF LORD PROVOST COULTER.—The Right Honourable Lord Provost William Coulter having died at Morningside Lodge, 14th April, while in office, there was a public procession and funeral on 21st April from the High Church to Greyfriars Churchyard. The order of procession was nearly the same as that followed on the occasion of the funeral of Lord Provost Kincaid, 28th January 1777. Among those present were the First Regiment Royal Edinburgh Volunteers, the High Constables, the Incorporated Trades, the University Professors, the Established Church Clergy, the Court and Heralds, the Magistrates and Council, and a number of noblemen and gentlemen. The Lord Provost had been Honorary Colonel of the Volunteers, and accordingly the regiment fired three volleys over the grave.

PARLIAMENT HOUSE.—A new front to the Parliament House, which had been commenced some years previous to this date, was completed. It enclosed, on the ground floor, the old Outer and Inner Houses, and contained a courtroom and other accommodation necessary for the various offices of Exchequer. The handsome edifice greatly improved the appearance of Parliament Square. Mr. R. Reid was architect.

SINGULAR DISCOVERY IN A CHURCH.—On Tuesday, 16th October, a very singular discovery was made in one of the city churches. Some years before a chest, without any address, but of enormous weight, was removed from the old weigh-house at

Leith and lodged in the outer aisle of the old church. This box had lain for upwards of thirty years in Leith, and several years in Edinburgh, without a claimant; and what is still more extraordinary, without any one ever having had the curiosity to examine it. On Tuesday, however, some gentlemen connected with the town caused the mysterious box to be opened; and to their surprise and gratification, they found it contained a beautiful statue of His Majesty (George III.), about the size of life, cast in bronze. The statue is admirably well executed, and presents a very striking, youthful likeness of the King dressed in the Roman costume. [This work of art now adorns the Edinburgh Council Chambers.]

NEW PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.—The Commercial Bank of Scotland, the Deaf and Dumb Institution, and the Society for the Support of Gaelic Schools were established this year.

1811-1820

1811. LEITH DOCKS.—The middle wet dock was commenced. The foundation stone was laid 14th March 1811, and the work was finished 1817.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH, CHARLOTTE SQUARE. —On Tuesday, 14th May, the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Town Council met in St. Andrew's Church at two o'clock, and walked in procession to the west side of Charlotte Square, where the foundation stone of St. George's Parish Church

was laid by Lord Provost William Calder. Mr. Robert Reid was the architect. After the ceremony the Magistrates and Council walked in procession to the New Council Chambers, Royal Exchange, of which they took possession, and where all the city business was afterwards transacted.

LEGAL CHANGES.—The Right Honourable Robert Blair, Lord President of the Court of Session, died suddenly at his house in George Square, 20th May. The Faculty of Advocates voted a statue to his memory; and his funeral, on the 28th, to the Greyfriars Churchyard, was a public one. Lord Justice-Clerk Hope was appointed Lord President in his stead, and Mr. David Boyle succeeded as Lord Justice-Clerk. On the day of the funeral Viscount Melville, who had come to town to attend the obsequies, died suddenly at the house of his son-in-law, the Lord Chief Baron, also in George Square. On the 19th of September of the same year the Honourable Charles Hay—the well-known Lord Newton—a lawyer of great ability, died suddenly in Forfarshire. His portrait by Raeburn hangs in the Scottish National Gallery.

POPULATION OF EDINBURGH.—The population of Edinburgh and vicinity, by statement of June 1811, was 103,143, of which 44,290 were males, and 58,853 were females. The distribution was New North Church Parish, 2157; Old North, 2124; Tolbooth, 2423; High, 2030; Lady Yester's, 1538; College, 2961; Tron, 2435; Old Greyfriars, 3646; New Greyfriars, 3815; St. Andrews, 12,841;

Canongate, 7692; St. Cuthbert's, 38,673; South Leith, 15,938; North Leith, 4875. It is rather interesting to note that Edinburgh at this time was the third city in point of population in the kingdom. London was first; Glasgow, with 108,890, was second; Edinburgh third; Manchester, with 98,573, fourth; and Liverpool, with 98,371, fifth.

FIRE IN PARLIAMENT SQUARE.—By a great fire which occurred on the morning of Sunday, November 10, the upper part of the Exchequer Chambers was totally destroyed.

CASTLE HILL HOUSE BLOWN UP.—On the 21st December a house in Blair's Close, Castle Hill, opposite the city reservoir, suddenly blew up with a great explosion. Two women were killed, and a number of people injured. The ignition of some gunpowder concealed in a cellar was the cause of the catastrophe.

1812. SANGUINARY NEW YEAR RIOTS.—The night of the 31st December 1811, and the early morning of the 1st January 1812, were disgraced by a series of riots, outrages, and robberies hitherto without example. After eleven o'clock at night the principal streets were taken possession of by bands of rough young men and boys from the lower parts of the town, armed with bludgeons, who assaulted, and for the time overcame the police, and knocked down and robbed of their money, watches, and hats many respectable inhabitants. Dugald Campbell, a policeman, and James Campbell, a clerk,

died of the wounds received on the occasion, and two rewards of one hundred guineas each were offered for the discovery of the murderers. A number of youths were arrested, and three tried at the High Court on the 20th March, viz. Hugh M'Donald, Hugh M'Intosh, and Neil Sutherland, were convicted for being art and part in the murders and of robbery, and were executed on the 22nd April on a gibbet and scaffold erected opposite the Stamp Office Close, High Street, where the policeman had been killed. The three youths were all under eighteen years of age. The execution, which created a tremendous sensation in the city, having been intended as a dreadful example to the disorderly apprentices and boys of the city for years to come, everything about it, including a procession from the Tolbooth to the scaffold, was studiously contrived to impart solemnity to the awful scene. Such a concourse of people as witnessed this execution had never, it is said, been seen before in the streets of Edinburgh.

Reorganisation of the Police.—One of the effects of the riot was the reorganisation of the police establishment, and the closing of the Court presided over by Mr. Tait, Judge of Police, who had been appointed seven years previously. In that time 12,000 police cases had passed through his hands.

The Astronomical Institution.—This Institution for the prosecution of the study of astronomy was established, and by its exertions the Observatory

on the Calton Hill was erected. The first President was Professor Playfair.

MEAL MOB.—In consequence of prevailing destitution among the poorer inhabitants of the city there was a meal mob riot on 18th August. Crowds assembled in the Cowgate and Grassmarket, seized the farmers' carts coming into the city, and attacked the shops of victual-dealers and bakers in Nicolson Street. The Magistrates ordered out the military, and quelled the tumult. The same evening they issued a proclamation enjoining all to avoid riotous proceedings, and assuring the inhabitants that they would do all in their power to relieve them from their present distress. A subscription was opened, and a considerable sum collected was dispensed by the elders of the different kirk-sessions.

1813. HIGH STREET FIRE.—By a fire which occurred on the 14th February 'the Bishop's Land on the north side of High Street was destroyed.'

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPEL.—The Roman Catholic Chapel, Broughton Street—a handsome Gothic edifice built by subscription at a cost of £8000—opened.

BEGGING.—A society for the suppression of begging instituted. The city seemed at this time infested with beggars, and it was proposed to strictly apply the Vagrancy Acts and assist at the same time the deserving poor. 622 cases of professional beggars were dealt with the first year.

PRICE OF PROVISIONS.—There was great distress among the poor consequent on the high price of provisions. The following shows the rise that had taken place on the prices of the necessaries of life between 1760 and 1813:—

	1760.			1813.		
Wheat per quarter, .	£2	0	0	£6	10	0
Malt ,, .	1	8	0	4	12	0
Flour per bushel, . .	0	5	10	1	2	6
Bread per quarter loaf, .	0	0	8	0	1	6½
Pork per lb., . .	0	0	4	0	1	0
Butcher meat per lb., .	0	0	4	0	1	0
Cheese ,, .	0	0	4	0	1	1
Butter ,, .	0	0	6	0	1	10
Sugar ,, .	0	0	8	0	1	1
Pair of shoes, . .	0	5	0	0	12	0
Soap and candles per lb.,	0	0	6	0	1	1½

FREEDOM OF THE CITY TO WALTER SCOTT.—On the 22nd December the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Council voted the freedom of the city to Mr. Walter Scott as a mark of their esteem for his literary talents. On the same occasion the freedom of the city was presented to the Earl of Dalhousie, who had distinguished himself at the battles of Vittoria and of the Pyrenees, and to Sir Thomas Graham.

NEW INSURANCE COMPANY. — The Scottish Widows' Fund and Life Assurance Society instituted.

ILLUMINATION OF THE CITY.—On the occasion of the entry of the Allied Armies into Paris the city

was splendidly illuminated, 15th April. Edinburgh is said never before to have presented so brilliant a spectacle. A feature of the decorations was a grand triumphal arch over South Bridge Street.

REGENT BRIDGE AND CALTON JAIL.—An Act of Parliament was obtained for building a bridge over the Low Calton and for opening up a new entrance to the city from the east; also for erecting and maintaining a new jail on the Calton Hill. The Lord Provost and Magistrates, one of the contributing bodies, were authorised to raise £12,000 towards the expense of the building.

LEITH AND NEWHAVEN.—On the 11th April, with procession and ceremony, the foundation stone was laid of the new church for the parish of North Leith. On the 15th of the same month the foundation-stone of the new harbour at Newhaven was laid.

SPECULATIVE SOCIETY'S JUBILEE.—The jubilee of this Society was celebrated the 17th December. Twenty-eight toasts were on the programme, and it is related that several others were drunk. Principal Baird, who presided, left the chair at nine o'clock, and nominated as his successor Mr. Walter Scott; and we are told that 'the gay conviviality of mood' (of the author of *Waverley*) 'and his inexhaustible fund of wit and pleasantry contributed greatly towards the hilarity and harmony of the remainder of the evening.' The concluding toast given from the chair was, 'May the next half century impart as

much pleasure to the new members as the last one has done to the old.'

1815. An Execution in the Suburbs.—Two criminals, Kelly and O'Neil, were executed 25th January on the Morningside road, at the Braid Burn, near the spot where they had committed a highway robbery.

News of Waterloo.—The important intelligence of the glorious and decisive victory of Waterloo on the 18th June was forwarded by express to Edinburgh by Sir John Marjoribanks, the Lord Provost, then in London, and reached the city on Saturday, 24th June, about eleven o'clock. The news was received by all ranks with great satisfaction, and the thanks of the Council were next day voted to the Lord Provost for so promptly affording to his fellow-citizens the accounts of this splendid event.

The Edinburgh University Buildings.—After the new buildings for the Edinburgh University were commenced, it was found that the money collected, though considerable, was not sufficient for the erection of the large and elegant structure which had been designed. The work was accordingly stopped until this year, when the House of Commons voted a grant of £10,000 towards the completion of the University, and agreed to continue the same annually for seven years.

Riot in the High Street.—There was a riot in the High Street, 5th June. The police were pelted

with stones and driven into the police-office, and a sergeant of police, George Hone, died of the injuries he received on the occasion.

NEW EPISCOPAL CHURCHES.—St. John's Episcopal Chapel, Princes Street, designed by Mr. William Burn for Bishop Sandford's congregation, Rose Street, was commenced. St. Paul's Episcopal Chapel, York Place, designed by Mr. Archibald Elliot for the congregation worshipping in the Cowgate Episcopal Chapel, was also projected this year.

REGENT BRIDGE AND NEW JAIL.—The foundation stones of the Regent Bridge and the new Calton Jail were laid on the 19th September. There was an imposing masonic and civic procession from the High Church to the site of these buildings, it being recorded that it was 'the most brilliant procession which ever adorned the annals of Masonry.' Two thousand Masons were present on the occasion, and though the weather was unfavourable, there was an immense assemblance of spectators.

MUSICAL FESTIVAL.—A grand musical festival was commenced on Tuesday, 31st October, and lasted the remainder of the week. The morning performances took place in the Parliament Hall, and the evening in Corri's Rooms. The city was crowded with visitors on the occasion, and the performances were attended 'by the largest assemblages of beauty and fashion ever seen in the city.' The principal performers were Madame Marconi, Mrs. Salmon, Mr.

Braham, and Mr. Smith, a bass singer. There was a chorus of between fifty and sixty voices, and an instrumental band, and the programme included performances of *The Messiah*, *The Creation* (curtailed), and pieces by Pergolesi, Mozart, Beethoven, and Cherubini. The sum realised, after paying all expenses, for distribution among public charities was £1500.

EDINBURGH INSTITUTION FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF SACRED MUSIC.—One outcome of the Musical Festival was the formation of a society, December 28th, for the encouragement of sacred music in churches. The Duke of Buccleuch became president, and Lord Provost Arbuthnot one of the vice-presidents. It was resolved to form a chorus, and so eagerly was the project taken up that 780 names were received. Out of these, 380 were selected—150 trebles, 58 altos or counter-tenors, 111 tenors, and 61 basses. Mr. Mather was appointed teacher, and six performances of sacred music were arranged to be given during the next year.

1816. NEW JURY COURT.—On the 22nd January a new Jury Court for the trial of civil cases with the assistance of a jury was opened. The Lord Chief Commissioner, as the head of this Court was named, was the Right Hon. William Adam, one of the Barons of Exchequer, and the other Commissioners were Lord Meadowbank and Lord Pitmilly. The first case tried was at the instance of Mr. (afterwards Sir) Henry Raeburn, artist—the

issue being 'whether in the course of 1814 a steam engine had been erected in the village of Stockbridge by Kedslie and Company, the smoke from which is or may be injurious to the health, property, and comfort of the suspenders.'

BURNS CELEBRATION.—The first public celebration in Edinburgh of the birthday of the poet Burns took place on the 25th January, in MacEwan's Rooms, when one hundred gentlemen dined under the chairmanship of Mr. Alexander Boswell of Auchinleck, with the Hon. William Maule, M.P., as croupier. Mr. Walter Scott was among the company, which before separating resolved to have a public celebration of the poet's birthday in Edinburgh triennially.

WATERLOO REGIMENTS.—The 42nd and 78th Regiments on their return from the war had a magnificent reception from the inhabitants in March. It was stated that the total number of men that had belonged to the 42nd between 1797 and 1816 was 13,127.

PROPOSED MUSIC HALL.—In consequence of the success of the musical festival, it was proposed to add a Music Hall to the Assembly Rooms, George Street, for musical performances.

EARTHQUAKE.—On August 14th a shock of earthquake was perceptible in Edinburgh. It was more severely felt farther north, where it did considerable damage.

THE EDINBURGH RACES.—This year, for the first time, the Caledonian Hunt and Edinburgh Races were run at Musselburgh, instead of on Leith Sands, where they had been held in the past. The change was very advantageous. The races lasted a week, and on the Friday there were about 50,000 spectators. At the Theatre for the week there was a special engagement of 'the celebrated tragic actor, Mr. Kean, from Drury Lane Theatre.'

RUSSIAN PRINCE IN EDINBURGH.—On the 16th December the Grand Duke Nicholas of Russia, brother of the Czar Alexander, paid a visit to the city, and was received with due ceremony. In the course of his stay he was presented with the freedom of the city, and was entertained by the Lord Provost to a banquet in his house in Charlotte Square. His Royal Highness contributed £100 to a subscription then afloat for the relief of the working classes of the city suffering from the depression of trade.

1817. NEW COUNTY BUILDINGS.—These buildings, on the west side of Parliament Square, were erected, at an expense of £15,000, from designs by Mr. Archibald Elliot. The plan was taken from a celebrated Greek model—the Temple of Erechtheus on the Acropolis of Athens.

THE 'SCOTSMAN' NEWSPAPER.—The prospectus of the *Scotsman* newspaper was issued 30th November 1816, and the first copy of the paper was published on the 25th January 1817. Its size was four

pages, each 14½ inches by 10 inches, and its price 10d. This included a government stamp of 4d. per copy.

DISTRESS IN THE CITY.—The committee for the relief of workmen out of employment had over sixteen hundred men on their list. These workmen were employed in making roads on the Calton Hill, along the front of the Salisbury Crags, sloping the banks of the Nor' Loch, and levelling parts of Bruntsfield Links. About £10,000 was expended in road-making in this way in various parts of the city, the subscriptions including one of £1000 from the Prince Regent.

GAS LIGHT COMPANY.—The Edinburgh Gas Light Company formed with 800 shares of £25 each. Lord Provost Arbuthnot was the first Governor, and Sir John Marjoribanks of Lees, Bart., M.P., Deputy Governor.

HIGH STREET IMPROVEMENTS.—The old jail, the only part of the old Luckenbooths remaining, was begun to be demolished, 18th September. The criminal prisoners were removed to the new Calton Jail, and the debtors, twelve in number, were liberated, their debts having been generously paid by a subscription among the inhabitants. The old jail was erected in 1561. It was originally designed for the accommodation of Parliament and the Courts of Justice, and also for the confinement of debtors and criminals. After 1640 it was used solely as a jail.

LEITH DOCKS AND TRINITY HOUSE.—The second

new wet dock at Leith was opened with due ceremony by Lord Provost Arbuthnot, 31st November. The Trinity House, Leith, Kirkgate, was erected, at an expense of £2500, in the Grecian style of architecture.

BURGH REFORM.—The Edinburgh Merchant Company began to agitate for Burgh Reform. At a meeting held on 17th November resolutions declaring for the introduction into Scottish burghs of 'a more rational and liberal system of town polity' were, on the motion of Mr. Adam Black, carried by a large majority.

THE OLD TOWN GUARD.—This ancient body was disbanded in November, according to the provisions of a recent Police Act. The Edinburgh Town Guard was originally raised in the year 1648, and consisted of 60 men and their officers. In 1682 it was raised to 108 men. For many years there were three companies of one captain, one sergeant, one corporal, one drummer, and twenty-five privates. They wore a quaint uniform, and were armed with Lochaber axes.

1818. DISCOVERY OF THE REGALIA OF SCOTLAND.—An idea prevailed in Scotland that the ancient regalia had been removed to England. Commissioners appointed by the Prince Regent made an examination of the Crown Room at the Castle, 5th February. Nothing was in the room but a large oblong oaken chest. This they directed to be forced open, and it was found to contain the crown,

sceptre, and sword of state of Scotland in a state of perfect and splendid preservation. The Lord Treasurer's rod of office of silver gilt was also there. So soon as the existence of these venerable and precious relics was ascertained the Royal Standard was hoisted and the soldiers cheered, a salute which was heartily echoed from the Castle Hill.

MR. KEMBLE, THE ACTOR.—Several admirers of Mr. J. Kemble, the actor, entertained him to dinner 28th February, in Fortune's Hotel. Mr. Francis Jeffrey was in the chair, and Mr. Walter Scott was croupier. In name of the company, the chairman presented Mr. Kemble with a handsome gold snuff-box 'as a slight token of their sense of those important services which his taste and his example have rendered to the British drama, in grateful remembrance of the exquisite delight which they have received from his talents as a performer, and as a testimony of their high esteem and regard for his private character.'

THE UNION CANAL.—The first spadeful of this extensive work, to connect Edinburgh and Glasgow by water, was dug at Fountainbridge, 3rd March, by Mr. Dowie of Appin, chairman of the Company, in presence of a large assemblage. The cost was estimated at £235,167.

SHOCKING AFFAIR AT AN EXECUTION.—Robert Johnstone, twenty-three years of age, was executed, December 30, for highway robbery. Being the first execution after the removal of the old jail, a scaffold

was erected, the gibbet of which rested on the wall of St. Giles' Cathedral. Owing to the imperfect construction of the scaffold, when the drop fell the culprit rested on his tiptoes. The mob stoned the magistrates and police off the platform, cut down the victim, restored him to his senses, and carried him off. In the High Street the mob were attacked by the police, and Johnstone was recaptured. In the meantime the Provost had brought a company of soldiers, with loaded rifles, from the Castle, who surrounded the scaffold, to which the wretched man was again dragged and hung.

1819. WATER COMPANY INCORPORATED.—At a meeting held on the 12th February it was resolved to form a joint-stock company for the supply of Edinburgh with water.

THE NATIONAL MONUMENT.—On Wednesday, 3rd March, a meeting of noblemen and gentlemen was held to promote a National Monument to commemorate the 'unparalleled victories' of the late wars. The Duke of Atholl presided. It was agreed that such a memorial should be erected in the capital—that it should comprehend a church, ornamented in such a manner as to perpetuate the memory of the great naval and military achievements.

THE FINE ARTS.—An institution for the encouragement of the Fine Arts in Scotland was founded, and held its first exhibition of loan pictures in the studio of Mr. Raeburn, York Place.

BURGH REFORM.—This subject was keenly discussed by the Guildry, the Incorporated Trades, and in the Town Council. The object of the reformers was to put an end to the system of the members of the Town Council electing their successors. A House of Commons Committee was appointed, and examined witnesses from Edinburgh. The burgesses were also getting alarmed at the increasing debt of the city, now nearly half a million sterling, for which they were responsible, but in the contraction of which they had no say. The first official statement of the accounts of the city was, in consequence of this discussion, issued this year. The receipts of the city from Martinmas 1817 to Martinmas 1818 were £62,701, and the expenditure £15,557 more.

DEACON LAWRIE.—Deacon Lawrie, of the Dyers, a prominent reformer, who took the Council into the Court of Session on certain important points of procedure, was presented with a snuff-box and tea service by the 'progressives' for his efforts in the cause of reform.

PRINCE LEOPOLD IN EDINBURGH.—This Prince, the husband of Princess Charlotte of Wales, and afterwards King of the Belgians, visited Edinburgh, 22nd September.

MUSICAL FESTIVAL.—A second musical festival was commenced on the 19th October. The concerts, six in number, were held in the Parliament Hall and in the Theatre; 8526 persons attended. The receipts were £5256, and the expenses £4024.

Over £1200 were available for division among the charities of Edinburgh.

SEDITIOUS MEETINGS.—Great unrest and distress in the country, and Reform and other meetings held, at which the Government was alarmed. At a meeting of the Convenery of Edinburgh a resolution was passed recommending all good citizens to enroll themselves as special constables, volunteers, or in other armed constituted associations.

1820. DEATH OF KING GEORGE III. AND PROCLAMATION OF HIS SUCCESSOR.—The old King died 29th January 1820, in the eighty-second year of his age and sixtieth of his reign. On the 3rd February George IV. was proclaimed at the Cross of Edinburgh with great ceremony. The procession also went to the Castle Esplanade, the Palace of Holyrood, and the pier and shore of Leith, and at all these places the King was likewise proclaimed.

LORD CHANCELLOR ERSKINE.—This friend of peace and liberty was entertained to dinner, 21st February, to congratulate him on his return, after fifty years' absence from Scotland.

PARLIAMENTARY ELECTION.—At the general election, consequent on the death of the King, the Hon. William Dundas was re-elected by the Magistrates and Council member for the city. The proceedings were noteworthy from the fact that three of the Deacons of the Trades, Sawers, Morham, and Paterson—for the first time, probably, in the

history of such transactions—declined to vote, as a protest against Mr. Dundas's opposition to Reform.

SIR WALTER SCOTT.—The citizens read with great satisfaction the announcement in the *Gazette* of 1st April that the King had made Mr. Walter Scott of Abbotsford a baronet. Sir Walter was the first baronet created after the King's accession.

THE ORIGINAL SECEDERS.—On Friday, 8th September, the Associate Synod (the Burgher) and the General Associate Synod (the Anti-burgher) reunited. The gathering was held in the Bristo Street meeting-house, where it is recorded the separation took place seventy-three years before.

QUEEN CAROLINE.—The bill of pains and penalties against the consort of George IV. having been thrown out of the Lords, November 19th, the people who sided with the Queen partially illuminated the city, against the wishes of the magistrates. The mob broke the windows of the non-illuminators; and damage was done to the extent, it was said, of £10,000, for which the city was afterwards assessed. The military from Piershill and the Castle were called out.

STAGE-COACHES.—The number of stage-coaches to London now number fourteen weekly.

1821. POPULATION OF EDINBURGH AND LEITH.—By the census returns of last year it was found that the population of Edinburgh and Leith was 138,235, Leith being about 26,000.

THE NOR' LOCH.—That part of it which lies to the west of the Mound was enclosed, drained, and planted with trees, and shrubs and walks formed in it.

THE WATERLOO HOTEL.—This hotel at Regent's Bridge was built by subscription at a cost of £30,000.

STEAM-PACKETS.—This year steam-packets were first introduced between Leith and London. The first, called *The Mountaineer*, was of 104 feet keel and of 40 horse-power, and was guaranteed to do the journey in sixty hours. Another steamer, of 400 tons and of 100 horse-power, called *The City of Edinburgh*, was the largest steam vessel built up to that time. It had beds for one hundred people, and cost £20,000.

THE EDINBURGH SCHOOL OF ARTS. — This association was established by a number of gentlemen friendly to the improvement of the Arts as applied to trade and manufacture. Its object was to enable industrious tradesmen to become acquainted with the principles of mechanics, chemistry, and such other branches of science as are of practical application in their several trades. The treasurer was Leonard Horner, F.R.S.

DR. GREGORY.—Dr. James Gregory, the famous professor of the practice of physic in the Edinburgh University, died 2nd April. He had been appointed a professor in 1776, at the early age of twenty-three.

THE MELVILLE MONUMENT.—Saturday, 28th

April, being the anniversary of the late Lord Viscount Melville, the foundation of the monument erected to his memory in the centre of St. Andrew's Square by the Royal Navy and Marines of the United Kingdom, was laid by Admiral Sir David Milne, K.C.B., and Admiral Otway, Commander-in-Chief. The design of the column was chiefly copied from Trajan's Pillar at Rome. Pedestal and pillar are 136 feet 4 inches high, and the statue on the top is 14 feet additional.

1822. PRINCES STREET LIGHTED WITH GAS.—On the 10th January Princes Street was lighted with gas for the first time. Seventy-nine oil lamps were displaced by fifty-three gas lanterns.

A NOTABLE DUEL.—James Stuart of Dunearn was tried in the High Court for killing in a duel, on the 26th February, Sir Alexander Boswell of Auchinleck. The latter had lampooned Mr. Stuart in a Glasgow paper called *The Sentinel.* The trial, which excited an unprecedented interest among all classes, resulted in the jury bringing in a verdict of not guilty.

THE EDINBURGH AND GLASGOW UNION CANAL.—This great undertaking, begun in 1818, was opened in May this year at an expense of nearly £400,000. It is thirty-one and a half miles in length.

THE REGISTER HOUSE.—This elegant Grecian edifice, planned by Robert Adam, was finished this year. It has a front of 200 feet, and a depth of 120 feet.

GEORGE IV. IN EDINBURGH.—The event of the year was the visit of King George IV. to Edinburgh. Great preparations were made in Edinburgh and Leith to receive him. New roads were constructed, and the old weigh-house, which for five hundred years had blocked the entrance to the Castle Hill, was removed. The royal squadron arrived in the Forth on the 14th August, but as it was raining the King did not then land. Sir Walter Scott went out to the royal yacht, and in the name of the ladies of Scotland presented the King with a handsome badge in the form of a St. Andrew's Cross. When it was announced to the King that Sir Walter was alongside, he exclaimed, 'Sir Walter Scott! the man in Scotland I most wished to see. Let him come up.' The King landed at Leith on the 15th, when all the authorities, officers of the Crown, and many noblemen met him and joined in a grand procession to Holyrood House, which had been fitted up for State ceremonies, while Dalkeith Palace had been set apart for his residence. On the 16th the King remained at Dalkeith Palace, and on the evening of that day there was a brilliant illumination in the city and a bonfire on Arthur Seat. On the 17th His Majesty, who wore Highland costume, held a levee at Holyrood, which was attended by nearly two thousand noblemen and gentlemen. The 18th (Sunday) he passed in privacy at Dalkeith; on the 19th he came to Holyrood and held a Court and closet audience; on the 20th there was a Drawing-Room at the Palace attended by about five hundred ladies of rank; on the 21st a grand dinner-party at

Dalkeith; and on the 22nd a grand procession from Holyrood to the Castle, which, it was said, was witnessed by 300,000 people. On the 23rd he reviewed about three thousand men of the Scots Greys, the 3rd Dragoon Guards, the Yeomanry, and different Highland bodies assembled in Edinburgh, and in the evening attended a ball given in his honour by the Scottish Peers in the Assembly Rooms. On the 24th the Lord Provost and Magistrates entertained His Majesty to a splendid banquet in the Parliament House, at which the King announced his intention of conferring the honour of a baronetcy on the Lord Provost, and called for a toast to Sir William Arbuthnott, Bart., and the Corporation of Edinburgh. On the 25th (Sunday) the King attended the High Church; on the 26th he privately inspected the historical apartments of Holyrood, and in the evening was present at the Caledonian Hunt Ball. On the 27th he visited Viscount Melville at Melville Castle, and in the evening he went to the theatre, then under Manager Murray, where he saw the play of *Rob Roy*. On the 28th the King visited Newbattle Abbey, the seat of the Marquis of Lothian; and on the 29th he drove to Hopetoun House to visit the Earl of Hopetoun, where he conferred the honour of knighthood on Captain Adam Ferguson, Deputy Keeper of the Scottish Regalia, and on Henry Raeburn, the celebrated portrait painter, the latter of whom was commanded to attend in London to paint His Majesty's portrait. His Majesty the same day embarked at Port Edgar for London, where he

arrived in safety on the 1st September. The King and the people of Edinburgh were mutually well pleased with each other, and in a letter Sir Robert Peel wrote on his behalf, His Majesty, he says, commands him to state 'that his residence in Scotland has proved to him a source of unalloyed satisfaction.'

THE NATIONAL MONUMENT.—One of the incidents of the King's visit was the laying of the foundation-stone of the National Monument, Calton Hill, on the 27th August. His Majesty did not attend in person, but appointed as his Commissioners the Duke of Atholl, Lords Rosebery, Lynedoch, and Elgin. The Duke of Hamilton, as Grand Master Mason, presided over the masonic ceremonials. On the plate deposited on the foundation-stone was this inscription: 'To the Glory of God, in honour of the King for the good of the people, this monument, the grateful tribute of a grateful country to her gallant and illustrious sons, as a memorial of the past and incentive to the future heroism of the men of Scotland, was founded 27th August 1822,' etc. The original plan, to construct an edifice after the renowned Parthenon of Athens, would have cost £60,000. Not more than about £15,000 was raised, and the twelve columns which now decorate the Calton Hill were all that could be built before the project was abandoned. They are generally spoken as of having cost £1000 a column.

A WONDERFUL SNUFF-BOX.—During his visit to Edinburgh the King was presented by Sir Walter

Scott with a curious snuff-box made of woods celebrated in Scottish song, such as the Cruikston Yew, the Torwood Oak, the trysting-tree near Roxburgh Castle, the Elderslie Yew, the Bush aboon Traquair, the Birk of Invermay, the Broom of Cowdenknowes, and many others. On the outside, on the bottom of the box, were neatly painted the words and music of *Auld Lang Syne.*

THE ADVOCATES LIBRARY.—Mr. Stothard, R.A., finished the decoration of the dome on the Advocates Library, the subject being 'Apollo and the Muses.'

NEW POLICE OFFICE.—The Commissioners of Police purchased the premises occupied by the Royal Bank of Scotland, Old Fishmarket Close, at the price of £3500, to fit them up as a police office. The police office at the time was in St. Giles' Church.

1823. THE EDINBURGH ACADEMY.—On 30th June the foundation-stone of the Edinburgh Academy was laid by the Directors on the north side of the town in a park feued from the Governors of George Heriot's Hospital. Robert Dundas of Arniston was president, and the first list of directors includes the names of Sir Walter Scott, Bart., Henry Cockburn, Advocate, Leonard Horner, Roger Aytoun, Clerk to the Signet, and William Burns, Architect. The cost was £12,000, which was raised by subscription in shares of £50 each.

DEATH OF SIR HENRY RAEBURN.—Sir Henry Raeburn, R.A., portrait painter to His Majesty, died at his house, Stockbridge, 8th July.

1824. ANNIVERSARY OF MR. FOX.—At an anniversary dinner on the 26th January to the memory of the late Mr. Fox, Lord Arthur Hamilton presided, and the Duke of Hamilton was present.

BOTANIC GARDENS.—The Royal Botanical Garden, Leith Walk, having been found inconvenient, a new garden was acquired at Inverleith Row of eleven and a half Scots acres. It was opened in May.

OIL-GAS WORKS.—On May 24th the foundation-stone of an oil-gas work was laid at Tanfield by Sir Walter Scott, who was chairman of the company.

MONUMENT TO MR. PITT.—The Pitt Club of Scotland on March 27th resolved to set aside £3000 of their funds towards erecting a monument to the memory of this great statesman.

GREAT FIRE.—About one o'clock of the morning of Thursday, 24th June, fire broke out in the back premises of a spirit-dealer at the head of the Royal Bank Close, High Street, and before it was extinguished it destroyed five houses of six stories high, comprising the tenements over the piazza leading into Parliament Square, one house in the Square, and the one in Royal Bank Close in which it had originated. A town's officer named Chalmers was so scorched in attempting to rescue some valuable papers that he died. The property on the

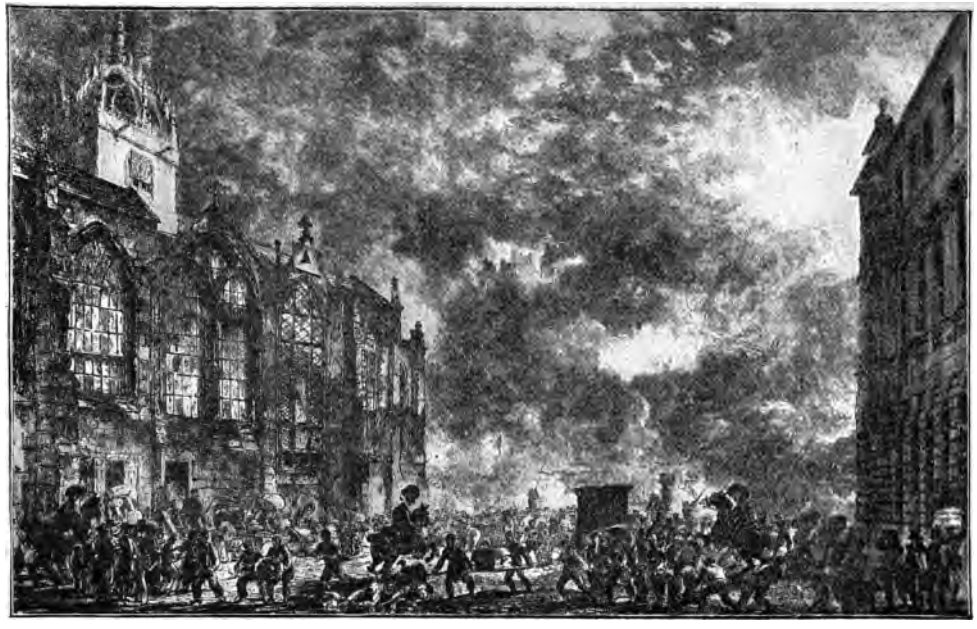
same site was burned down in a great fire which occurred in 1700.

WATT INSTITUTION.—In memory of James Watt, the celebrated engineer, it was resolved to erect a memorial building to house the School of Arts, and to call it 'The Watt Institution.'

ARTISTS' DINNER.—At a dinner of artists held in the British Hotel, Queen Street, in commemoration of the distinguished honour conferred on the Fine Arts by the King on his visit to Scotland, Alexander Nasymth was in the chair, and David Wilkie, R.A. (afterwards Sir David), was present as a guest.

EDINBURGH MUSICAL FESTIVAL.—The third musical festival was commenced on the 25th October. The morning performances were in the Parliament House, and the evening in the theatre. Three guineas were charged for a set of six tickets. Braham was again one of the artists. The receipts were £4940, 4s. 10d., and the expenses £4397, 18s. 11d., leaving for distribution among the charities of the city £542, 5s. 11d. This decrease in the surplus, as compared with that of the two former festivals, was attributed to the 'high demands of the principal singers.'

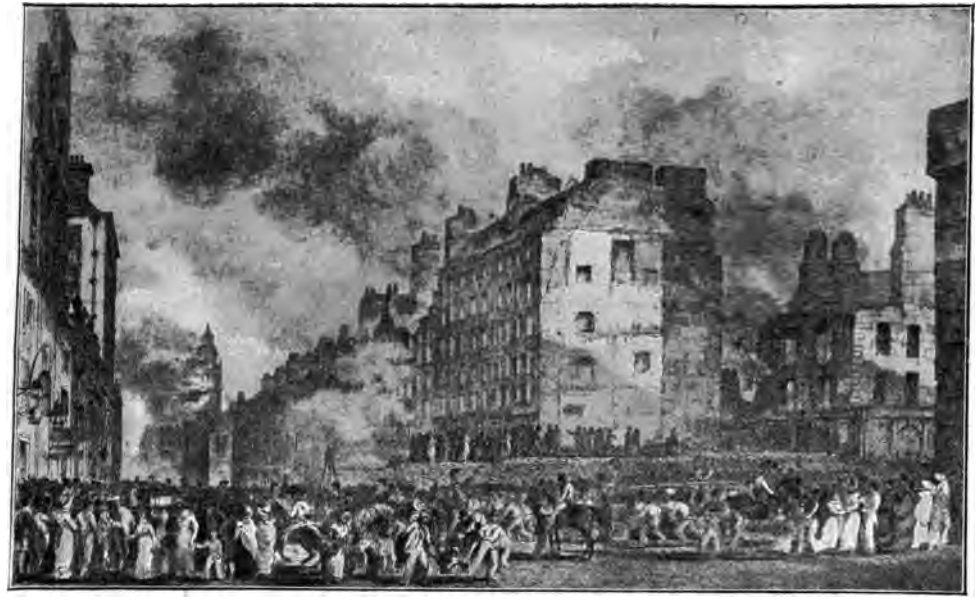
GREAT CONFLAGRATION IN THE HIGH STREET. —The most disastrous fire recorded in the history of the city broke out on Monday night, the 15th November, about ten o'clock, in a large seven-story house at the head of the Old Assembly Close, and, with the exception of one tenement left standing



FIRE IN PARLIAMENT SQUARE, 1824.
(After an Original Drawing by J. M. W. Turner, R.A.)

opposite the Cross, the whole buildings on the south side of the High Street, from the head of the Old Assembly Close round to the Exchequer buildings in Parliament Square, were destroyed, together with much of the property running backward to the Cowgate. The fire burned fiercely the whole night, the old houses, full of dry wooden panelling, affording abundant food for the flames, which only began to abate about nine o'clock on the following morning. While the conflagration was raging great showers of sparks and burning embers fell upon the street and adjoining buildings, some of which were fired in that way. A tenement, in which the *Courant* newspaper office was situated, was totally destroyed. To the west of this the conflagration was arrested by the fact that the tenement overtopped the others by a story. On Tuesday forenoon, when all danger seemed to be past, the steeple of the Tron Church was discovered to be on fire. Some burning embers had been carried to the balustrade, and had been fanned into a flame by the wind, which, though it had been calm all night, was now blowing a gale. The steeple was of wood cased in lead, and blazed furiously. The firemen had to fly for their lives, for the molten lead poured down the sides of the structure, and rendered it impossible to approach it with safety. The heat was so great that a large bell weighing two tons, which had been hung in 1673, was fused. The steeple burned for three-quarters of an hour, and then fell with a crash. By great exertions the firemen managed to save the church. The same evening, fire broke out

again in a tenement on the south side of Parliament Square, with its back overlooking the Cowgate. It was an immense pile, eleven stories in height, and it burned with irresistible fury. The flames spread to the east side of the Square, and all that was left standing by the June fire was then involved in the general destruction. The value of the property destroyed by these conflagrations was estimated at £200,000, nearly four hundred families were rendered for the time homeless, and eight individuals were either killed on the spot by the falling of ruins or died in consequence of their hurts. Along the front of the High Street there were destroyed four lands of six stories each; towards Cowgate by Con's Close, two wooden lands; in the Old Assembly Close, four lands of six or seven stories; six smaller tenements in Borthwick's Close; and four lands of from six to nine stories in the Old Fishmarket Close. Along the front of Parliament Square four double lands, of from seven to eleven stories in height, were destroyed. The dangerous walls left standing of the burned houses were brought down on the following Saturday by means of a chain cable and apparatus worked by a body of H.M. seamen, and partly by mining with gunpowder. Many of the homeless people found temporary shelter in Queensberry House, at that time belonging to the Government, and a subscription was opened for them which soon amounted to £7000. Twenty-two fire-engines belonging to the Insurance Companies were in operation at the fire, and the military from the Castle, Piershill, and Leith Fort, and the



BURNING OF TRON CHURCH STEEPLE, 1824.
(After an Original Drawing by J. M. W. Turner, R.A.)

Yeomanry, were called out to keep order or to assist the firemen. The whole city was filled with consternation at the calamitous event, and little business was transacted in the week in which it occurred. One effect of the conflagration was the purchase by the city of several engines of the newest type, and the organisation of a fire brigade.

PATRONAGE ABOLITION ASSOCIATION.—A Society was founded in Edinburgh, 24th December, for the purpose of improving, with a view to its ultimate abolition, Church Patronage in Scotland.

1825. MORE FIRES.—A disastrous fire on the 22nd February again threw the city into alarm. It occurred in a house six stories high at the head of Blackfriars Wynd, known as Lady Lovat's house, which, with the upper flats of one adjoining fronting the High Street, was destroyed. On the 17th of April there was also a disastrous fire in Milne's Court, Lawnmarket, which ruined a tenement.

DINNER TO MR. BROUGHAM.—A public dinner was given on the 5th April to Mr. Henry Brougham, the eminent Whig statesman and lawyer. About eight hundred noblemen and gentlemen were present, the chairman being Mr. Henry Cockburn, advocate.

JOHN WATSON'S CHARITY.—The foundation-stone of John Watson's Hospital, near Bell's Mills, was laid 4th July. Mr. Burn was the architect

The money had been left under the Trust of the Keepers and Commissioners of the Signet in 1781.

ROYAL HIGH SCHOOL.—The foundation-stone of the new Royal High School was laid with masonic honours, 28th July, in presence of a great crowd of spectators. The boys marched in the procession. The building was estimated to cost £17,000.

JOSEPH HUME, M.P.—This eminent economist and statesman was entertained to dinner in the Waterloo Hotel. Leonard Horner was in the chair, and about four hundred gentlemen were present.

1826. WEST INDIAN SLAVERY. — A large public meeting was held on the 1st February, the Earl of Rosebery in the chair, to petition for the mitigation and ultimate abolition of Slavery in the West Indies.

SALISBURY CRAGS.—The Earl of Haddington, Keeper of the King's Park, having for many years quarried for road metal at Salisbury Crags—which operations threatened their destruction—his right was challenged in the law-courts. The objectionable practice was stopped on a hint being given to the Earl by King George IV. In 1843 the Earl's rights in the Park were bought up by the Government for £30,000, and the Park placed under the management of the Woods and Forests.

ROYAL INSTITUTION.— The buildings of the Royal Institution, Mound, opened 13th February

by a public dinner, presided over by the Earl of Elgin.

THE ROYAL SCOTTISH ACADEMY.—A movement was begun for the formation of a Scottish Academy, 27th May. The new Academy consisted at first of twenty-four artists, and the first exhibition was held February 1827. George Watson was the first president. An amalgamation took place later with the artists of the Royal Institution, and, 13th August 1838, a Royal Charter was received constituting the Royal Scottish Academy of Painting, Sculpture, and Architecture.

NEW TOWN MARKETS.—These markets, said at that time to be the best of their kind in Great Britain, were opened for the sale of fresh fish and poultry.

LEITH DOCK COMMISSION.—This Commission was established by Act of Parliament, and held its first meeting 16th June.

ST. LEONARD'S RAILWAY.—The railway between Dalkeith and Edinburgh, with its terminus at St. Leonard's, projected. Its primary object was to cheapen the cost of the conveyance of coal from the Newbattle collieries.

LEITH PIER.—The foundation of the Leith Pier was laid with ceremony 15th August, the anniversary of His Majesty's landing at the port.

1827. THE AUTHOR OF 'WAVERLEY.'—At a Theatrical Fund dinner, held in the Assembly Rooms,

23rd February, Sir Walter Scott, who was in the chair, publicly avowed himself to be the author of the Waverley Novels.

CONSTITUTION OF LEITH.—By a Parliamentary Bill, passed July 10th, Leith was given a chief magistrate, three bailies, and nine councillors to manage its affairs.

GREAT SNOW-STORMS.—On March 7th and 8th there was a snow-storm by which all the roads were blocked for several days. Snow-wreaths were as high as the outside passengers on the mail-coaches. Another storm occurred on Sunday, 21st April, when twelve to fifteen inches of snow fell.

EDINBURGH IMPROVEMENT BILL.—An important Improvement Bill was passed, under which was sanctioned a new entrance to the Old Town from the west (Johnston Terrace), the construction of what is now known as George IV. Bridge as a south approach, the improvement of the West Bow, the alteration of the levels of the High Street, the widening of Castle Hill and Bank Street, improvements on the Meadows and Nor' Loch, and the repair and improvement of St. Giles' at a cost of £12,000. An Improvement Commission was constituted, consisting of eighty-two individuals, who were authorised to rate one per cent. on proprietors and a half per cent. on tenants for twelve years, with an additional one per cent. on the parties whose properties would be benefited by the improvements, and ten per cent. on newly formed feu-duties.

With due ceremonial the foundation-stones of the bridges over King's Stables Road and over the Cowgate and Merchant Street were laid on the 15th August. At the dinner the same evening, presided over by Lord Provost Trotter, thirty-eight toasts were proposed.

1828. HONOUR TO A SCULPTOR.—A dinner was given on the 19th April to Mr. Joseph, an eminent sculptor of his day, on his removal from Edinburgh to London.

DEATH OF DUGALD STEWART.—This eminent Professor of Mental Philosophy in the Edinburgh University died 9th July.

STEAM-COACH.—A great sensation was made in the city by the appearance on the streets of a steam-coach constructed by James and George Nasmyth, sons of the artist. It travelled at from four to seven miles an hour, and ran for some time between Leith and Queensferry.

DR. CHALMERS.—This great divine was installed into the Edinburgh University Theological Chair, 10th November, and commenced his lectures before a crowded assemblage.

THE PROGRESS OF EDINBURGH.—As showing the progress the city has made up to date the following figures were given in one of the Edinburgh newspapers:—1 royal palace, 1 college, 31 professors, 1 riding school, 1 military academy, 700 teachers. 1 royal exchange, 70 churches, 2 theatres, 13 courts

of justice, 400 advocates, 800 writers to the signet, 86 accountants, 40 physicians, 70 surgeons, 100 apothecaries, 7 libraries, 42 insurance offices, 11 public hospitals, 60 charitable institutions, 25 literary societies, 80 royal mail and stage coaches, 86 hackney coaches, 400 carriers (sedan chairmen), 80 public-houses, 850 streets, lanes, etc., and 5 bridges.

BURKE AND HARE MURDERS.—The city and country generally were thrown into a state of alarm by the discovery of the Burke and Hare murders. These wretched criminals decoyed such people as they thought would not be missed, chiefly into a house in West Port, smothered them, and sold their bodies for dissecting purposes to one of the surgeons of the town, Dr. Knox. The trial of Burke and Mary M'Dougal, his paramour, on the charge of murder, was begun in the High Court, 24th December. Hare and his wife were admitted as King's evidence. The woman got off, but Burke was found guilty and sentenced to be hung 28th January.

1829. INFANT SCHOOL.—After hearing an address from Mr. Wilderspin, an English philanthropist, an Infant School Society was established, 6th January, and an infant school thereafter was opened in the Vennel for poor children between the ages of two and seven.

EXECUTION OF BURKE.—This notorious criminal was executed on 28th January at the head of

Libberton's Wynd. An immense crowd hooted him when he appeared on the scaffold, and cheered when the drop fell. His body lay on a dissecting table at Surgeons' Hall for seven and a half hours, and 24,000 people went to see it.

LIBERATION OF HARE.—An attempt was made to prosecute Hare privately for murder, but in consequence of the undertaking given to him by the Crown officials, the Lords of Justiciary held that this could not be done, and the wretch was accordingly liberated.

POPULAR TUMULT.—On the 12th February a great mob made a demonstration at the house in Newington of Dr. Knox, and smashed his windows.

CATHOLIC EMANCIPATION.—A crowded meeting was held in the Assembly Rooms 14th March, in favour of Catholic Emancipation, which was addressed, among others, by Dr. Chalmers, Mr. Henry Cockburn, and Mr. Francis Jeffrey.

THE HIGH SCHOOL.—The new High School, one of the most perfect classical edifices in the country, designed by Mr. Thomas Hamilton, was opened 23rd June. There was a procession from the old school, High School Yards, in which seven hundred pupils, the Magistrates and Council, the High Constables, and the Professors of the College took part.

EXECUTION OF TWO POISONERS.—John Stewart, and Catherine Wright or Stewart, his wife, were

executed for poisoning several people in order to rob them. The trial created an interest second only to that of Burke and Hare.

TOLBOOTH CHURCH.—The foundation-stone of this edifice, designed by Mr. Hamilton, at the junction of Castle Hill and the new west approach, was laid 29th September by Lord Provost Walter Brown. It cost £16,000, and it was intended to accommodate the congregations of the Tolbooth and the New North Church removed from St. Giles' in connection with the alterations made there.

THE BEGINNING OF TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES.—Mr. Dunlop, Greenock, delivered an address, October 27, in Clyde Street Hall, on National Intemperance, his object being to form a temperance society upon the model of those in America.

AN EDITORIAL DUEL.—A duel took place at Ravelston between Mr. Maclaren, editor of the *Scotsman*, and Mr. James Browne, editor of the *Caledonian Mercury*, who in the first place had had a wordy warfare in the columns of these papers. Pistols were used, but after an exchange of shots, which did neither of the combatants harm, the seconds declared that the matter should not be carried further.

1830. THEATRICAL FUND DINNER.—At a Theatrical Fund dinner in aid of decayed Scottish theatrical artists, held 29th January, £300 was raised for the fund.

DEATH OF GEORGE IV. AND ACCESSION OF WILLIAM IV.—King George IV. died June 26, and on the 30th June King William IV. was proclaimed at the Cross by the Lord Provost and other officials.

MERCHANT COMPANY.—Mr. Adam Black elected Master of the Merchant Company, 6th September.

EDINBURGH AND GLASGOW RAILWAY.—This railway was projected by a company, of which Mr. James Gibson-Craig was chairman. It was estimated to cost £323,000.

FRENCH REFUGEES AT HOLYROOD.—Charles X. having been expelled from France, came to Scotland with a small suite, and took up his residence at Holyrood Palace 20th October. He resided there until September 18th, 1832.

REFORM.—A great meeting was held in the Assembly Rooms to petition Parliament in favour Parliamentary Reform. Twenty-five thousand signatures were obtained.

CITY IMPROVEMENTS.—A statement presented shows that the original cost of the city improvements was likely to be £179,528, less £98,280, the possible revenue from feus, etc. This, however, was exceeded, so that the sum to be provided by assessment was £120,096.

1831-1840.

1831. DEATH OF AN EMINENT CITIZEN.—Mr. Henry Mackenzie, author of *The Man of Feeling*, died 14th January.

THE INCORPORATED TRADES.—The number of persons in the fourteen Incorporated Trades, each of the Deacons of which sat in the Town Council, is given in a return as follows:—Surgeons, 94; goldsmiths, 41; skinners and furriers, 15; hammermen, 121; wrights and masons, 220; tailors, 47; baxters, 43; fleshers, 15; cordiners, 45; websters, 16; waulkers, 27; and bonnetmakers, 25.

ILLUMINATION OF THE CITY.—In celebration of the passing of the First Reform Bill through the House of Commons by a majority of one, the city was illuminated, March 28. The non-illuminators in the New Town, as usual, had their windows broken by the mob.

MOBBING THE LORD PROVOST.—The Tory member for the city, Mr. R. A. Dundas, having opposed the Reform Bill, many public bodies petitioned the Town Council to elect the Right Hon. Francis Jeffrey in his place. By 17 to 14 the Council, however, re-elected Mr. Dundas. On Lord Provost Allan leaving the Council Chambers he was mobbed on the North Bridge, shouts were raised to throw him over the bridge, while in Leith Street he was stoned, and had to take refuge in a shop. He was ultimately escorted to his residence by a company of dragoons. The Riot Act was read before the crowd dispersed. One of the rioters was tried at the High Court, and got nine months' imprisonment.

POPULATION OF EDINBURGH AND LEITH.—The

population, by the last census, was returned at 162,403.

CORONATION OF WILLIAM AND ADELAIDE.—In honour of the coronation of King William IV. and Queen Adelaide, the city was illuminated on September 8th.

ARTISANS' READING-ROOM.—An institution of this kind was established opposite the College.

BURNS MONUMENT.—The Burns Monument, Calton Hill, designed by Mr. Hamilton, architect of the High School, was founded this year. The cost was defrayed out of the residue of the money raised for the Flaxman statue of the poet, and other subscriptions.

PAGANINI.—This celebrated violinist first appeared in Edinburgh 20th October, and gave three concerts.

1832. CHOLERA MORBUS.—This pestilence, known as Asiatic cholera, made its first appearance in the city January 27. Some thousands succumbed to it in the course of the year. Thursday, February 9, was observed as a local day of humiliation and prayer in connection with its ravages, and there was a national day of prayer on the 22nd March.

NEW MAGAZINES.—*Chambers's Journal* and *Tait's Edinburgh Magazine* were commenced this year.

THE REFORM BILL.—The great event of the year was the passing of the Reform Bill. There were several monster processions of the Trades and meetings in support of it, and on the 10th August there was a 'jubilee' procession to celebrate the triumph of reform, in which 15,000 people took part. So great was the interest in the Bill that one Sunday from 12,000 to 15,000 people assembled on the Calton Hill to await the arrival of the express from London with the latest news of it. The hustings were erected at the Cross on the 17th December, when for the first time the candidates for the two seats given to Edinburgh by the Reform Act were publicly nominated. The Whigs proposed Lord Advocate Jeffrey and the Right Hon. James Abercromby, and the Tories Mr. Forbes Hunter Blair. The poll stood—the Lord Advocate, 4036; Abercromby, 3843; Blair, 1519.

DEATH OF SIR WALTER SCOTT.—The city was greatly moved by the announcement, on the 21st September, of the death of Sir Walter Scott. On the 5th of October, at an influential meeting held in the Assembly Rooms, it was resolved to raise a monument to his memory. The Duke of Buccleuch presided, and the speakers included Lord Rosebery, Lord Advocate Jeffrey, Professor Wilson, and Lord Meadowbank.

1833. REPORTING THE TOWN COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.—Reporters were first admitted to the Edinburgh Town Council meetings, 30th January.

EDINBURGH VOLUNTARY CHURCH ASSOCIATION.—This association, with the object of severing the connection of Church and State, was established at a meeting held 29th January in the Rev. Dr. Brown's Church, Broughton Place.

ANNUITY TAX.—An agitation was commenced against the annuity or stipend tax, January 21. Mr. W. Tait, bookseller, having refused to pay this tax, was the first to be sent to prison. On his release from the Calton he was escorted home by Trades with a triumphal procession.

PITT STATUE.—This statue, by Mr. Chantrey, was erected in George Street.

THE DEAN BRIDGE.—This handsome bridge, designed by Mr. Telford, erected almost at the sole expense of Mr. John Learmonth, Lord Provost, was built by John Gibb and Son, contractors, Aberdeen. It was intended to open up the Dean estate to feuing. The roadway is 120 feet above the Water of Leith.

ORPHAN HOSPITAL.—This building, begun in 1831, was finished, October this year, at a cost of £16,000.

BURGH REFORM.—The Burgh Reform Act having passed through Parliament, Edinburgh for municipal purposes was divided into five wards, each returning six members, with the exception of the Fourth Ward, which had seven. There were fifty candidates for thirty-one seats, and not a single Tory was returned, the Council consisting of twenty-four

or twenty-five Whigs and seven or eight Radicals. Among the men returned at this first popular election were Adam Black, Duncan M'Laren, and William Chambers. The first Lord Provost elected by a popular franchise was the Right Hon. James Spittal, of Justice Hall. The bailies, four in number, were Robert Thomson, J. F. Macfarlane, Thos. Sawers, and James Donaldson; and Adam Black was Treasurer. The Dean of Guild and the Convener of Trades were also members of the Council.

1834. THE MELVILLE DINNER.—A public dinner was given on 22nd March to the Right Hon. Lord Melville, at which Sir Francis Drummond, Bart. of Hawthornden, presided.

EARL GREY'S VISIT.—Earl Grey received the freedom of the city on September 15th, and was entertained to a splendid banquet given in a pavilion erected on the Calton Hill, in which over 3000 people dined. Lord Rosebery took the chair.

STATUE OF THE EARL OF HOPETOUN.—An equestrian statue in bronze of the Earl of Hopetoun was erected at the east end of St. Andrew Square.

1835. STATUE OF CHARLES II.—On May 9th the equestrian statue of Charles II., which had been taken down for repairs, was re-erected in Parliament Square.

THE HIGH STREET.—The High Street was lowered, which caused a flight of steps to be placed at the entrance to St. Giles'. During the operations

the workmen found the foundations of an old jail, the celebrated 'Heart of Midlothian.'

THE WEST BOW.—Many old houses were pulled down to make way for the new improvements, among others that of the reputed wizard, Weir of Kirkton, who with his sister perished at the stake in 1670.

PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY. — The Philosophical Society of Edinburgh was instituted for the furtherance of Science and Art.

DR. M'CRIE.—Dr. M'Crie, author of the *Life of John Knox*, died August 5th, aged 64.

LIBBERTON'S WYND.—The arch of this wynd, the former place of execution, was removed.

1836. SAVINGS BANK.—The National Savings Bank established 5th February.

NEW CHURCHES.—On July 11th, the foundation-stone of a new church was laid in Young Street; the ancient church at Restalrig was restored; new churches were opened at Greenside, Dean, and St. Leonard's.

CHALMERS HOSPITAL. — George Chalmers, plumber, Canongate, died on March 10th, and bequeathed £30,000 to the Dean and Faculty of Advocates to erect and endow a new infirmary or hospital.

SOLAR ECLIPSE.—An annular eclipse of the sun took place during the afternoon of Sunday, May 15th.

The interest excited by the phenomenon was tremendous, the afternoon service being postponed in most of the churches. Venus was seen shining brightly.

FETTES ENDOWMENT.—Sir William Fettes, Bart. of Comely Bank, died May 27th, and left the bulk of his fortune to form an endowment for the erection of an hospital for the maintenance and education of children whose parents had fallen into adverse circumstances.

EDINBURGH, LEITH, AND NEWHAVEN RAILWAY.—In August an Act was obtained for making this railway, which began at the east end of Princes Street Gardens, passed underground to the foot of Scotland Street, and thence to Trinity in a straight line.

THE POET CAMPBELL.—Thomas Campbell the poet, author of *The Pleasures of Hope* and other poems, was entertained to a public dinner on the 5th August in the Hopetoun Rooms. Professor Wilson was in the chair, and 250 gentlemen were present.

GREAT FIRE.—A fire broke out during the night of Dec. 27, which consumed a large woodyard and twelve or thirteen high tenement houses in Greenside Street, Greenside Row, and Nottingham Place.

1837. QUEEN VICTORIA. — Proclamation of Queen Victoria as Sovereign of these realms was made at the Cross, the Castle, and Holyrood House, on June 24th.

PRINTING.—On July 12th, the fourth centenary of the invention of Printing was celebrated at Edinburgh by over eleven hundred people. Thomas Campbell, author of *The Pleasures of Hope*, presided.

1838. THE SCOTT MONUMENT.—The committee accepted, 28th March, the beautiful Gothic design of George Meikle Kemp for the monument to Sir Walter Scott in Princes Street, and at the same time gave the commission for the statue to Mr. John Steell, R.S.A. The foundation-stone of the monument was laid with masonic honours, 15th August 1840, by Sir James Forrest of Comiston, Lord Provost of the city, and Master Mason of Scotland. The gifted architect was unfortunately accidentally drowned, 6th March 1844, in the canal, and the monument was completed under the superintendence of his brother-in-law, Mr. Bonnar, R.S.A. On 17th August 1846 the monument was formally inaugurated by the Lord Provost of the day, Mr. Adam Black. It is 200 feet 6 inches high from the level of Princes Street, and is ascended from within by 287 steps.

CORONATION OF THE QUEEN.—The Coronation of Queen Victoria was celebrated on June 28th by a public banquet. In the evening there was a display of fireworks, and a bonfire on Arthur Seat.

HISTORICAL STONE.—Stone discovered in Cowgate, September 17th, on which the mutilated remains of Argyll, Montrose, and other distinguished persons were fixed, and displayed on the city gate

at the South Back of the Canongate, nearly two centuries previous.

THE CITY DEBT.—According to a report presented by Mr. Adam Black when he was Treasurer of the city, Edinburgh so long ago as 1653 had great difficulty in paying its debts, and it had continued in difficulty from that time until 1835. In 1658 the city debt was £54,761; in 1693, £73,000; in 1798, £160,000; in 1817, £212,000; and in 1833, £410,000. In these days large sums of money were expended in building city churches, on the care of the poor, on the University and the High School, and on the development of Leith Docks. Affairs had become very embarrassed in the Thirties, sequestrations were threatened, and the matter was taken up in earnest by Mr. Adam Black, and by his successor in the treasurership, Mr. Duncan M'Laren, the latter of whom carried through the City Agreement Act, 1838. By that Act the creditors of the city were secured to the full amount of their debts by receiving bonds of annuity of 3 per cent. on the amounts due. The city's monetary interest in Leith Docks was represented by the payment annually by the Leith Docks Commission of £7680, which was distributed in certain proportions among the common good, the University, High School, and city ministers. The amount outstanding on the passing of the Agreement Act was £385,000. This arrangement continued until the Corporation Stock Act, 1894, was passed, Mr. George M'Crae being treasurer. Under

this Act the Leith Dock Commission paid to the Corporation £189,333 in commutation of annuities which at that date were £5680; and this and money raised by the issue of stock was applied to the extinction of the old debt, which between 1838 and 1894 had by redemptions been reduced to £298,633. In lieu of what was before obtained from the Leith Dock money the city now pays direct out of the common good to the University and High School annuities amounting to £2500. By the Stock Act and the extinction of the old debt the city regained complete control over its own revenues and expenditure. At the 1st August 1894 the capital sum at the credit of the common good of the city was £459,326.

1839. CHURCHES.—The foundation-stone of Buccleuch Parish Church was laid on April 3rd; on April 17th the foundation-stone of St. John's Parish Church, Victoria Street, was laid; the church at Greenside was opened October 6th.

1840-1849

1840. PENNY POST.—The uniform rate of 1d. per letter of half-an-ounce weight was commenced on January 10th.

NEW BRIDGE.—New bridge erected over the Water of Leith at Canonmills.

1841. 'THE TRUE SCOTSMAN.'—A paper of this

name, which had had a struggling existence in the city for two years, came to an end March 27th.

THE CORN LAWS.—A petition from Edinburgh for the repeal of the Corn Laws received 27,000 signatures.

CHARLES DICKENS.—The eminent novelist was entertained to a public dinner in the city 25th June, Professor Wilson in the chair.

HERIOT TRUST FREE SCHOOLS.—Free schools in connection with the Heriot Trust, to accommodate 2000 poor children, were founded.

BIRTH OF PRINCE OF WALES.—On the news reaching the city of the birth of the Prince of Wales, 9th November, the bells were rung, guns were fired from the Castle, an address was voted by the Corporation to the Queen, and a subscription was opened for the benefit of the poor in place of the usual illumination. The Lord Provost gave a banquet in the Parliament House to representative citizens on the 15th.

CENSUS.—The population of Edinburgh, according to the census of 1841, was 133,692: 58,642 males, and 75,050 females. Leith had 26,026.

1842. NORTH BRITISH RAILWAY.—On the 9th February the prospectus of the North British Railway Company was issued, the capital being £500,000. The object was stated to be to connect the rich agricultural districts of Haddington and

SIR JAMES FORREST, LORD PROVOST, 1842.

Berwick with Edinburgh, and to form a link in the chain of connection with England.

EDINBURGH AND GLASGOW RAILWAY.—This railway was opened on the 18th February. The line took three years to complete, and cost a million and a quarter sterling. Trains carrying the directors and their friends came from Glasgow to Edinburgh in the forenoon, and in the afternoon trains with fifty-two carriages went from Edinburgh to Glasgow, where there was a great banquet. The Edinburgh people were delayed three and a half hours in their return journey by some miscreant cutting the Cowlairs rope.

SUNDAY TRAINS.—When the various railways were first opened, great battles took place on the subject of Sunday Trains. On the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway a morning and evening train were run each way on Sundays; but the Sabbath Observance members on the Board became strong enough to stop them for several years. The subject formed a constant source of discussion at the Town Council and Presbytery meetings, and at the meetings of the General Assembly.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT.—The Queen and Prince Albert paid their first visit to Scotland. Her Majesty arrived in the Forth on Wednesday, 31st August, and landing at Granton next morning before eight o'clock, drove through the city to Dalkeith Palace. In consequence of a misunderstanding as to the hour of her landing, Sir James

Forrest, Lord Provost, and the members of the Council, were not present to receive the Queen at the city boundary at Inverleith, and to present her with the keys. The episode was made the subject of a humorous ballad. On Saturday, 3rd September, the Queen made up for disappointing the inhabitants on the Thursday by entering the city in state, and driving up the Canongate and High Street to the Castle, down the Mound, and along Princes Street *en route* for Dalmeny Park. At the Cross the Lord Provost presented the keys. Immense crowds of people were in the streets to see the youthful sovereign. One of the ministers in attendance was Sir Robert Peel, who at that time was very unpopular on account of the part he had taken in connection with the Corn Laws. It is recorded in the newspapers of the day that Sir Robert was hissed and hooted loudly, especially at the Cross. During the time Her Majesty was in the Castle, the foundation-stone of the Assembly Hall, Lawnmarket, was laid by Lord Frederick Fitzclarence, Grand Master Mason of Scotland. An unfortunate incident of the day was the fall of a stand at the foot of the Mound, whereby two people were killed and fifty injured. On Monday, 5th September, Prince Albert came into the city, and inspected various public institutions; and next day the Royal party drove through the city to Queensferry, crossed to Fife, and drove thence to the North. On their way south again, 13th September, the Queen and her consort resided again at Dalkeith Palace, where, on the 14th September,

VISIT OF QUEEN VICTORIA AND PRINCE ALBERT.
(Cartoon of Town Council—The race for Inverleith).

Prince Albert, Sir Robert Peel, the Earl of Aberdeen, and the Duke of Brunswick were presented with the freedom of Edinburgh.

A REMINISCENCE OF 1842

Hey, Jamie Forrest, are ye waukin' yet,
And are yer Bailies snorin' yet?
If ye are waukin' I wud wit
  Ye 'd hae a merry, merry mornin'.
    Hey, etc.

The Queen she 's come to Granton Pier,
Nae Provost and nae Bailies here;
They 're in their beds, I muckle fear,
  Sae early in the mornin'.
    Hey, etc.

The frigate guns they loud did roar,
But louder did the Bailies snore,
An' thocht it was an unco bore
  To rise sae early in the mornin'.
    Hey, etc.

An' syne the Castle thundered lood,
But kipper it is savoury food,
And that the Bailies understood,
  Sae early in the mornin'.
    Hey, etc.

The Queen she 's come to Brandon Street,
The Provost and the keys to meet,
An' div ye think that she 's to wait
  Yer waukin' in the mornin'?
    Hey, etc.

My Lord, my Lord, the Queen is here,
And wow, my Lord he lookit queer;
An' what sets her so soon asteer?
It's barely nine in the mornin'.
Hey, etc.

Gae bring to me my robes of State,
Come, Bailies, we will catch her yet.
Rin, rin, my Lord, ye're ower late,
She's been through the toon this mornin'.
Hey, etc.

Awa' to Dalkeith ye maun hie,
To mak' yer best apology.
The Queen she'll say, Oh fie! oh fie!
Ye're lazy loons in the mornin'.
Hey, etc.

DAVID ROBERTS.—This well-known artist was entertained to dinner on the 19th October, on his return from the Holy Land. Lord Cockburn presided.

1843. COBDEN AND BRIGHT IN EDINBURGH.—Mr. Richard Cobden, M.P., Mr. John Bright, and Colonel Thomson addressed a great Free Trade demonstration on 12th January. On the 19th January Mr. Cobden received the freedom of the city, which had been voted to him by 14 to 10.

THE DISRUPTION.—Thursday, 18th May, was the memorable day of the Disruption of the Church of Scotland and the foundation of the Free Church. On their way from St. Andrew's Church to Tanfield Hall, where the first Assembly of the Free Church was held, the procession of ministers and elders,

headed by Dr. Welsh and Dr. Chalmers, was cheered by great crowds of people. The number of ministers in Edinburgh who seceded was twenty-nine, leaving twenty-one remaining in the Church of Scotland—seventeen parish ministers and four *quoad sacra*.

EDINBURGH CEMETERY COMPANY.—This Company was formed this year, and Warriston Cemetery opened. It was called the *Père la Chaise* of Edinburgh.

THE MUSIC HALL.—The new Music Hall, George Street, was opened 9th October with a musical festival, which resulted in a loss of about £600.

EPIDEMIC OF FEVER.—There was a great epidemic of fever in the city in the late autumn. Over five hundred cases were in the hospitals at one time, and on the 6th November a public meeting to raise funds for the support of the patients was held.

ADAM BLACK, LORD PROVOST.—This eminent citizen was elected Lord Provost 15th November. The majority of the Council at this time being Dissenters, it was agreed not to have the usual 'kirking' of the Council. A 'Church' minority, however, insisted on their right to go to St. Giles' in state as usual, and on this being denied them, they took the case into the Court of Session, and got a unanimous decision in their favour.

1844. ANTI-CORN LAW LEAGUE.—Mr. Bright and Mr. Cobden were again in Edinburgh, and

addressed a meeting in the Music Hall in favour of the objects of this League.

STATUE OF THE QUEEN.—A colossal statue of the Queen, carved in stone by Mr. John Steell, R.S.A., was placed, 24th January, on the top of the Royal Institution.

COMMERCIAL BANK.—The foundation-stone of this bank in George Street was laid 4th June. The building was designed in the Grecian style by Mr. David Rhind.

THE POLITICAL MARTYRS.—In connection with the unveiling of the obelisk monument in the Calton Burying Ground to Muir, Palmer, Gerrald, Skirving, and Margarot, the political martyrs of 1793, there was a great trades procession, a meeting on the Calton Hill, and a soiree in the Waterloo Rooms.

1845. BURNING OF GREYFRIARS' CHURCH.—On Sunday morning, 19th January, the Old Greyfriars' Church was totally destroyed, and the New Greyfriars' Church, which is under the same roof, was greatly damaged by fire. The rebuilding of these edifices formed a subject of much controversy in the Town Council and Edinburgh Presbytery.

SANITARY IMPROVEMENT.—At a public meeting of the inhabitants on the 20th March, it was resolved to form an association to promote the sanitary improvement of the city and the improvement of the condition of the working classes.

RIGHT-OF-WAY ASSOCIATION.—At a meeting held in the Royal Hotel, 3rd April, an association was formed for the protection of public rights of way.

'THE EDINBURGH OBSERVER.'—This Tory newspaper, which was commenced in 1818 as the Edinburgh *Correspondent*, and took the name of the *Observer* in 1822, ceased June 24th.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL.—This eminent Liberal statesman was presented, in the Music Hall on the 3rd November, with the freedom of Edinburgh. At the same time he was made an LL.D. by the University.

1846. GREAT GALE.—A furious gale, accompanied by great destruction of property and loss of life, was experienced in the Edinburgh district 4th March.

FREEDOM OF THE CITY.—The freedom of the city was presented, on June 6th, to Mr. George Thomson for his exertions on behalf of the emancipation of the West Indian slaves.

NORTH BRITISH RAILWAY.—This railway from Edinburgh to Berwick was opened 18th June. Two trains, one with twelve carriages and four engines, and the other with twenty-six carriages and five engines, took a company of seven hundred people over the line, and there was a lunch at Dunbar. By the completion of the line from Berwick to

Newcastle, in September of the same year, London and Edinburgh were united by railway.

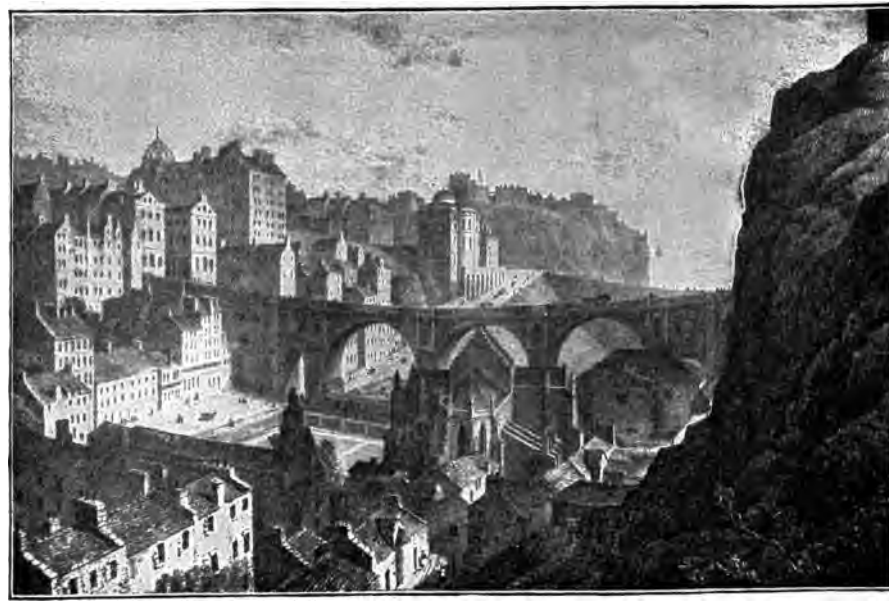
CITY PARLIAMENTARY ELECTION.—Mr. Thomas Babington Macaulay, on being appointed a member of the Cabinet, was opposed by Sir Culling Eardly Smith, who was put up against him by the Free Churchmen and Radicals of the city. Mr. Macaulay won by 963 votes.

HERIOT'S HOSPITAL.—In consequence of an insurrection in the hospital, fifty-two boys were dismissed.

1847. EDINBURGH AND BATHGATE RAILWAY.—The first sod of this railway was cut 9th April 1847.

RAGGED SCHOOLS.—An influential meeting was held, April 8th, for the purpose of instituting ragged or reformatory schools for poor children. The one with which Dr. Guthrie's name is connected was first established, but a controversy afterwards arose as to the admission of Catholic children, and this led to the formation of the United Industrial School, to which children of all denominations could be admitted.

THE UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—The United Associate Synod and the Synod of the Relief Church amalgamated at a meeting held in Canonmills Hall, May 13th, and formed the United Presbyterian Church.



VIEW OF VALLEY BEFORE INTRODUCTION OF RAILWAY.

DEATH OF DR. CHALMERS.—The city received with sorrow the news of the sudden death, on the 31st May, of this eminent divine—one of the greatest and best-beloved Scotsmen of his generation. His funeral, on the 4th June, to the Grange Cemetery, was attended by one of the largest processions ever seen in Edinburgh.

REJECTION OF MR. MACAULAY.—At a parliamentary election held on the 30th July, Mr. Macaulay was defeated by Mr. Charles Cowan, and ceased to be a member for the city. The figures were—Mr. Cowan, 2063; Mr. Gibson-Craig, 1834; Mr. Macaulay, 1447.

JENNY LIND IN EDINBURGH.—The famous Swedish songstress appeared in the Music Hall on the 16th September, before a densely crowded audience.

CHLOROFORM.—The announcement of the discovery of chloroform by Professor J. Y. Simpson, Edinburgh, as a substitute for ether in surgical operations, was made 17th November.

1848. THE CALEDONIAN RAILWAY.—This railway, from Edinburgh to Carlisle *via* Beattock, was opened February 15th.

SERIOUS RIOTS.—Riots of a serious nature connected with the Chartist agitation, occurred on the 7th and 8th March. Seven hundred special constables were sworn in. 'Riots also occurred on 3rd

July in connection with a sale for Annuity Tax arrears.

EDINBURGH NEWSPAPERS. — Two Edinburgh newspapers, the *Weekly Journal*, to which Sir Walter Scott had been a contributor, and the *Chronicle*, ceased to exist 29th March.

MARY OF GUELDRES.—In taking down Trinity College Church to make way for the North British Railway, the tomb of Mary of Gueldres, the Queen of James II. and founder of the church, was discovered 23rd May. The coffin and its contents were reinterred at Holyrood.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.—The electric telegraph first introduced into Edinburgh this year.

M. CHOPIN.—This distinguished composer and musician gave a concert in the Music Hall, October 4th.

CHOLERA. — There was another visitation of cholera in the end of this year, and a good many people fell victims to this disease.

1849. DEATH OF AN EMINENT PAINTER.—David Scott, R.S.A., the eminent painter, died 7th March, aged 43.

CORN EXCHANGE. — The new Corn Market, Grassmarket, was opened 5th December. It cost £20,000.

BIRD'S EYE VIEW OF THE NEW TOWN, 1842.

1850-1859

1850. FREE HIGH CHURCH.—This church was opened on 3rd February.

WEST END EXTENSION.—The extension of the New Town at the north end of Dean Bridge was begun in April. Clarendon Crescent, Cambridge Terrace, Eton Terrace, Oxford Terrace, and Leuchars Terrace were constructed.

A CIVIC HONOUR.—Freedom of the city conferred on Lord Gough, hero of Chillianwallah, August 8th.

ROYAL VISITORS. — On August 29th, Queen Victoria and Prince Albert arrived at Holyrood and passed two days at the Palace *en route* for Balmoral. On August 30th, His Royal Highness Prince Albert laid the foundation-stone of the National Gallery of Art at the Mound. Returning from Balmoral on October 10th, the Queen and Prince Albert spent one night at Holyrood. The town was illuminated.

1851. INAUGURATION OF DONALDSON'S HOSPITAL.—The inauguration of Donaldson's Hospital took place, in presence of a large and representative company, on February 3rd.

NEW SLAUGHTER-HOUSE.—The Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Council assembled at Heriot's Hospital on 31st March, where they robed, and afterwards marched in procession to Fountainbridge,

where the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of the slaughter-house took place.

ASSEMBLY HALL STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.—During a severe thunderstorm on April 28th the Assembly Hall was struck and set on fire by lightning. The damage was not extensive.

CENSUS OF EDINBURGH.—The 1851 census was taken during May. The returns were: Edinburgh (royalty) 66,914, Edinburgh (St. Cuthbert's and Canongate) 93,713, Leith 30,676, making a total of 191,303, an increase from 1841 of 27,131.

EX-QUEEN OF FRANCE VISITS EDINBURGH.—On July 8th the Countess of Neuilly and members of the ex-royal family of France arrived in Edinburgh, where they spent several days in sight-seeing.

1852. WELLINGTON STATUE.—On 14th June the Wellington statue was set up opposite the Register House. The unveiling took place with great pomp on 18th June, the anniversary of Waterloo.

LEITH DOCK.—On 17th August the Victoria Dock was opened at Leith for admission of vessels.

1853. FREEDOM OF THE CITY.—This honour was conferred on the Earl of Carlisle on April 2nd.

THEATRE BURNED.—The Adelphi Theatre, situated in Broughton Street, was burnt to the ground on May 24th. Part of St. Mary's Roman Catholic Chapel was also destroyed.

1854. FALL OF THE OLD CITY WALL.—A disaster occurred, through which several people lost their lives, in Leith Wynd, a narrow street with high tenement houses on one side and the city wall on the other. On February 22nd a large portion of the wall, which was 20 feet high and from 3 to 4 feet thick, gave way, and, with the embankment against which it was built, fell into the wynd. All who were in the wynd at the time of the accident were buried in the débris. Several days later 150 feet of the wall north of the portion which fell was removed by order of the Dean of Guild.

ADDITION TO HOLYROOD GROUNDS.—On March 9th, Her Majesty's Board of Works purchased the mansion-house and grounds of Croft-an-Righ with the intention of adding them to the grounds of Holyrood.

STATUE.—The statue of James Watt was placed in Adam Square and unveiled on May 12th.

NEW POST OFFICE.—On September 21st the Theatre-Royal, Shakespeare Square, and adjacent buildings, were bought with a view to erecting a new post office on the site.

1855. FREEDOM OF THE CITY.—On March 3rd Lord Nasmyth, in recognition of services at Silistria, Alma, and Balaclava, was presented with the freedom of the city.

LORD JEFFREY'S STATUE.—Steell's statue of Lord

Jeffrey placed and unveiled in Parliament Hall on April 28th.

RIOT IN MEADOWS.—On 5th September Mr. R. F. Gourlay, whose plans for the improvement of Edinburgh had been before the public for a considerable time, headed a mob and marched to the Meadows where they destroyed the stone pillars at the entrance which had been placed to prevent vehicular traffic.

NEW THEATRE FOR EDINBURGH.—On 19th December the Queen's Theatre and Opera House was opened.

1856. FREEDOM OF THE CITY.—The freedom of the city was, on the 8th June, conferred upon Dr. Merle D'Aubigné, author of *The History of the Reformation in the Sixteenth Century.*

SOLDIERS' RETURN. — The return from the Crimea, in July, of the 92nd (Gordon) Highlanders and the 5th Dragoon Guards evoked great enthusiasm in the city. On the 31st of October the soldiers were entertained to a banquet in the Corn Exchange.

FALL OF GREYFRIARS' WALL.—From forty to fifty feet of the wall of Greyfriars' burying-ground fell on September 9th, immediately after a flash of lightning.

NEW CARRIAGE-WAY.—In the latter part of the year a new road was constructed from the Queen's

THE FIRE IN N. BANK ST., TOP OF THE MOUND, 15TH AUG. 1857.

Drive round Samson's Ribs and Windy Gowl to Portobello.

1857. FREEDOM OF THE CITY.—On January 13th the Lord Advocate (Moncreiff) received the freedom of the city.

OLD GREYFRIARS CHURCH.—On June 14th Old Greyfriars Church was re-opened, after total destruction by fire in 1845.

SENSATIONAL TRIAL.—June–July.—Sensational trial in the High Court of Madeleine Smith for the murder of Pierre L'Angelier, lasting nine days.

GREAT FIRE.—August 15th, a nine-story tene ment at the top of the Mound (North Bank Street) was gutted by fire. Many exciting scenes of rescue. About a hundred people were rendered homeless. Here David Hume, historian, resided; also James Boswell of Auchinleck, who entertained Dr. Johnson.

DR. LIVINGSTONE.—On September 21st the freedom of the city was presented to Dr. Livingstone, the distinguished missionary and African traveller.

THE MELVILLE MONUMENT.—On October 30th the statue of Lord Melville was placed in the centre of the new 'Place,' west end of Melville Street.

1858. MARRIAGE OF PRINCESS ROYAL.—On 25th January a banquet in honour of the marriage of Princess Royal was held in Parliament House.

NEW MUSIC CLASS-ROOM.—On 13th February the foundation-stone of the new Music Class-Room, Park Place, was laid, this day being the anniversary of the birthday of General Reid, founder of the Music Chair.

1859. NEW ROAD.—The new drive through the Meadows was formally opened on January 25th, and was called after the then Lord Provost, viz. Melville Drive.

THE FREEMASONS HALL.—The new hall in George Street of the Grand Lodge of Scotland was opened with masonic ceremonies on 24th February by His Grace the Duke of Atholl.

NATIONAL GALLERY.—On the 22nd March the National Gallery was opened to the public.

THE VOLUNTEERS.—During the month of May the Edinburgh Volunteer Rifle Corps was started.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.—On July 16th the Prince of Wales arrived in Edinburgh for the purpose of study. He remained until the 10th September.

LORD BROUGHAM.—A banquet was given in the Music Hall on October 26th to Lord Brougham.

NATIONAL MUSEUM OF ANTIQUITIES. — The National Museum of Antiquities was inaugurated on December 23rd, under the presidency of Lord Neaves, and was opened to the public the following week.

1860-1869

1860. RUSSEL OF THE 'SCOTSMAN.'—On the 6th February Mr. A. Russel, editor of the *Scotsman*, was presented with silver plate and a purse of 1600 sovereigns in recognition of his able and consistent advocacy of enlightened political principles. Sir William Gibson-Craig made the presentation.

INDIAN HEROES.—The 78th Highlanders on their return from India, where they had taken part in the relief of Lucknow, received a great reception on February 24th from the city. They were entertained to a banquet in the Corn Exchange, 24th April.

MR. GLADSTONE AS LORD RECTOR OF EDINBURGH.—Mr. Gladstone was installed as first Lord Rector of the Edinburgh University, 16th April.

LORD BROUGHAM AS LORD CHANCELLOR.—Lord Brougham was installed as first Lord Chancellor of the Edinburgh University, 18th May.

ARTILLERY VOLUNTEERS.—The Edinburgh City and the Edinburgh Midlothian corps of artillery volunteers formed in April of this year.

VOLUNTEER REVIEW.—The first review of Scottish Volunteers by the Queen took place in the Queen's Park, 7th August. Twenty thousand volunteers were present. Accompanying the Queen were the Prince Consort, the Princesses Alice, Helena, and Louise, and Prince Arthur.

TRI-CENTENARY OF THE REFORMATION.—This event was celebrated in Edinburgh by a meeting held August 14th.

ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSIONERS.—Under an Act of Lord Advocate Moncreiff's, which was intended to settle the vexed question of the annuity tax, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners were constituted to look after the property of the Church. There were ten members, and the first meeting was held on the 19th October.

1861. TIME GUN.—The time-gun at the Castle was first fired by electrical arrangement from the Nelson Monument, 26th January.

MUSEUM OF SCIENCE AND ART, AND NEW POST OFFICE.—On the 23rd September the foundation-stones of the New Museum of Science and Art (Chambers Street) and of the New Post Office (east end of North Bridge, on the site of the old theatre, Shakespeare Square) were laid by the Prince Consort. The Queen at the time was at Holyrood.

ST. AUGUSTINE CHURCH.—This Congregational church, so long presided over by Dr. Lindsay Alexander, was opened 8th November by Dr. Guthrie.

FALL OF A HOUSE IN HIGH STREET.—A frightful catastrophe took place on the 24th November, when by the fall of a tall tenement between Bailie Fyfe's Close and Paisley's Close, High Street, thirty-five people were killed and many were injured. The accident occurred about one o'clock on a Sunday morning.

WATERLOO PLACE, WITH THEATRE ROYAL, SHAKESPEARE SQUARE, ON RIGHT CORNER.
(Site of the present General Post Office.)

DEATH OF THE PRINCE CONSORT.—The Prince Consort died of typhoid fever on Saturday night, December 14th, and an immense sensation was created in the city on the news being announced, next day, from many of the city pulpits. He was forty-two years of age. At a meeting held the following February it was resolved that a national monument should be erected to his memory.

1862. OFFICER OF HEALTH.—Dr. Littlejohn was elected, September 30th, Officer of Health for the city.

BUST OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.—On the 10th November a bust of the Prince of Wales was placed in the High School as a memorial of his residence in Edinburgh in 1859, and of his having been a pupil of Dr. L. Schmitz, the rector.

1863. LORD COCKBURN.—A bust of this law lord, the author of the *Life of Lord Jeffrey*, and of the *Memorials of his Time*, was placed, January 5th, in the Parliament Hall.

MARRIAGE OF PRINCE OF WALES.—On the occasion of the marriage of the Prince of Wales with the Princess Alexandra of Denmark, 10th March, there were great rejoicings in, and a general illumination of the city. The royal couple visited the city on August 6th on their way to Abergeldie, and again on 1st October on their way south. On the latter occasion the Princess at Holyrood Palace was presented with a gold casket from the ladies of Edinburgh.

LORD PALMERSTON.—On the occasion of being installed Lord Rector of Glasgow, Lord Palmerston paid a visit to Edinburgh, April 1st, and received the freedom of the city at the hands of Lord Provost Lawson, and was entertained to a banquet in the Music Hall.

THE CROWN PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF PRUSSIA.—The Crown Prince and Princess of Prussia (the Princess Royal of England) visited Edinburgh on October 1st.

THE SOCIAL SCIENCE CONGRESS.—Lord Brougham opened the Social Science Congress, 7th October, with a speech on Co-operation.

PRINCE ALFRED IN EDINBURGH.—H.R.H. Prince Alfred arrived in Edinburgh 6th October, with Prince William of Hesse, and took up his residence for the winter at Holyrood. The Princes attended classes at the Edinburgh University.

HENRY WARD BEECHER.—The famous American divine delivered an address in Edinburgh, 14th October, 'on the state of affairs in America as affecting the cause of the Slave.'

CENTENARY OF THE SPECULATIVE SOCIETY.—The centenary of this society was celebrated by a dinner in the Douglas Hotel, St. Andrew Square, on the 14th October. Lord Brougham was in the chair.

1864. ART CHANGES.—Sir John Watson Gordon, R.A., *P*.R.S.A., the eminent portrait painter, died

1st June. His successor in the presidency of the Royal Scottish Academy was Sir George Harvey, elected 4th July. As H.M. Limner for Scotland he was succeeded by Sir Noël Paton.

GARIBALDI. — The Town Council voted, 11th April, the freedom of the city to Garibaldi, the Italian Liberator, 'in testimony of the simplicity and heroism of his character, and of the illustrious services he has rendered to the cause of liberty and progress.'

LAST PUBLIC EXECUTION.—The last public execution which took place in the city was that of George Bryce, the Ratho murderer, on 21st June.

BUSTS OF THE QUEEN AND THE PRINCE CONSORT. — Lord Provost Lawson presented to the Council Chambers, 6th July, busts in marble of the Queen and the Prince Consort.

1865. BURNING OF THEATRE ROYAL.—At the destruction by fire of the Theatre Royal, Broughton Street, on the 13th January, Mr. George Lorimer, Dean of Guild, and seven other persons were killed by the fall of a wall. His remains were honoured with a public funeral on Wednesday, 18th inst., to St. Cuthbert's Churchyard.

PRINCES STREET STATUES.—Statues by Mr. John Steell, sculptor, of Allan Ramsay and Professor Wilson were erected in Princes Street, 25th March.

LORD PROVOST LAWSON.—Lord Provost Lawson was entertained to dinner by the Lord Provosts and Chief Magistrates of the Burghs of Scotland in the Douglas Hotel on the 3rd April. After his retiral from the chair in November he was, on 7th December, entertained to a banquet in Slaney's Hotel, in recognition of his high personal character and the distinguished manner in which he discharged the onerous duties of Chief Magistrate of the city. The Duke of Buccleuch was in the chair.

PRITCHARD, THE GLASGOW POISONER.—The trial of Dr. Pritchard, Glasgow, for poisoning his wife and mother-in-law was begun in the Edinburgh High Court on the 5th July. He was found guilty, and was executed at Glasgow on the 28th of the same month.

PARLIAMENTARY ELECTION.—The Parliamentary election on the 13th July resulted in the return of Mr. Duncan M'Laren for the first time as one of the members for the city. The figures were: M'Laren, 4354; Lord Advocate Moncreiff, 4148. The unsuccessful candidates were Mr. Adam Black, 3797; and Mr. Miller, 3721.

DEATH OF PROFESSOR AYTOUN.—Mr. William Edmondstoune Aytoun, Professor of Rhetoric in the University, and the author of many well-known ballads, died 4th August. In the following October Mr. David Masson, Professor of English Language and Literature in the University College, London, was appointed his successor.

THE SANITARY CONDITION OF THE CITY.—Dr. Littlejohn issued in August a report on the sanitary condition of the Old Town of Edinburgh. The death-rate brought out was: Abbey district, 37·1 per 1000; Canongate, 31·15; Tron, 34·46; St. Giles', 28·8; and Grassmarket, 32·52. He contended that it could be reduced to 25·0 per 1000.

SUNDAY TRAINS. — Trains on Sunday were resumed on the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway on 3rd September.

MR. GLADSTONE. — As Lord Rector of the University, Mr. Gladstone delivered a valedictory address on 3rd November. The subject was, 'The Place of Ancient Greece in the Providential Order of the World.'

MR. WILLIAM CHAMBERS.—At a meeting of the Town Council on the 10th November, Mr. William Chambers, publisher, was elected Lord Provost.

THOMAS CARLYLE, LORD RECTOR.—Mr. Thomas Carlyle was elected Lord Rector of Edinburgh University, 17th November. His opponent was Mr. Disraeli. The figures were: Carlyle, 657; Disraeli, 310.

1866. FALL OF A HOUSE IN HIGH STREET.—Part of a house at Bishop's Land, 129 High Street, fell on 30th January. Sixty-six people were dislodged by the accident, but no lives were lost.

THE DISCOVERER OF CHLOROFORM.—Professor James Young Simpson, M.D., had a baronetcy conferred on him early in 1866 in recognition of his services as the discoverer of chloroform.

CARLYLE IN EDINBURGH.—Thomas Carlyle was installed as Lord Rector of the Edinburgh University in the Music Hall, 2nd April, and had the honorary degree of LL.D. conferred on him.

CHARLES DICKENS.—The famous English novelist appeared in the Music Hall for the first time as a reader of his own works, 19th April.

THE VETERINARY COLLEGE.—Professor Dick of the Edinburgh Veterinary College, died on the 11th April, and left his estate in trust to the Town Council for the endowment of the college.

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH.—Prince Alfred on the 19th May opened the newly erected Museum of Science and Art. He was made an LL.D. of the University, and received the freedom of the city, and on the 24th May the citizens were gratified with the announcement that the Prince had been created by his Royal mother 'Duke of Edinburgh.'

DEATH OF CHARLES M'LAREN.—Mr. Charles M'Laren, who had been editor of the *Scotsman* from 1817 to 1847, and was also a writer on Geology, died 10th September.

CHOLERA: THIRD VISITATION.—In the month of October cholera again broke out in the city.

GREAT REFORM DEMONSTRATION.—On the 17th November a great demonstration in favour of Parliamentary Reform was held in the Queen's Park. Eleven to twelve thousand persons marched in procession, and between thirty and forty thousand persons were spectators. Resolutions were passed demanding Manhood Suffrage and the Ballot.

1867. BLACKIE *v.* JONES.—Professor Blackie and Mr. Ernest Jones held a discussion on 3rd and 4th January in the Music Hall before crowded audiences on 'Democracy.'

DEATH OF ALEXANDER SMITH.—Mr. Alexander Smith, Secretary of the University, and a well-known Scottish poet, died 5th January.

THE 'SCOTSMAN.'—January 26th was the Jubilee of the *Scotsman* newspaper.

LEGAL CHANGES.—Lord President M'Neill (Lord Colonsay) retired from the office of Lord President of the Court of Session 20th February, on his appointment to the House of Lords. The Lord Justice-Clerk Inglis became Lord President, and Mr. Patton, who was Lord Advocate, Lord Justice-Clerk.

THE GREYFRIARS' INNOVATION CASE.—In March of this year proceedings were begun in the Presbytery of Edinburgh against Dr. Robert Lee, minister of Old Greyfriars', for introducing a Service-book into that church. The Doctor, worn out with the controversy in the Church Courts, died the following March.

THE 'CALEDONIAN MERCURY.'—This journal, which claimed to be the oldest newspaper in the kingdom, and which during its later months was issued as a half-penny evening paper, ceased to exist 20th April. It had been published continuously from 1662. The title was afterwards incorporated with that of the *Weekly Scotsman.*

EDINBURGH CITY IMPROVEMENT ACT.—This important City Improvement Bill, promoted by Lord Provost Chambers, received the Royal assent 31st May. Under it the Improvement Trust was constituted, and great improvements took place at what is now St. Mary Street, Jeffrey Street, and Chambers Street. Considerably over half a million sterling was expended.

DEATH OF HORATIO MACCULLOCH, R.S.A.—This artist, the chief Scottish landscape painter of his day, died 24th June, aged sixty-two.

THE CRAIGLOCKHART POORHOUSE.—The foundation-stone of this poorhouse was laid with masonic honours, 4th July.

CATASTROPHES IN THE CANONGATE.—An explosion took place, 10th October, at the shop of Mr. Hammond, a maker of fireworks, Chessel's Court, 240 Canongate. Five women were killed and twelve persons injured. The following day the tannery of Hewit and Son, in the same locality, was totally destroyed by fire.

VISIT OF MR. DISRAELI.—A great Conservative

demonstration on 29th October in the Corn Exchange was addressed by Mr. Disraeli. On the next day he was presented with the freedom of the city 'in recognition of his distinguished services' as a statesman and man of letters, and he also received from the University the degree of LL.D.

MR. LOWE, M.P.—On the 30th October Mr. Robert Lowe was also made an honorary LL.D. of the University, and on the 1st November he delivered the opening address of the Philosophical Institution.

1868. HURRICANE.—On the 24th January there was a tremendous hurricane in Edinburgh and district. Part of a house was blown down in Duke Street, and four lives lost.

DEATH OF SIR DAVID BREWSTER.—The eminent Principal of the University of Edinburgh died February 10th, in the eighty-seventh year of his age.

DEATH OF LORD BROUGHAM. — This eminent native of Edinburgh, who was born in St. Andrew Square, 19th September 1778, died 7th May.

THE FREE LIBRARY ACT.—By a vote taken on 18th May the adoption of the Free Library Act was defeated by 1106 to 71 votes.

PRINCIPALSHIP OF THE UNIVERSITY.—By a vote of four to three, at a meeting of the University Court, Sir Alexander Grant was elected Principal, his opponent being Sir James Y. Simpson.

LORD NAPIER OF MAGDALA.—This distinguished soldier, the victor of the Abyssinian War, was made a freeman of the city 16th September.

JOHN KNOX.—In connection with the restoration of Parliament Square, a bronze tablet was placed in the causeway bearing the inscription 'I. K. 1572,' to mark the burial-place of John Knox.

MR. JOHN BRIGHT.—A great meeting in the Corn Exchange was addressed by Mr. John Bright on the 3rd November. Two days previously he was made an honorary burgess of the city 'in recognition of his distinguished position as an orator and statesman, and specially of his prominent and successful services in the promotion of Free Trade.'

LORD RECTOR.—Mr. Moncreiff, Lord Advocate, was elected on 14th November Lord Rector of the Edinburgh University by 607 votes, in opposition to Mr. Ruskin, who received 425 votes.

THE CHANCELLORSHIP OF THE UNIVERSITY.—On the 21st November Lord President Inglis was elected Chancellor of the University, defeating Mr. Gladstone by 210 votes. The poll stood: Inglis 1780, Gladstone 1570.

THE WATER QUESTION.—In consequence of want of water, an agitation was commenced against the Water Company, and the Corporation promoted a Bill in 1869 for the abolition of the Water Company and the creation of a Public Water Trust,

and for bringing a supply of water from St. Mary's Loch. The first part of the measure only was passed, and on 15th May 1870 the Edinburgh and District Water Trust, including representatives of Edinburgh, Leith, and Portobello, was constituted. In 1871 the Trustees promoted a Bill to bring in water from St. Mary's Loch. Great controversy arose in the city over the matter. The Bill passed the House of Commons, but it was thrown out in the Lords, and at the November election of that year the St. Mary's Loch opponents obtained a majority and reconstituted the Water Trust. As the result of an action brought in the Court of Session the majority of the old Trustees were held personally liable for £19,000, the amount spent in promoting the St. Mary's Loch Bill. In Lord Provost Cowan's reign, the Moorfoot Act was passed in 1874, and under it this liability was cleared off, and at the same time a body called the Midlothian Water Company, which had got an Act to take water from the Manor, was bought off for £10,000.

1869. THE WAVERLEY MARKET.—This market, built by the North British Railway as a vegetable market, was on 1st March handed over to the custody of the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Council.

DISTINGUISHED AMERICANS IN EDINBURGH.—Mr. Jefferson Davis, the late President of the Confederate States of America, paid a visit to the city 25th July. On the 7th August the poet Longfellow was also in Edinburgh.

FREE ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH.—The new Free St. George's Church, Shandwick Place, was opened 24th October. It cost £31,000.

THE LORD PROVOSTSHIP.—At the November election, Lord Provost Law succeeded Lord Provost Chambers, who had resigned.

GREAT WHALE.—A great whale, the skeleton of which is preserved in the Museum, was stranded at Longniddry in December. It was 78 feet 9 inches in length, with an extreme girth of 45 feet.

1870-1879

1870. CHAMBERS STREET.—In the course of the summer North College Street, Brown Square, and Adam Square were cleared away in order to make a new thoroughfare between the South Bridge and George IV. Bridge, to be called Chambers Street.

ANNUITY TAX ABOLITION ACT.—After a second agitation, which began in 1860, and lasted ten years, the Annuity Tax Abolition Act was passed 10th August. Under this Act the Corporation paid over for the benefit of the City and Canongate clergy £56,500 in lieu of the obnoxious tax.

NEW RAILWAY STATION.—A new Caledonian Railway Station was opened on May 2nd at the west end of Princes Street.

FIRE.—The Britannia Flour Mills, Water of Leith, were destroyed by fire on August 5th. The damage was estimated at £10,000.

NEW ROYAL INFIRMARY.—The Prince and Princess of Wales arrived in Edinburgh on October 11th. On the 13th the Prince laid the foundation-stone of the Royal Infirmary, Lauriston Place, and was on the same occasion installed as patron of the Freemasons of Scotland (Oct. 12).

1871. PRINCESS LOUISE'S MARRIAGE.—Edinburgh was *en fête* on 24th March in honour of the marriage of Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne. Cake and wine banquet in the City Chambers; entertainment to 3000 people in Corn Exchange; and conversazione under auspices of garrison in Museum.

LITERARY INSTITUTE.—The Lord Justice-Clerk Moncreiff on 4th April laid the foundation-stone of the Literary Institute, Clerk Street.

EMPEROR OF BRAZIL IN EDINBURGH.—The Emperor and Empress of Brazil visited Edinburgh on 31st July.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION.—The third meeting of the British Association in Edinburgh begun 2nd August. Sir William Thomson was president.

SCOTT CENTENARY.—On 9th August Edinburgh celebrated the Scott Centenary on a grand scale. Town decorated, processions through city, general holiday, illuminations at night, and grand festival in Corn Exchange (2000 people present; Earl of Dalkeith in chair).

'GREYFRIARS' BOBBY.'—In November, at the request of the Baroness Burdett-Coutts, Mr. William Brodie, R.S.A., designed the fountain-memorial of 'Greyfriars' Bobby' to stand at corner of George IV. Bridge and Candlemaker Row.

TRAMWAYS.—The Bill for the introduction of street tramways into Edinburgh was passed 29th June, and tramways were opened between the Bridges and Haymarket on 6th November.

1872. NATIONAL THANKSGIVING SERVICE.—On February 27th thanksgiving services were held in most of the city churches on the recovery from a dangerous attack of fever of the Prince of Wales. A deputation of the magistrates and councillors attended the national service in St. Paul's, London.

RESTORATION OF ST. GILES'.—The restoration of St. Giles' was commenced on 10th June, when the high-backed chairs in the Corporation pews were removed to the City Chambers; special services took place on the preceding Sunday in the old building. Many interesting discoveries of relics were made during the renovation.

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS.—The ex-Empress of the French, the Prince Imperial and suite, visited the city on 30th July.

WATT INSTITUTE.—The Earl of Rosslyn, Grand Master Mason of Scotland, on 9th October laid the foundation-stone o the new Watt Institute and School of Arts, Chambers Street, with full masonic ceremony.

H. M. STANLEY IN EDINBURGH.—On 31st October H. M. Stanley, Dr. Livingstone's discoverer, visited Edinburgh and was entertained to luncheon in the Council Chambers. The journalists of the city invited him to dinner in the Royal Hotel in the evening. Mr. Charles Cooper was chairman. Later Mr. Stanley lectured in the Music Hall.

DRILL HALL.—The Lord Provost on December 21st opened the Forrest Road Volunteer Hall.

THE LADY MEDICALS.—After a long and interesting fight the lady medical students had (in December) tickets issued admitting them to the Royal Infirmary for study.

1873. THE EDINBURGH SCHOOL BOARD.—The first Edinburgh School Board was elected under Lord Advocate Young's Education Act of 1872 on 29th March. At the end of May 1875 the number of schools under the management of the Board was sixteen. The number of children on the roll at that time was 7142. The number of schools under the Board in June 1900 was thirty-one, and the number of children on the roll 37,923—22,350 boys and 15,573 girls. The total amount expended by the Board in building schools from the time it was established until 15th May 1900 was £529,510, 9s. 9d. The expenditure of the Board on account of the elementary day schools for the year ending 15th May was £99,965, 11s. 11d.

ROYAL VISITOR.—On 18th September the King of the Belgians visited Edinburgh sight-seeing.

PALMERSTON PLACE U.P. CHURCH.—On 4th November the foundation-stone of Palmerston Place U.P. Church was laid.

ODDFELLOWS' HALL.—The Oddfellows' Hall, Forrest Road, was opened on 21st November.

1874. FREEDOM OF THE CITY.—On 15th January the freedom of the city was presented to the Baroness Burdett-Coutts.

MARRIAGE OF THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH.—On the occasion of the marriage of the Duke of Edinburgh the city, on 23rd January, was extensively decorated and illuminated at night on a magnificent scale.

ROYALTY IN EDINBURGH.—The Princess of Wales arrived in Edinburgh on 14th July, and put up at Douglas Hotel to await her father, the King of Denmark, who came on the 16th to Leith. They remained in town, doing the sights and visiting the theatre, till the 20th, when they sailed for Copenhagen.

THOMAS CARLYLE.—Thomas Carlyle visited Edinburgh in the month of August, and remained several days.

JUBILEE OF EDINBURGH ACADEMY.—On the 21st October a dinner was given to celebrate the jubilee of the Edinburgh Academy, over which the Archbishop of Canterbury presided.

ST. MARY'S CATHEDRAL.—On 20th May, in presence of six thousand people, the Duke of Buccleuch laid the foundation-stone of the Cathedral Church of St. Mary, for the building of which the Misses Walker of Coates left their estate, the value of which was estimated at £200,000. Mr. Gilbert Scott was architect.

1875. MUSEUM.—The new east wing of the Museum of Science and Art was opened on January 14th.

THEATRES BURNED.—On February 6th the Theatre Royal, Broughton Street, was burned to the ground. The Southminster Theatre, Nicolson Street, was gutted by fire on 14th March, while much of the surrounding property, including Balcarras' Old York Hotel, was completely destroyed.

GAIETY MUSIC HALL.—This place of amusement, Chambers Street, was opened on July 5th.

THE EDINBURGH THEATRE.—A new theatre, forming part of the undertaking of the Edinburgh Theatre, Winter Garden, and Aquarium Company, was opened in Castle Terrace on December 20th.

IMPROVEMENT TO THE NORTH BRIDGE.—The North Bridge was re-opened on 20th October after having been widened and its level raised 18 inches.

FREEDOM OF THE CITY.—This honour was conferred upon the Right Hon. W. E. Forster, M.P., in the Music Hall on November 6th. Lord Derby received the same honour on December 18th.

1876. HISTORICAL HOUSES CLEARED AWAY.—During January several old historical houses in Bristo and Potterrow were demolished, including Leechman's School, which Sir Walter Scott attended, and the residence in General's Entry of Mrs. M'Lehose, Burns's 'Clarinda.'

BLIND ASYLUM.—Sir Michael Shaw-Stewart, Grand Master Mason of Scotland, laid the memorial-stone of the Blind Asylum and School at West Craigmillar, and formally opened the institution, on May 22nd.

STATUES.—The inauguration by the Queen of the Prince Consort Memorial, Charlotte Square, took place with Royal ceremonies on August 16th. On September 15th Lord Provost Falshaw unveiled the statue of Dr. Livingstone in East Princes Street Gardens.

1877. THE LONGMORE BEQUEST TO INCURABLES.—At the annual meeting of the Edinburgh Association for Incurables, 13th February, it was intimated that the late Mr. J. A. Longmore had left £10,000 towards building a hospital for incurables, and an annual sum of £500 towards its support.

EDINBURGH THEATRE DESTROYED.—On 4th April the Queen's Theatre, Nicolson Street, was totally destroyed by fire.

SIMPSON MONUMENT.—A bronze monument, by Mr. William Brodie, R.S.A., of Sir James Y. Simpson,

erected in West Princes Street Gardens, was unveiled on 26th May by the Countess of Galloway.

LIVINGSTONE MEDICAL MISSIONARY MEMORIAL TRAINING INSTITUTION.—On 9th June the memorial stone of this institution, then in course of erection in Cowgate, was laid by the veteran African Missionary, the Rev. Dr. Robert Moffat.

WAVERLEY MARKET PROMENADE.—Lord Provost Falshaw, accompanied by Lady Falshaw, on 18th June, formally opened the promenade on the top of the Waverley Market formed by the city covering in the Market.

GENERAL GRANT IN EDINBURGH.—General Grant, ex-President of the United States, was entertained to lunch in the Council Chambers on 30th August, and on the 31st the freedom of the city was conferred on him in the Free Assembly Hall.

NEW SYNOD HALL.—In September the Synod of the United Presbyterian Church acquired as a new Synod and Theological Hall the Edinburgh Theatre, Castle Terrace, the company which built it having got into difficulties.

1877. ADAM BLACK'S STATUE.—A bronze statue of the late Mr. Adam Black, by Mr. John Hutchison, R.S.A., placed in East Princes Street Gardens, was unveiled on 3rd November by Lady Falshaw.

FATAL FIRE IN A HOTEL.—On 19th December there was a serious fire in Milne's Hotel, Greenside. Eight people were killed and many injured by the falling of a wall.

1878. FIRES.—January 5th witnessed the total destruction of the City Paper Works, Water of Leith, formerly the granaries of the Bakers' Incorporation.—The workshops connected with the Blind Asylum, Nicolson Street, were completely destroyed on March 13th.—The printing and publishing works of Messrs. Nelson and Son, Hope Park Crescent, were burnt to the ground on the 10th April. The loss resulting from this fire was estimated at £200,000.

LORD ROSEBERY'S WEDDING.—A banquet took place in Edinburgh on March 20th in honour of his lordship's marriage with Miss Hannah de Rothschild.

ADDITION TO THE QUEEN'S PARK.—In March the Clockmill estate was added to the Queen's Park, and the mansion-house of Belleville demolished.

CIVIC HONOUR.—Lord Shaftesbury received the freedom of the city on April 13th.

EXECUTION.—Eugene Chantrelle, for poisoning his wife, was executed within the precincts of the Calton Jail on 31st May.

STATUE.—A bronze statue of the Rev. Dr. Chalmers, erected at the intersection of George Street and Castle Street, was unveiled on 27th July.

1879. SIMPSON MEMORIAL HOSPITAL.—On 1st May the new Edinburgh Royal Maternity and

Simpson Memorial Hospital was opened in Lauriston by Dr. A. Peddie, President of the Royal College of Physicians.

ALTERATIONS AT HOLYROOD.—In May important renovation work at Holyrood was completed. It was re-roofed for the first time since it was built.

MOORFOOT WATER WORKS.—The formal opening of the new Edinburgh Water Works at Moorfoot took place on 13th June.

NEW GERMAN CHURCH.—Lord Provost Boyd on 11th October laid the foundation-stone of the German Church in Bellevue Crescent.

OPENING OF THE INFIRMARY.—An interesting event in the history of the city was the opening of the New Infirmary on 29th October. The Lord Provost performed the ceremony, and in the evening the new building was thrown open for inspection by the public.

MR. GLADSTONE'S MIDLOTHIAN CAMPAIGN.—Mr., Mrs., and Miss Gladstone arrived in Edinburgh, and on Tuesday, 25th November, the 'Grand Old Man' commenced his first Midlothian political campaign in the Music Hall. Great demonstrations, both in the city and county, took place wherever he appeared.

1880-1889

1880. MR. FROUDE IN EDINBURGH.—This distinguished historian lectured on 9th January to the

members of the Philosophical Institution on South Africa.

THE TELEPHONE.—The telephone was introduced into Edinburgh in February of this year.

MR. GLADSTONE.—The great Liberal statesman arrived in Edinburgh, 31st March, to prosecute his second Midlothian campaign.

SCOTTISH LIBERAL CLUB.—This club was opened 31st March.

MIDLOTHIAN ELECTION.—Mr. Gladstone was returned for Midlothian, April 5th, by 211 votes. Poll: Gladstone 1579; Dalkeith 1368. The successful candidate addressed an immense crowd after the declaration of the poll from the balcony of Veitch's Private Hotel, George Street, then Lord Rosebery's residence.

LORD WATSON.—In room of Baron Gordon, deceased, Lord Advocate Watson was appointed a Lord of Appeal in the House of Lords.

SCOTT MONUMENT.—On the motion of Bailie Hall, the Town Council resolved to fill the niches of the Scott Monument with sculptured figures representing characters from the Waverley Novels.

SOCIAL SCIENCE CONGRESS.—This body met in Edinburgh on Wednesday, 6th October. Lord Reay, president.

WATSON GORDON CHAIR OF FINE ARTS.—This Chair was instituted this autumn in the University. Professor Baldwin Brown was elected first occupant.

MR. W. P. ADAM.—A banquet was given 2nd November, in Edinburgh, to Mr. W. P. Adam, Chief Liberal Whip, on his appointment as Governor of Madras.

LORD ROSEBERY.—The Earl of Rosebery was on 6th November elected Lord Rector of the Edinburgh University by 39 votes over Sir Robert Christison.

1881. MR. DUNCAN M'LAREN, M.P.—Mr. M'Laren, who had represented the city for nearly sixteen years in Parliament, retired 19th January. He was succeeded by his son Mr. John M'Laren, then Lord Advocate, who defeated Mr. Edward Jenkins by 450 votes.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES ACT.—A proposal to adopt this act was again on February 5th rejected—7619 votes 'Yes,' and 15,708 'No.'

SHOOTING OUTRAGES.—A series of shooting outrages took place in Edinburgh and Leith by two ruffians, Frederick Seymour, an Irish American, and James Grant, an Australian. Rather than allow himself to be apprehended, one of them shot himself dead.

DEATH OF CARLYLE.—This famous Scotsman died in London, 5th February 1881. By his will he bequeathed the estate of Craigenputtock to the University to found 'John Welsh' bursaries in the Arts Faculty in honour of his wife's forefathers.

PHILOSOPHICAL INSTITUTION. — Mr. Gladstone was elected president of the Philosophical Institution, 29th March.

CENSUS.—The census taken this year gave the number of inhabitants in Edinburgh at 222,059, an increase in the ten years of 31,071. Leith's figures were 55,330, an increase of 13,780.

LEITH DOCKS.—The new docks at Leith, 'The Edinburgh,' were opened 26th July by the Duke of Edinburgh, then in command of the Channel Fleet in the Forth. The cost of the undertaking was £400,000.

JOHN HILL BURTON.—This man of letters died at Morton House, Lothianburn, 10th August.

ELECTRIC LIGHT EXPERIMENT.—By arrangement with the Town Council, the Anglo-American Brush Electric Light Company lighted Princes Street and the North Bridge with electricity, but the experiment was discontinued in November after a three months' trial.

VOLUNTEER REVIEW. — The Queen reviewed 39,473 Scottish Volunteers on the 25th August in the Queen's Park. The day was memorable for the downpour of rain. Her Majesty also visited the Royal Infirmary, and named two wards the Victoria and Albert.

GREAT GALE.—A terrific gale of wind occurred in Edinburgh and district, 14th October. Great havoc was done at Dunbar and Eyemouth among

the fishing fleet. Eighty women were left widows, and two hundred and sixty children orphans.

HENRY IRVING.—The session of the Philosophical Institution was inaugurated by Mr. Henry Irving with an address on 'The Stage as it is.'

EDINBURGH MERCHANT COMPANY.—The bi-centenary of the Edinburgh Merchant Company was celebrated 1st December by a banquet in the Waterloo Hotel, at which Mr. Josiah Livingstone, the Master, presided.

1882. DEATH OF PROMINENT CITIZENS.—Sir Daniel Macnee, President Royal Scottish Academy, died 17th January. His successor was Sir William Fettes Douglas. On the 27th January Professor Sir Robert Christison, of the Chair of Materia Medica, died. Dr. John Muir, an eminent Sanskrit scholar, died 7th March. Professor Sir Wyville Thomson, of the Natural History Chair, and chief of the *Challenger* expedition, died 10th March. Dr. John Brown, author of *Rab and his Friends*, died 11th May. Professor Spence, of the Chair of Surgery, died 9th June.

INTERNATIONAL FISHERY EXHIBITION.—This exhibition was opened in the Waverley Market by Lord Rosebery, 12th April.

GREEK CHAIR.—Professor Blackie resigned the Greek Chair, to which he had been appointed in 1852.

THE BLACK WATCH.—A scene of great enthusiasm was witnessed in Edinburgh, 7th August, on the departure of the Black Watch (42nd Highlanders) for the Egyptian War.

LORD ROSEBERY'S RECTORIAL ADDRESS.—A rectorial address by Lord Rosebery was delivered in the United Presbyterian Hall, 4th November. The degree of LL.D. was conferred on his lordship at the same time.

LORD SALISBURY.—A great Conservative demonstration in the Corn Exchange was addressed by Lord Salisbury, 23rd November. He was presented with the freedom of the city on the 27th.

CELTIC CHAIR.—This Chair was instituted this session in the University, mainly by the exertions of Professor Blackie. Its first occupant was Professor Mackinnon.

MR. GEORGE HARRISON.—On the meeting of the new Council on the first Friday in November, Mr. George Harrison was elected Lord Provost in room of Sir Thomas Jamieson Boyd.

1883. THE RESTORATION OF ST. GILES'.—The Cathedral of St. Giles', which had been restored largely through the munificence of Dr. William Chambers, publisher, was re-opened 23rd May. The work had been begun in 1872 under the superintendence of Mr. Hay, architect. Three days before the opening, Dr. Chambers died. It was intimated that Her Majesty had announced her

intention of conferring a baronetcy upon him, but his death occurred before the title was formally bestowed. On the 25th May there was a funeral service in St. Giles' in connection with the interment of Dr. William Chambers.

FREEDOM OF THE CITY TO LORD ROSEBERY.—The Earl of Rosebery was made a free burgess of the city, 21st July.

THE LYCEUM THEATRE.—The new Lyceum Theatre was opened, 10th September, by Mr. Henry Irving and the London Lyceum Company.

DEATH OF PROMINENT FREE CHURCHMEN.—The Rev. Dr. Begg, a prominent figure in Scottish ecclesiastical life, died 29th September. The Rev. Sir Henry Moncreiff, another well-known Free Church leader, died 4th November.

EDINBURGH GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—The jubilee of this Society was celebrated on the 1st November at a Conversazione in the Museum of Science and Art. The Duke of Argyll delivered an address.

SIR STAFFORD NORTHCOTE, LORD RECTOR.—The rectorial election, which took place on the 3rd November, resulted in the return of Sir Stafford Northcote, who polled 1035 votes to 983 given for Sir George Trevelyan.

REGIMENTAL COLOURS FOR ST. GILES'.—With impressive ceremonials, in presence of the Duke of Cambridge, on the 14th November, fifteen stands of old colours of Scottish regiments were deposited for safe custody in St. Giles'.

1884. SCOTTISH AFFAIRS IN PARLIAMENT.—A great national meeting was held in the Free Assembly Hall, on 16th January, in favour of the establishment of an independent Department, and the appointment of a responsible minister of State for the conduct of Scottish affairs. The Marquis of Lothian presided.

DOUBLE EXECUTION.—Innes and Vickers, Gorebridge miners, for the murder of a gamekeeper at Rosebery, were executed in the Calton Jail, 31st March.

BLACKFORD HILL.—This hill, on the south side of Edinburgh, was acquired in April as a public park for the city.

THE TERCENTENARY OF THE UNIVERSITY.—The Tercentenary of the University was celebrated in the week beginning Tuesday, 15th April, with great rejoicings. Many distinguished savants were in the city, including M. Pasteur, J. Russell Lowell, M. de Lesseps, Robert Browning, Mr. Freeman, Professor Helmholtz, Berlin, and Dr. Virchow, Berlin.

SIR GEORGE HARRISON KNIGHTED.—Lord Provost Harrison was knighted 24th May in recognition of special services rendered to the municipality.

THEATRE ROYAL BURNED.—The Theatre Royal was totally destroyed by fire, 30th June.

FORESTRY EXHIBITION. — The International Forestry Exhibition, held in the grounds of

Donaldson's Hospital, was opened 1st July by the Marquis of Lothian.

COUNTY FRANCHISE.—A great procession and demonstration in aid of the County Franchise Bill took place in the Queen's Park, 12th July.

HIGHLAND AND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The Centenary Show of this Society was held in Dean Park, 21st July. The Duke of Richmond and Gordon presided.

A TRAGIC TWELFTH.—The 12th of August was characterised in Edinburgh, and all over the country, by thunder and rain storms. The Earl of Lauderdale was killed on the moors. Great flooding occurred at Greenside Row and Queen's Park.

ROYALTY IN EDINBURGH. — The Prince and Princess of Wales visited the Forestry Exhibition, 22nd August. They afterwards drove to Dalmeny and saw the Forth Bridge works. The Duke of Cambridge was in Edinburgh, 25th August.

MR. GLADSTONE. — Mr. Gladstone arrived in Edinburgh, 27th August, for his third Midlothian campaign. He spoke in the Corn Exchange, 30th August and 1st September, and at a working class meeting in the Waverley Market 2nd September.

SIR STAFFORD NORTHCOTE.—This Conservative leader visited Edinburgh 15th September, and addressed a meeting in the Corn Exchange 16th September.

SUBURBAN RAILWAY.—This railway was opened 16th October. It cost £225,000.

DEATH OF EMINENT MEN.—Principal Sir A. Grant, Bart., of the University, died 29th November. The Rev. Dr. Lindsay Alexander, of Augustine Congregational Church, an eminent scholar and divine, died 20th December.

1885. CITY HOSPITAL.—The City Hospital for the treatment of infectious diseases established at the Old Infirmary.

EARL OF ABERDEEN.—This nobleman was presented with the freedom of the city, 5th August, in recognition of his personal worth and his services generally to the country.

THE MARRIAGE OF PRINCESS BEATRICE.—The Town Council presented at Balmoral, 1st September, an address of congratulation to Her Majesty on the occasion of the wedding of the Princess Beatrice with Prince Henry of Battenberg.

HERIOT SCHEME.—The new scheme for the administration of the Heriot Trust passed this autumn.

THE MERCAT CROSS.—The old Mercat Cross of Edinburgh, restored by Mr. Gladstone, was on the 23rd November formally handed over by the right honourable gentleman to the custody of the Corporation.

EDINBURGH PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS.—These elections, which took place in November, resulted in the return of Mr. John Wilson for the Central

Division, Mr. Goschen for the Eastern, Sir George Harrison for the Southern, and Mr. T. R. Buchanan for the Western. The unsuccessful candidates were Mr. Renton, Mr. Costelloe, Mr. Raleigh, and Mr. G. Auldjo Jamieson.

NEW LORD PROVOST.—At the first meeting of the Town Council after the municipal elections, Mr. Thomas Clark, publisher, was elected Lord Provost.

MIDLOTHIAN ELECTION.—The result of this election was declared in Edinburgh, 27th November. Gladstone, 7879; Sir Charles Dalrymple, 3248.

DEATH OF SIR GEORGE HARRISON.—The ex-Lord Provost and newly elected member for South Edinburgh died 23rd December, before he had an opportunity of taking his seat in Parliament.

1886. 'THE EVENING DISPATCH.'—The first copy of this new evening newspaper issued 4th January.

SOUTH EDINBURGH ELECTION.—Mr. Childers was elected for South Edinburgh, 29th January, in room of Sir George Harrison, deceased. Childers, 4029; the Master of Polwarth, 1790.

RESTORATION OF CASTLE BUILDINGS.—Plans were passed, 8th February, for the restoration of the old Parliament House, the Argyle Tower, and other buildings at the Castle, at the expense of Mr. William Nelson, publisher.

DEATH OF DUNCAN M'LAREN.—This distinguished citizen died 26th April.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.—The Edinburgh International Exhibition was opened in the Meadows on 6th May by Prince Albert Victor.

THE HOME RULE ELECTION.—Mr. Gladstone was again in Edinburgh and Midlothian, 17th June, in connection with the general election on the Home Rule Bill. The members returned for Edinburgh, 6th July, were: West Division—T. R. Buchanan (U.); Central—W. M'Ewan (G.); East—Dr. Wallace (G.); and South—Mr. Childers (G.). The unsuccessful candidates were Mr. Wallace, Mr. John Wilson, Mr. Goschen, and Mr. Purvis.

ROYALTY IN EDINBURGH.—Her Majesty visited the Exhibition, 18th August. Dean of Guild Gowans, chairman of the executive committee, was knighted on the occasion, and Lord Provost Clark made a baronet. The Prince and Princess of Wales paid a visit to the Exhibition, 14th October.

1887. MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS SCHEME.—The Town Council having resolved to build a new town hall, 55 competitive designs were sent in. There being great opposition to the scheme, a plebiscite was taken; the result was declared on 29th March. 20,500 voted 'No,' and 13,000 'Yes.' The scheme was accordingly dropped.

GAS WORKS.—At a special meeting of Town Council, held on 19th April, it was resolved by 20 to 3 votes to purchase the gas companies' undertaking

STATESMEN IN EDINBURGH.—Mr. Chamberlain addressed a large meeting in the Music Hall, 15th April. On the following day Lord Hartington and Mr. Goschen were in Edinburgh. The latter was entertained to a banquet under the presidency of Lord Provost Sir Thomas Clark.

THE QUEEN'S JUBILEE.—There were festivities in the city, from the 17th to the 21st, in honour of the Jubilee of the Queen's reign. The town was illuminated.

THE MARQUIS OF LOTHIAN.—The freedom of the city was presented to the Marquis of Lothian, 7th June, and on the same day he was sworn in, before the Judges of the Court of Session, as Secretary for Scotland and Keeper of the Great Seal.

KING OF SAXONY.—The King of Saxony visited the city on 1st July.

PUBLIC LIBRARY.—The foundation-stone of the new Public Library, George IV. Bridge, was laid, 9th July, by Mr. Andrew Carnegie of Pittsburg, who had the year before intimated his intention of giving £50,000 to defray the cost of the building. In September of the same year the Public Libraries Act was adopted by the citizens.

DEATH OF MR W. NELSON.—Mr. W. Nelson, publisher, died 10th September.

CIRCUS BURNED.—Newsome's Circus, Nicolson Street, while in the occupation of Hague's Minstrels, was burnt 12th September.

MINERS' CONFERENCE.—A National Conference of Miners was opened 11th October. Mr. Burt, M.P., was chairman.

INTERNATIONAL BICYCLE RACES.—Races of this description were held in the Waverley Market in the week beginning 24th October.

HOME RULE DEMONSTRATION.—A demonstration in favour of Home Rule was held on 25th October in the Corn Exchange. Lord Rosebery presided, and Earl Spencer was present.

THE EDINBURGH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—The centenary of this body was celebrated by a dinner in the Royal Hotel on 10th November. Mr. J. Tod presided.

1888. DEATH OF PROMINENT CITIZENS.—Mr. Robert Herdman, R.S.A., died 10th January; the Rev. Dr. Phin, of the Church of Scotland, died 12th January; and the Rev. Dr. William Wilson, Principal Clerk of the Free Church Assembly, died on 14th January.

EARTHQUAKE.—A slight earthquake shock was experienced 2nd February, at a few minutes past 5 A.M.

DUKE OF BUCCLEUCH'S MONUMENT.—The memorial to the Duke of Buccleuch, erected in Parliament Square, was unveiled, 7th February, by the Earl of Stair.

THE GAS UNDERTAKING.—It was arranged to purchase the gas undertaking for a payment of 9⅓ per cent. of a perpetual annuity, and £11,000 cash.

RAILWAY RACE.—In a railway race between the East and West Coast lines, the Flying Scotsman did the journey to London in 7 hours 32 minutes.

IRON AND STEEL INSTITUTE.—The annual meeting of this body took place 21st August.

HARRISON MEMORIAL.—An arch erected at the entrance to Blackford Hill, to the memory of Lord Provost Sir George Harrison, was handed over to the custody of the Corporation, 12th September, by Lord Rosebery.

BRAID HILLS.—The Town Council, 9th October, resolved to purchase the Braid Hills as a public park and golfing ground for the city, at the price of £11,000.

LEGAL CHANGES.—Mr. J. H. A. Macdonald was elected Lord Justice-Clerk in room of Lord Moncreiff. Mr. J. P. B. Robertson became Lord Advocate, and Mr. Stormonth Darling Solicitor-General.

IMPERIAL FEDERATION.—Lord Rosebery presided at a meeting in the Music Hall, 31st October, to promote Imperial Federation.

NEW LORD PROVOST.—Mr. John Boyd was elected, 9th November, Lord Provost by 21 votes against 19 given for Mr. James Colston.

CURLING CLUB JUBILEE.—The jubilee of the Royal Caledonian Club was celebrated by a dinner in the Waterloo Hotel, 28th November.

THE MARQUIS OF SALISBURY.—Lord Salisbury addressed a great anti-Home Rule Demonstration in the Corn Exchange, 29th November. The Duke of Argyll presided.

1889. HERIOT-WATT COLLEGE.—This college as extended was inaugurated, 10th January, by an address from Sir Frederick Bramwell.

EARTHQUAKE.—Another earthquake shock was experienced along the Water of Leith valley, 18th January.

EXECUTION.—Jessie King, Stockbridge, a baby farmer, for the murder of two children, was executed, 11th March, in the Calton Jail.

OPENING OF BRAID HILLS.—The formal opening of the Braid Hills to the public took place 29th May.

NAVAL AND MILITARY EXHIBITION.—An exhibition of naval and military memorials was opened in the R.S.A. Galleries, 18th June.

SCOTTISH NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY.—This building in Queen Street, gifted to the nation by Mr. J. R. Findlay, of the *Scotsman*, was opened 15th July, by the Marquis of Lothian, Secretary for Scotland.

FREEDOM OF THE CITY TO MR. PARNELL.—After much controversy the freedom of the city was presented, 19th July, to Mr. Parnell. A plebiscite had been taken, when 17,808 citizens voted against

the proposal, and 3197 in favour. The last vote of the Town Council after the plebiscite was 22 in favour of the proposal, and 16 against. Lord Provost Boyd refused to attend to present the freedom to Mr. Parnell, and only a bare quorum of the Council was present. When in Edinburgh on the occasion, Mr. Parnell fulfilled several public engagements. After the O'Shea Trial in 1891, his name was struck off the honorary burgess roll.

THE SHAH OF PERSIA.—This Eastern monarch visited the city 22nd July.

THE M'EWAN BREWERY FLOTATION.—On the 25th July, the brewery of W. M'Ewan and Company was converted into a limited liability company, with a capital of £1,000,000.

DEATH OF DR. BONAR.—The Rev. Dr. Horatius Bonar, of the Grange Free Church, a well-known hymn-writer, died 31st July.

LORD HOPETOUN.—The Earl of Hopetoun, on his acceptance of office as Governor of Victoria, was entertained to a banquet, October 4, in the Waterloo Hotel.

STUDENTS' UNION.—The Students' Union in connection with the University was opened by Lord Justice-General Inglis, Chancellor, 19th October.

ASSOCIATION FOR ADVANCEMENT OF ART.—The National Association for the Advancement of Art in its application to industry held its conference in Edinburgh, 28th October. The Marquis of Lorne delivered the inaugural address.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.—The ceremony of cutting the first sod of the proposed 1890 International Exhibition at Meggetland was performed, 23rd November, by Lady Clark.

MR. A. J. BALFOUR.—A great banquet was held, 4th December, in the Waverley Market, in honour of Mr. A. J. Balfour, then Irish Secretary. Two thousand five hundred gentlemen dined together—the largest number in the records of Scotland. The Duke of Fife presided, and the gathering was quite a historic political demonstration.

1890-1900

1890. FORTH BRIDGE.—Amid great enthusiasm the Prince of Wales, on 4th March, drove the last rivet into the Forth Bridge, and declared the Bridge open.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.—On 1st May the Duke of Edinburgh performed the opening ceremony at the Edinburgh International Exposition of Electrical Engineering, General Invention, and Industries at Colinton Road. The Lord Mayor of London visited the Exhibition in state, 20th June. The Exhibition was not a financial success, and the guarantors were called to pay the deficit.

MR. H. M. STANLEY.—The freedom of the city was conferred on Mr. H. M. Stanley on June 11th.

PUBLIC LIBRARY.—On June 9th, the Public Library was opened by Lord Rosebery.

FIRE.—The Caledonian Station was, on June 16th, destroyed by fire.

1891. ST. BERNARD'S WELL.—The re-opening of St. Bernard's Well after the restoration of the mineral springs took place in April.

THE CHAMBERS STATUE.—This statue, erected in Chambers Street, was unveiled 5th March.

POPULATION.—The census taken this year gave the population of Edinburgh at 269,407—males, 122,921; females, 146,486. Included in these figures is the population of Portobello, 8182.

FIRE.—On 12th October, the premises of Andrew Whyte and Sons, stationers, in Easter Road, were destroyed by fire, and damage done to the extent of £30,000.

BARNTON RAILWAY.—On 29th October the first sod of the Barnton Railway was cut.

NEW LORD PROVOST.—Dr. James A. Russell, M.D., was elected Lord Provost 6th November.

1892. NEW CHURCHES.—On 18th May the Lord High Commissioner, the Marquis of Tweeddale, laid the foundation-stone of St. Cuthbert's new Parish Church. The foundation-stone of the John Ker Memorial United Presbyterian Church, Polwarth Gardens, was laid on November 5th.

MUNICIPALISATION OF THE TRAMWAYS.—The Corporation as from 29th June resolved to acquire the street tramways. The price paid for the Edinburgh sections was £212,979.

PRINCESS LOUISE IN EDINBURGH.—On the forenoon of 18th October, the Princess Louise opened the Parliament Hall, which had been restored by Mr. W. Nelson, and in the afternoon she presented the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, then stationed at the Castle, with new colours.

NEW MUSIC HALL.—The Empire Palace Theatre of Varieties was opened on November 7th.

GREAT FIRE.—On November 26th the premises of Messrs. Charles Jenner and Company, silk mercers and drapers, were completely destroyed by fire. The damage was estimated at £250,000.

1893. MEMORIAL STATUE.—In the Old Calton Burying-ground a statue was unveiled on 21st August in memory of the Scottish-American soldiers who took part in the American Civil War.

MONSON TRIAL.—A trial, which lasted over ten days, was begun on December 12th against Alfred John Monson for murder at Ardlamont. Verdict, 'Not Proven.'

ROYAL VISITORS.—On October 2nd the Duke and Duchess of York visited Edinburgh to receive their wedding gift from the town. The presentation, which consisted of a service of glass for the table and a number of books, was made on the 3rd. The same day the Duke of York received the freedom of the city, and opened a new wing of the Longmore Hospital.

CIVIC HONOUR.—On 18th November Lord Roberts had the freedom of the city conferred upon him.

1894. SMALLPOX IN EDINBURGH.—There was an alarming smallpox scare in Edinburgh during May and the summer months. In July a temporary wooden hospital had to be erected in Queen's Park to relieve the other hospital. As many as seventy-six cases occurred during the week ending 23rd June.

CRAIG HOUSE ASYLUM.—On 26th October the new Craig House Asylum was opened, in presence of a large company, by the Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch.

THE LORD PROVOST.—Mr. Andrew M'Donald was elected Lord Provost after the November elections. The figures were: M'Donald, 21; Sir James Russell, 20.

1895. DEATH OF PROFESSOR BLACKIE.—On 2nd March the death occurred of Professor Blackie. An imposing funeral, with an escort of pipers, took place on 6th March from St. Giles' Cathedral to the Dean Cemetery.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING OF EDINBURGH.—The electric light—installed at a cost of about £120,000—was turned on in the city on 11th April for the first time by Mrs. M'Donald, wife of the Lord Provost.

HONOUR TO LORD HOPETOUN.—Lord Hopetoun,

in recognition of his eminent services as Governor of Victoria, was entertained on his return to a banquet in the Waterloo Hotel on 6th June. Over 230 gentlemen were present, presided over by Lord Provost M'Donald. In presence of a large gathering, on 10th July in the Music Hall, the freedom of the city was conferred on the Earl of Hopetoun.

EDINBURGH'S NEW WATER-WORKS.—The ceremony of cutting the first sod of the new Talla water-works was performed by Mrs. M'Donald on 28th September at Tweedsmuir, on the south bank of the Tweed.

SOUTH AFRICANS IN TOWN.—King Khama and his friends, Sebele and Bathoen, were entertained to tea in the City Chambers on 23rd October.

1896. EXTENSION BILL.—An important Act was passed through Parliament this summer, under which Portobello was taken into the city, and the boundaries otherwise extended. An amalgamation was sought to be effected with Leith, but that part opposed by Leith was thrown out by Parliament.

OBSERVATORY.—On April 7th a new observatory, which had taken four years to erect, was opened on Blackford Hill.

KNOX STATUE.—A statue in memory of John Knox was unveiled in the quadrangle of the Free Church College on 22nd May.

NEW NORTH BRIDGE.—On 25th May Lord Provost M'Donald laid the foundation-stone of the new North Bridge.

SIR ANDREW M'DONALD, LORD PROVOST, 1894-1897.

FREEDOM OF THE CITY.—Mr. J. R. Findlay of Aberlour received the freedom of the city in the Council Chambers on 11th December.

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS.—On August 18th Li Hung Chang visited the city and the Forth Bridge. The Czar and Czarina of Russia arrived at Leith on September 22nd *en route* for Balmoral.

1897. CABLE CARS.—A beginning was made with the cabling of the car track in Princes Street, 5th April.

NELSON HALL.—Lord Rosebery opened on 10th May the Nelson Hall and West Branch of the Public Library in Murdoch Terrace.

DIAMOND JUBILEE OF A CITY MINISTER.—Celebrations in connection with the diamond jubilee of the Rev. Dr. Andrew Thomson, of Broughton Place U.P. Church, were begun 27th June.

DEATH OF MR. JAMES COLSTON.—Councillor James Colston, printer, a well-known figure in the municipal life of Edinburgh, died 6th June.

COLONIAL PREMIERS.—The Colonial Premiers who had arrived in this country for the Diamond Jubilee celebrations, visited Edinburgh 14th June.

THE DIAMOND JUBILEE OF THE QUEEN.—This national event was celebrated in Edinburgh with great rejoicings, 22nd June. Bonfires were lit on many hills in the evening.

FRANCO-SCOTTISH SOCIETY.—This Society opened a week's series of meetings, 12th July.

BUTCHERS' BOYCOTT. — Great discussion took place in consequence of the butchers in Glasgow and Edinburgh endeavouring to prevent Co-operative Societies purchasing at public sales cattle for slaughter. The butchers were unsuccessful in permanently maintaining the boycott.

MASONS' STRIKE.—A strike of masons took place, August 2, in Edinburgh and Leith for an eight-hours day.

NEW NORTH BRIDGE.—Lord Provost Sir Andrew M'Donald opened the new North Bridge 15th September. The bridge consists of three girder spans of 175 feet each. It is 75 feet wide, and cost £90,000, of which £30,000 were contributed by the North British Railway Company.

MR. W. M'EWAN, M.P.—The freedom of the city was presented, 22nd October, to Mr. W. M'Ewan, M.P., in recognition of his munificence to the University.

NEW LORD PROVOST.—Mr. Mitchell Thomson was on the 5th November elected Lord Provost. His opponents were Mr. Kinloch Anderson and Treasurer M'Crae. In the final vote Mr. Mitchell Thomson was elected as against Treasurer M'Crae by the casting vote of the chairman, Bailie Sloan.

TRAGEDY IN THE POLICE OFFICE.—Teresa Ulfield, supposed at first to have been a Russian countess,

SIR M. MITCHELL THOMSON, BART., LORD PROVOST, 1897-1900.

shot herself, 16th November, in the Police Office, where she had been asked to call in connection with an inquiry concerning the loss of her purse.

PROFESSOR MASSON.—In connection with his retirement from the Chair of Rhetoric, Professor Masson was presented with his portrait and bust, the latter being intended for the University.

DEATH OF PROFESSOR CALDERWOOD.—Dr. Henry Calderwood, Professor of Moral Philosophy, Edinburgh University, died suddenly, 19th November.

THE M'EWAN HALL.—The M'Ewan Hall, New University, erected from designs by Dr. Rowand Anderson, at a cost of £110,000, defrayed by Mr. M'Ewan, M.P., was opened December 3 by Mr. A. J. Balfour, M.P., the Chancellor. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on the donor. The inaugural concert took place on the 14th December, at which Madame Ella Russell was the principal vocalist.

1898. NORTH BRIDGE STREET.—The Town Council agreed, 17th January, to expose the cleared areas on the east and west sides of North Bridge Street for £230,000 at a sale on 13th March. The west side was purchased for £120,000 by the *Scotsman* proprietors, and the stance at the south-east end by the Commercial Bank for £35,000. The middle and north sections on the east side remained at that time unsold.

A VALUABLE BOOK.—A copy of the first Kilmar-

nock edition of Burns's works, 1786, was sold at Dowell's, 9th February, for 545 guineas.

EXECUTION.—John Herdman, printer, for the murder of a woman in Milne's Square on 21st February, was executed in the Calton Jail, 14th March.

SCAFFOLDING ACCIDENT.—A huge scaffolding, erected to support a crane on the top of the North British Railway new hotel, fell in a gale of wind, 18th March. Two workmen were killed and thirteen injured.

DEATH OF MR. GLADSTONE.—The Lord Provost telegraphed to Hawarden the sympathy of the citizens of Edinburgh in connection with the death of Mr. Gladstone, 19th May.

THE REV. DR. WHYTE.—The Rev. Dr. Whyte, minister of Free St. George's, was elected, 19th May, Moderator of the Free Church General Assembly.

DISTINGUISHED BURGESSES.—Lord Wolseley and Lord Lister were made free burgesses in the M'Ewan Hall on 15th June.

USHER INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC HEALTH.—The announcement was made, 25th June, that Mr. John Usher of Norton was to build and equip an Institute of Public Health for the prosecution of research in connection with the Edinburgh Medical School.

MEDICAL CONGRESS.—The British Medical Association Congress was opened 25th July. Sir Thomas Grainger Stewart, President.

FALL OF A HOUSE.—A three-story tenement, 77 Nicolson Street, fell on 13th August. A man, woman, and child, the only occupants of it at the time, escaped uninjured.

GORDON HIGHLANDERS.—A section of the Gordon Highlanders arrived on 1st September, and marched from the Haymarket to the Castle amid a scene of great enthusiasm. On the 9th December the heroes of Dargai also arrived from India, and met with a splendid reception. The next day the regiment was entertained by the Corporation in the Corn Exchange.

MR. J. R. FINDLAY.—Mr. J. R. Findlay, of the *Scotsman*, died 17th October.

ADDRESS BY LORD ROSEBERY.—The session of the Associated Societies, Edinburgh University, was opened 25th October by an address from Lord Rosebery on the need of trained intelligence at home and abroad.

CALTON HILL OBSERVATORY.—This observatory, under the management of the Town Council, was opened 25th October.

DEATH OF MR. ANDREW USHER.—Mr. Andrew Usher, who gifted £100,000 in June 1896 to the city for a public hall, died 2nd November.

CHURCH BURNED.—Viewforth Free Church was burned 29th October.

GLADSTONE MEMORIAL.—At a public meeting, held 24th November, Lord Rosebery presiding, it

was resolved to co-operate with the National Committee formed to promote the erection of national monuments to Mr. Gladstone in London, Edinburgh, and Dublin.

FREEDOM OF THE CITY.—Lord Kitchener of Khartoum and the Marquis of Dufferin were made burgesses 29th November, and on the evening of the same day were entertained to a banquet in the Music Hall.

LEITH FAILURE.—The firm of Pattisons, Limited, whisky merchants and brokers, stopped payment 5th December, with heavy liabilities.

1899. COLONEL HECTOR MACDONALD.—Colonel Hector MacDonald, one of the heroes of Omdurman, visited Edinburgh 12th May, and was entertained to luncheon in the Council Chambers.

EDINBURGH ELECTIONS. — At an election for South Edinburgh caused by the death of Mr. Robert Cox, the poll stood: Mr. Arthur Dewar, 5820; Major-General Wauchope, 4989. At the election for East Edinburgh, caused by the death of Mr. Robert Wallace, M.P., the poll stood: Treasurer M'Crae, 4891 votes; Mr. H. B. Younger, 2961.

PRINCE OF WALES IN EDINBURGH.—As president for the year of the Highland and Agricultural Society, the Prince of Wales arrived in Edinburgh, July 5th, to visit the show. He drove into the city from Dalkeith on the 7th, and was made an honorary burgess in the M'Ewan Hall. He dined

with the Royal Archers, and left for London the same evening.

LEGAL CHANGES.—In consequence of the death of Lord Watson, the Lord Justice-General (Lord Robertson) was appointed (November) to the House of Lords as an Appellate Judge. Mr. J. B. Balfour, Q.C., M.P., was elected, 15th November, in his stead as head of the Court of Session.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN WAR.—Amid exciting scenes the Gordon Highlanders left, 8th November, for South Africa. Fifty thousand people saw them off. The Scots Greys went on the 6th November.

DEATH OF EMINENT CITIZENS.—Professor Rutherford, of the Chair of Physiology, died 21st February. Mr. Robert Adam, City Chamberlain, died 7th April. Mr. Alexander Fraser, R.S.A., died 24th May. Mr. John Smart, R.S.A., died 1st June. Mr. Robert Cox, M.P., died 2nd June. Mr. Robert Wallace, M.P., died 5th June. Professor Garden Blaikie, of the Free Church College, died 11th June.

1900. POPULAR TUMULT.—A popular tumult occurred, 7th March, in connection with an attempt made by Mr. Cronwright-Schreiner to address a pro-Boer meeting in the Queen Street Hall.

EDINBURGH SCHOOL BOARD.—Miss Flora C. Stevenson, who has been a member of every School Board since 1873, was elected, 5th April, 'Chairman.'

MOTOR CAR EXHIBITION.—An exhibition of motor cars, which had arrived in Edinburgh after

the first half of a thousand miles run, took place 3rd May.

NEW CHIEF CONSTABLE.—Mr. Roderick Ross, Chief Constable, Bradford, appointed 12th May Chief Constable of Edinburgh, in room of Mr. W. Henderson, deceased.

PUBLIC REJOICINGS.—The relief of Mafeking was celebrated in Edinburgh, 24th May, with public rejoicings and a students' torch-light procession. On the 6th June the town was decorated, and there was an illumination and fireworks in the evening in honour of the occupation of Pretoria by Lord Roberts.

STRIKE OF MASONS.—The masons of Edinburgh and Leith struck work, June 9th, against a proposal to reduce their wages. The strike lasted over three months, and was unsuccessful.

WOMEN'S CONVENTION.—The World's Women's Christian Temperance Union began its annual convention in Edinburgh, 25th June.

RESIGNATION OF MR. W. M'EWAN, M.P.—On the 7th July Mr. M'Ewan, M.P. for Central Edinburgh, intimated to his committee that he purposed to retire at the next election.

EDINBURGH MUNICIPAL ACT.—A bill promoted by the Corporation, which extends the boundaries of the city to include Granton and landward parts of the parishes of Leith and Duddingston, passed through Parliament in July.

DEATH OF THE DUKE OF SAXE-COBURG.—A memorial service was held in St. Giles' Cathedral on 5th August, the day of the funeral of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha and Duke of Edinburgh.

DEATH OF EMINENT CITIZENS.—Sir Thomas Grainger Stewart, of the Chair of the Practice of Physic, died 3rd February. Sir Douglas Maclagan, Emeritus Professor of Jurisprudence, died 5th April. Sir William Priestley, M.P. for the Universities of Edinburgh and St. Andrews, died 11th April. Archbishop Macdonald, the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Edinburgh and St. Andrews, died 29th April. Councillor Auldjo Jamieson, C.A., died suddenly, July 18th.

BARONETCY FOR THE LORD PROVOST.—On the 21st August it was intimated that the Queen had been pleased to confer a baronetcy on Lord Provost Mitchell Thomson.

BANQUET TO THE EARL OF HOPETOUN.—Lord Hopetoun, previous to leaving for Australia to take up the duties of the first Governor-General of the Commonwealth recently established, was entertained to a banquet in the Music Hall, Edinburgh, on 27th September. Lord Provost Sir Mitchell Thomson presided, and four hundred gentlemen of the city and county were present.

GENERAL ELECTION.—In connection with the Transvaal War Lord Salisbury's Government dissolved Parliament on the 25th September, and asked for a fresh mandate for the settlement of that

country. The elections for Edinburgh took place on the 4th October, and resulted as follows:

EDINBURGH—SOUTH (14,794 Electors).

Sir Andrew N. Agnew (U.) . .	5766
Arthur Dewar (R.) . .	5655
Unionist majority	111

EDINBURGH—EAST (11,025 Electors).

G. M'Crae (R.) . . .	4455
R. Scott Brown (U.) . .	3177
Radical majority	1278

EDINBURGH—WEST (8926 Electors).

Sir Lewis M'Iver (U.) . .	4169
Edwin Adam (R.) .	2641
Unionist majority	1528

EDINBURGH—CENTRAL (7630 Electors).

G. M. Brown (R.) . . .	3005
Conan Doyle (U.) . .	2458
Radical majority	547

In the South, Sir Andrew Agnew defeated the last member and won a seat for the Unionists. In the other divisions parties remained unchanged. In the Central, Mr. G. M. Brown (of Messrs. Nelson, publishers) was adopted as the Radical candidate instead of Mr. W. M'Ewan, and held the seat for his party though it was gallantly attacked by Dr. Conan Doyle.

New Pavilion, Royal Infirmary.—A new pavilion at the Edinburgh Royal Infirmary, erected

at a cost of £40,000, to commemorate the Diamond Jubilee of the reign of the Queen, was opened on 26th October by H.R.H. Princess Henry of Battenberg. The Princess on this occasion resided at Dalkeith Palace as the guest of the Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch, and on the day of the ceremony lunched with the Lord Provost and Lady Mitchell Thomson at their residence, Charlotte Square.

UNION OF THE FREE AND U.P. CHURCHES.—The week beginning Monday, 29th October, was notable in Edinburgh for a series of meetings in connection with the Union of the Free and United Presbyterian Churches. On Tuesday, 30th, the Free Church Assembly and the U.P. Synod met in their respective halls, and adopted afresh the incorporating act of union, the former by a vote of 643 'for' to 27 'against,' and in the latter house unanimously. On Wednesday morning, 31st October, the two bodies again met, the former in the Free High Church, and the latter in the Synod Hall, and marched in procession in a drizzling rain to the Waverley Market, which had been specially fitted up as a hall to accommodate about 7000 people. In the sight of this large gathering, and with impressive ceremonial—in which the chief actors were the retiring Moderator of the Free Church —Dr. Ross Taylor, Glasgow, and the retiring Moderator of the U.P. Synod—Dr. Mair, Edinburgh —the formal act of union was ratified, and Principal Rainy elected the first Moderator of the United

Free Church. The Earl of Rosebery and the Earl of Aberdeen were on the platform, which was also graced by the presence of delegates from other churches. On Friday, 2nd November, the Jubilee of the Free Church College was celebrated, and an addition to the buildings named the Rainy Hall, and in the evening Principal Rainy was entertained to a banquet in the Royal Hotel. The protesting minority did not join in the Union, but reconstituted the original Free Church, to which they still adhere.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.—The municipal elections this year were of exceptional interest. Under the Act of 1896, which united Portobello to Edinburgh and otherwise enlarged the boundaries of the city, the wards were readjusted to meet the altered conditions of population. Sixteen wards were carved out of the city by a commission, consisting of the Lord Provost and the Sheriff of the county, and to each division three members were given, making a Council of forty-eight elected representatives. To these were added the Lord Dean of Guild and Convener of the Trades—offices which were respectively held this year by Mr. William Ormiston and Mr. George James Beattie, builder. The Council thus consists of fifty members. It was ordained that the whole of the old Council should retire—an event without precedent since the Extension Act of 1856. Only one ward was uncontested—viz., George Square. For the other forty-five seats there were eighty-seven candidates. The elections took place on Tuesday,

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JAMES STEEL, LORD PROVOST, ELECTED NOVEMBER 9TH, 1900.

6th November, and the Council as reconstituted consisted of twenty-six old members, and twenty-two new. On Friday, 9th November, the Council met for the election of a Lord Provost and Magistrates. The candidates for the Lord Provostship were Mr. James Steel and Mr. Robert Cranston. The former was elected by twenty-six to nineteen votes. The Magistrates appointed were: Bailies Brown, Forbes-Mackay, and Telfer (re-elected), and David Grieve (Portobello), J. H. Waterston, J. P. Gibson, and John Murray. Mr. Cranston was re-elected City Treasurer.

LORD PROVOSTS OF EDINBURGH

1800—1900

1800. Sir Jas. Stirling, Bart.
„ William Fettes (elected 30th Sep.).
1802. Neil M'Vicar.
1804. Sir Wm. Fettes, Bart.
1806. Donald Smith.
1808. William Coulter.
1810. William Calder.
1811. William Creech.
1813. Sir John Marjoribanks, Bart.
1815. William Arbuthnot.
1817. Kincaid Mackenzie.
1819. John Manderston.
1821. Sir Wm. Arbuthnot, Bart.
1823. Alex. Henderson.
1825. William Trotter.
1827. Walter Brown.
1829. William Allan.
1831. John Learmonth.
1833. Sir James Spittal.
1837. Sir Jas. Forrest, Bart.
1843. Adam Black.
1848. Sir William Johnston.
1851. Duncan M'Laren.
1854. Sir John Melville.
1859. Francis Brown Douglas.
1862. Charles Lawson.
1865. William Chambers.
1869. William Law.
1872. James Cowan.
1874. Sir Thomas Falshaw, Bart.
1877. Sir Thomas Jamieson Boyd.
1882. Sir George Harrison.
1885. Sir Thos. Clark, Bart.
1888. Sir John Boyd.
1891. Sir Jas. A. Russell.
1894. Sir Andrew M'Donald.
1897. Sir Mitchell Thomson, Bart.
1900. James Steel (elected 9th Nov.)

CONCERNING THE SOUTH BRIDGE

VIEW OF SOUTH BRIDGE STREET ABOUT 1835.

CONCERNING THE SOUTH BRIDGE

THE North Bridge having been built in 1763 to connect the Old Town of Edinburgh with the pleasant fields on the other side of the valley, soon thereafter to be covered with the handsome streets and houses of the New Town, it was only natural that an improved access should be desired towards the south. There, in the end of the last century, various important streets and squares were beginning to take form. George Square was begun in 1766 by Mr. James Brown, architect, who, it is reported, bought the land for an 'old song,' and made a fortune by feuing it for self-contained houses, to which many substantial families, glad to escape from tenements in the Old Town, repaired. The square measured 670 by 600 feet. Potterrow was in existence; so was Nicolson Street, called after Lady Nicolson, who owned the lands, and whose house is now part of the premises of Andrew Usher and Co. The Pleasance, as the name implies, was then a suburb of the city, and through it the mail-coaches ran on their way to and from London. The University on the one hand, and the Royal Infirmary and Lady Glenorchy's Church, were also in the same neighbourhood.

Where the South Bridge stands were formerly several narrow closes or wynds dipping down, like their neighbours to the right and left of them, to the Cowgate. From that main thoroughfare others rose towards the University and the high ground beyond. One of these, a notable one in its day, the Horse Wynd, was wide enough for an equestrian or a carriage to pass along it. The Horse Wynd, in the end of last century and beginning of this, was tenanted chiefly by auctioneers and pawnbrokers. The scheme for the improvement of the access to the south was not of so heroic a nature as that for the bridging of the valley of the Nor' Loch, and did not take so great a hold on the popular imagination. Besides, by that time the people of Edinburgh were beginning to get accustomed to the initiation of large undertakings. It was none the less on that account a useful and beneficial measure, and it had the further merit of yielding a handsome return for the money spent upon it.

The Act under which the South Bridge was constructed was passed through Parliament in the beginning of 1785. It was entitled an Act for opening easy and commodious communication from the High Street of Edinburgh to the country southwards. It had been preceded by a good deal of discussion—the South Side residents, with an eye to future taxation, having strenuously objected to being included within the extended royalty; but such differences were in the end adjusted, and this important project agreed to by all concerned. The Act was of what is now called an 'Omnibus'

character, embracing as it did clauses for improving the access to the city by the Lawnmarket and the widening and extending of certain streets on the south side. It also contained a provision that, when the Bridge was completed, Nicolson Street and the adjoining districts which were to benefit so much by the new communication with the High Street should be included within the city bounds. Up to that time they had in a measure been independent self-governing communities. The Trustees for carrying out the Act were a body of representative gentlemen, including the Right Hon. James Hunter Blair, Lord Provost of Edinburgh, who was one of the prime movers in the scheme, and after whom both Hunter Square and Blair Street are named; the Right Hon. Henry Dundas of Melville; the Right Hon. Islay Campbell, Lord Advocate of Scotland; Sir William Forbes, Bart. of Pitsligo, the great banker of his day; Robert MacQueen of Braxfield, who as Lord Braxfield was one of the Senators of the College of Justice; Archibald Macdowall, merchant and Dean of Guild of Edinburgh; John Grieve, merchant in Edinburgh; William Jamieson, mason and Convener of Trades of Edinburgh; John Davidson, W.S.; Neil MacVicar, merchant in Edinburgh; and James Brown, architect. The three wynds demolished under the new scheme were Peebles Wynd, of which Blair Street may be said to be the modern representative; Niddery's Wynd, which has its counterpart in Niddry Street; and Merlin's Wynd, which came in between them. In these closes some of the oldest buildings

of the city stood, including one about the identity of which there is a good deal of doubt. This was the mansion of Sir Simon Preston of Craigmillar, a Lord Provost of Edinburgh, in which tradition says Queen Mary of Scots lodged the night after the battle of Carberry Hill. Some local antiquarians have assigned this house another site—that where the stone screen of the Royal Exchange, Council Chambers, now stands; and a tablet was some time ago placed there with that certification. In any case there was a very old stone house pulled down with which the name of the unfortunate Queen of Scots was associated. The demolitions included tenements belonging to the Wrights and Masons Incorporation, Hamilton of Olivestob, the heirs of William Syme and James Reoch, and of Lord Covington—these being some of the names of the owners of property mentioned in connection with the Act. Power was given to the Trustees to treat directly with the proprietors of the old buildings as to their value, and in the event of their not agreeing an appeal was to be made to the Sheriff of Edinburgh and a jury to settle the difference.

No time was lost in making a beginning with the work, and on the 1st August 1785 the foundation-stone of the South Bridge was laid with great solemnity, say the chroniclers of the day, by the Right Hon. Lord Haddo, Grand Master Mason of Scotland, in the presence of the Lord Provost and Magistrates, a number of the nobility and gentry, among whom are especially mentioned the Duke of Buccleuch and the Earl of Balcarres, the

masters, officers, and brethren of all the lodges of Freemasons in the city and neighbourhood, besides an immense crowd of spectators. At half-past twelve o'clock on the day in question the Magistrates and Freemasons mustered in the Parliament House, and walked in procession to the fish-market at the foot of Niddery's Wynd, where the foundation-stone was laid of the archway over the Cowgate. The order was as follows:—The Magistrates in their robes; the Grand Lodge preceded by a band of music and singers under the direction of Mr. Clark; the lodges according to their seniority, the oldest lodge walking first; the Grand Lodge in the following order—The Golden Compass carried by an operative mason; Grand Stewards with rods, two and two; the Golden Square, Level, and Plumb carried by three operative masons; band of music; a body of Masons attending on the Grand Master, three and three; the remainder of the Grand Stewards with rods, two and two; Grand Secretary, Chaplain, and Clerk; the Cornucopia and Golden Mallet carried by the Tyler of the Grand Lodge and an operative mason; Grand Wardens with batons, the Deputy-Grand Master, Treasurer, and Substitute; the Grand Master-Mason of Scotland, supported by two former Grand Masters, noblemen and gentlemen who had formerly been Grand Masters; a detachment of soldiers. It was a memorable procession, and thousands of the inhabitants turned out to see the civic and masonic dignitaries proceeding, in official form, to inaugurate a work of so

much utility in the history of the city. We are told that when the procession marched down Niddery's Wynd, the Lord Provost and Magistrates arranged themselves on the right, and the brethren of the different lodges on the left. The Grand Master, Substitute Grand Master, and Grand Wardens walked up to the spot where the stone lay, and the ceremony at once was commenced according to the masonic ritual used on such occasions. In the foundation-stone were cut five holes, and into these the Substitute Grand Master put some coins of the reign and covered them with a plate, on which was engraved a Latin inscription of which the following is a translation:—'By the blessing of Almighty God in the reign of George Third, the father of his country, the Right Hon. George, Lord Haddo, Grand Master of the most ancient fraternity of Freemasons of Scotland, amid the acclamations of a grand assembly of the brethren and of a vast concourse of people, laid the first stone of this bridge, intended to form a convenient communication between the city of Edinburgh and its suburbs, and an access not unworthy of the city. This work, so useful to the inhabitants, so pleasing and convenient to strangers, so ornamental to the city, so creditable to the country, so long and much wanted and wished for, was at last begun with the sanction of the King and Parliament of Great Britain, and with the universal approbation, in the Provostship of James Hunter Blair, the author and indefatigable promoter of the undertaking, August the 1st, in the year of Our Lord 1785, and

of the Æra of Masonry 5785. Which may God prosper.' The masonic ceremony over, the Grand Master, we are told, then addressed himself to the Lord Provost and Magistrates in a suitable speech for the occasion, the brethren gave three huzzas, an anthem was sung, and the procession returned reverse order to the Parliament House. Eight hundred Freemasons were present. Subsequently the Grand Lodge, with a number of the nobility and gentry, were invited by the Lord Provost to an 'elegant entertainment' in Dunn's Assembly Rooms, where no doubt, according to the custom of the day, many toasts and sentiments would be drunk in punch and claret before the company rose from the table. It is further recorded that, notwithstanding the confined situation of the spot where the stone was laid, no accident whatever happened, and that the whole ceremony was conducted with the utmost regularity.

The old buildings in the wynds were bought at a comparatively trifling cost. Possibly no improvement scheme of the same magnitude and importance was ever carried out for less money; while the areas in which the old houses stood were sold by the city for about £30,000 to erect new buildings on each side of the Bridge. The ground, as a matter of fact, sold well—some of the areas, it is recorded, brought at the rate of £96,000 per statute acre; and one or two as much as £109,000. The first lots were sold by auction in the old Justiciary Court-House on Wednesday, 8th November 1786. They were on the east side of the new Bridge from

the High Street southwards. The first area had a frontage of 49 feet to the Bridge and 37 feet to the High Street. It was put up at £1400, and fetched £2860. The lot adjoining it, with 48 feet of frontage and 37 feet of depth, sold for £2125; and the third area, farther along the street, of the same dimensions, brought £2065. The purchasers were given the right to use the materials of the old houses opposite their areas, and were taken bound to finish their buildings by Whitsunday 1788. They were at that date to pay half of the price of the areas, and the other half at the Whitsunday following. On December 6th of the same year three more lots on the east side of the Bridge, each as before with 48 feet of frontage, with 32 feet in depth, were sold respectively for £2310, £2200, and £2150; while on December 27th three more areas on the same side, put up to public auction, brought £2145, £2000, and £2475; while of a fourth, sold by private bargain, the price was not stated. The Improvement Trustees began to dispose of the areas on the west side on March 21, 1787. The first of these, with a frontage of 45 feet to Hunter Square, and 49 feet along Bridge Street, brought £3715; the second area adjoining it, with 48 feet of frontage and 43 feet of depth, £2240; the third area, of the same dimensions, £2110. On this side the purchasers were given the right to use the material of the old houses in Peebles Wynd. On April 18, 1787, three more lots on the west side of the street were sold at £2240, £2110, and £2575. The first two had a frontage

of 47 feet 8 inches to the Bridge; and the third area was that fronting the Cowgate as well as the new Bridge. On April 16th the areas on the west side of Hunter Square were put up to auction, and for the sake of comparison the prices they brought may be recorded. The area fronting the High Street and the Square, 51 by 26, brought £2000. For the lot adjoining, in which the Merchants' Hall was afterwards built, there was at that time no bidder; for the third area, with 48 feet of frontage, a sum of £1500 was secured; while the remaining lot put up was also unsold. In December there was a sale of areas in Blair Street, which, along with Niddry Street, the Trustees had bound themselves to make. The uppermost lot, west side, was sold for £700; that immediately adjoining it, for £500, and the area at the foot of the street, fronting the Cowgate and Blair Street, went for £305. On the same occasion the three lots in Bridge Street, to the south of the Cowgate bridge, were put up, but there were then no bidders—the demand, for some reason, for the moment having slackened.

Speaking of the rage there had been for the areas in the Bridge, and the high prices paid for them—as much as £50 a foot—a writer of the time says: 'By this the community will undoubtedly be gainers, and the proprietors hope to indemnify themselves for their extraordinary expense by the vast sale of goods supposed to attend the shops in that part of the town, though this seems somewhat more dubious than the former.'

In February 1788 a writer in one of the journals

of the day speaks of the shops on both sides of the Bridge as having been finished 'with a degree of elegance and convenience of which, till of late, we had no conception.' At that date there were already finished, or nearly so, fifty-two shops, with rents varying from £35 to £60 per annum; and thirty-five warerooms above, with rents from £20 to £40; and he remarks, further, that when Niddry Street and Blair Street were finished there will be twenty shops in each.

The South Bridge, which received so auspicious a start, and had been finished with so much celerity, consists of twenty-two arches of varying size and height—the latter regulated by the dip of the ground. All are now hidden by the buildings which rise along their sides, save that by which the Cowgate is spanned. That is 30 feet wide by 31 feet in height. In digging the foundations of one of the piers of this bridge, which was carried down to a depth of 22 feet, many coins of the reigns of Edward I., II., and III., were found. The houses, rising three stories above the level of South Bridge Street, were designed in a plain but regular manner, and a few of them still show traces of their original style. The others, especially on the street floor, have been altered past all recognition to suit modern commercial requirements. Every tenement was of practically the same dimensions, as has already been indicated in connection with the sale of the building areas, and was similar in design, except that between every two there was one with a gable pediment in which a lunette window was

inserted. Several of these are still extant. The shops and the entrances to the flats above and below them—for nearing the Cowgate there is as much building below as above South Bridge Street—had circular-headed windows, while the windows of the flats above were square-headed and very plain. Not much money was spent on ornamentation. The only adornment, save in pediments, so far as we can see now, was put upon the walls of the houses on each side of the open bridge fronting the Cowgate. In the blind arches there a balustrade in relief had been carved. Of the original doorways only a few remain. Two of them may be seen at No. 63 and No. 82, belonging to J. and R. Allan, Limited; and possibly the only specimens of the original windows are those on the south side of Infirmary Street, at Mr. Thin's book establishment, and in the corner tenement at Drummond Street. Some old citizens still remember the shop windows in the South Bridge divided into small panes before the days of plate-glass had been inaugurated. In making fresh changes on the exterior of shops which before had been partially altered, builders still come upon the original arched doors and windows, though these for the most part had been cut away a long time since.

About 150 feet beyond the Cowgate arch towards the south was the opening, only abolished in quite modern times when Chambers Street was formed, to Adam Square, called after the celebrated architect who designed the University, and the houses in the Square itself. The houses then had small

garden plots in front of them; and were of so superior a description that they were the residences of noblemen and official dignitaries, one of whom was Lord President Dundas. It is on record that this pillar of the law objected to the South Bridge rising with a gradual gradient from its beginning at the High Street to its termination at Nicolson Street. Had this been done the door of his house would have been placed a few feet below the level of the street. No Town Council of that time would have dared to oppose a Dundas, and so, to please the Lord President, the levels were fixed as they are to-day. The street actually descends from the Tron to where Adam Square once stood, and then rises with a sharp gradient, which has been a thorn in the flesh of generations of Edinburgh horses. What makes it, on a retrospect, all the more annoying, is, that Lord President Dundas and all his class fled from the vicinity within a year or two of the opening of the bridge before the rampant commercialism of the district. Lord Cockburn in his *Memorials* tells us that in 1787 when, as a boy, he was being very unwillingly hauled by his tutor from his father's house in the Meadows to be enrolled as a pupil in the High School, then situated at High School Yards, to the east of Infirmary Street, the only thing that relieved his alarm was the diversion of crossing on planks the arches of the South Bridge, which were then unfinished. Robert Chambers in his *Edinburgh Walks* relates that the first carriage which passed along the bridge after its completion was a hearse. 'It is,' he writes, 'some-

SIR JAMES SPITTAL, LORD PROVOST, 1833-1837.

what remarkable that it contained the body of an Adam Square lady who, having contemplated the progress of the bridge with much interest, used to declare that she was determined if possible to be the first person to go across it, and that she was resolved to do so in a carriage, by way of honouring so great and so useful a public work.' Lord Cockburn says that as soon as the South Bridge was built it was taken possession of by haberdashers; and to a large extent the merchants who have occupied it since have been drapers, milliners, merchant tailors, and clothiers; though booksellers and other craftsmen have also found a lodgment in the shops facing the street or in the flats immediately above or below them. It was not an uncommon thing in those old days, and indeed far into the century, for the South Bridge merchants to reside above or below their shops—an arrangement which was certainly convenient, when it was equally the custom to turn the key in the door when the master went for dinner, the hour for which was generally two o'clock.

A famous South Side merchant of his time was Sir James Spittal, who was Lord Provost from 1833 to 1837, he having enjoyed the proud distinction of having been the first gentleman raised to that high office by the free votes of his fellow-citizens. He was returned to the reformed Town Council in November 1833, for what was called the 'First' of the five districts into which the town was then divided for voting purposes. The polling took place in Hunter Square; and it is rather curious now

to read that 250 votes gave Mr. Spittal the second place on the poll. In the *Edinburgh Directory* of 1832-33, the firm of the Lord Provost is entered as follows: 'James Spittal and Son, silk-mercers, 84 South Bridge'—a shop that is now included in the large trading establishment of J. and R. Allan (Ltd.). One of the specialities said to have been sold by Spittal and Son was a kind of Indian shawl greatly prized by the ladies of the period. Mr. Spittal had all his life been a leading man among the reformers of his day, and when the first Lord Provost came to be nominated by a popularly elected Town Council the choice fell unanimously upon him. He was proposed by Mr. Mackay, jeweller, and seconded by Mr. Gillespie Graham, architect, and supported among others by gentlemen of such diverse views as Mr. Adam Black, who was elected the first City Treasurer by the reformed Town Council, and Mr. Aytoun, advocate, afterwards the Professor and balladist—the latter saying that he would vote for Mr. Spittal 'because he was a person of gentlemanly manners, great suavity of temper, and as such highly qualified to keep down all squabbling and disorder at a public board.' The only discordant note sounded on the occasion was by Mr. William Chambers, who wished, before agreeing to Mr. Spittal's nomination, to catechise him as to his views on certain public questions, but this was not allowed, and the nomination was then unanimously agreed to. Lord Provost Spittal was knighted during his term of office, and when he retired in 1837 it was admitted that he had filled

ROBERT ALLAN, MANAGING DIRECTOR, J. & R. ALLAN, LIMITED.

the chair at a trying period in the city's municipal life with dignity and usefulness. He was commended for his integrity, his prudence, and his good sense; and it was said of him that his unassuming and tolerant disposition, his candour and courtesy, softened the acrimony of political hostility, strong at that time, and converted many of his opponents into personal friends. An epitaph better than that surely could not be inscribed over the tomb of any occupant of the civic chair. A splendid portrait of him, painted in his robes of office by Watson-Gordon, adorns the Council Chamber; and looking at his intelligent, amiable face as depicted by the painter's art, one can easily realise that all the good things said of Sir James Spittal by his contemporaries are true. The inscription on the picture reads—'The Right Hon. Sir James Spittal of Justice Hall, Knight and Lord Provost. Presented by his fellow-citizens to the Corporation in testimony of the admirable manner in which he discharged the important duties of his high office in times of no ordinary difficulty, 1837.' He died on the 25th September 1842, at the age of seventy-three years, and was buried on the 28th September in Greyfriars' Churchyard. Spittal Street, it may be said, was named after him.

It is worthy of note that the character of the business begun in this shop more than seventy years ago by Lord Provost Spittal has never changed, and, although periodically extended and much enlarged, during all these years, without a break, the premises have been and still are occupied

by those whose main purpose is to supply the ladies of Edinburgh with every article of dress which change of season or fashion demands. Sir James Spittal and Son were succeeded in 1840 by Christie and Alexander, and about ten years later the firm was changed to Alexander and Macnab, who in their turn sold, in 1876, the business to Meldrum and Allan. In 1883 the firm changed once more and became J. and R. Allan. Mr. Robert Allan assumed the chief control, and under his guidance the business rapidly developed until, in the beginning of 1897, a limited liability company was formed, with a capital of £120,000; Mr. Robert Allan to act as managing director and chairman, and his fellow-directors to be those who had been associated with him in the upbuilding of the firm. Previous to the flotation of J. and R. Allan, Limited, the businesses so long and so successfully carried on by C. and T. Hodge at 85 and 86 South Bridge, and by J. M'Intyre and Co. at 37 to 41 Nicolson Street, had been acquired by and amalgamated with J. and R. Allan. Great success has attended the new venture, and to-day J. and R. Allan, Limited, is no unworthy successor to the enterprising and popular silk-mercer and linen-draper of seventy years ago.

Sixty-five years later the choice of the Edinburgh Town Council again fell upon a South Bridge merchant to fill the civic chair. The gentleman in question was Sir Andrew M'Donald, whose whole business life, running not far short of half a century, has been passed in the South Bridge. He

PREMISES OF J. AND R. ALLAN, LIMITED, SOUTH BRIDGE STREET.

served his apprenticeship at No. 96; he was a partner afterwards in the same premises with Mr. Hunter; and for a quarter of a century he has conducted a large merchant tailor business on the other side of the street. Sir Andrew M'Donald has been connected with the public life of the city for the last twenty-one years. He was twice elected Master of the Merchant Company, in the hall of which his portrait by the late W. E. Lockhart, R.S.A., hangs, and the copestone was put upon his municipal career when in November 1894, after a sharply contested election, he was appointed Lord Provost of the city. During his reign he had to do with the rebuilding of the North Bridge, the inauguration of the Talla Water Scheme, the new City Hospital, and other important works. He was knighted by the Queen, and his bust in marble has recently been placed in the Council Chambers. He is still a Town Councillor, and devotes much of his time to the city's affairs.

Many influential merchants besides have had their business premises in the South Bridge. So early as 1804, No. 64, opposite the College, was occupied by Mr. William Blackwood, the founder of the well-known publishing firm of that name, and of *Blackwood's Magazine*, whose premises are now in George Street. No. 60 was the shop of his brother, Mr. J. Blackwood, haberdasher, who also in time removed to George Street. No. 64, it may be said, was, after Mr. Blackwood left it, occupied by Carfrae and Son, who in their day were notable book auctioneers. Regarding the numbers of the

shops and houses on the South Bridge, it may be explained that they begin at the High Street, east corner, and run right up to Drummond Street, even and uneven figures following each other, and crossing to the west side come down in the same way till the house opposite the Tron Church is reached. The numbers run from 1 to 108; and with the exception of Princes Street, which has only one side built upon, there is probably no other street in the city where the same arrangement is followed. Usually the even numbers are on one side and the uneven on the other. Fifty or sixty years ago, No. 1 was occupied by Thomas Cooper, draper, who had a haberdasher's shop there, and a wholesale place above. Mr. Cooper, who did a large business, was noted in those pre-railway days for walking his 'journeys' when on the road for orders. The firm still exists in Jeffrey Street. No 4 was the shop of John Baxter, Italian warehouseman, now represented by Robert Blair and Son, 37 George Street; No. 6 by Patison and Pringle, well-known silk mercers, who were succeeded by Scott, Low, and Co.; and No. 7 was the book-shop of William Oliphant and Son—a firm now represented by Oliphant, Anderson, and Ferrier, publishers, St. Mary Street. Robert Bryson, watchmaker, was on the first flat of No. 8, as also Lawrence Butters, seal engraver, a business which was then of considerable account in the city; while in No. 9 was Peter Scott, woollen draper, who it is said was one of the first that brought into vogue the practice of measuring a man for his shirt, so that it might fit

SALOON IN PREMISES OCCUPIED BY J. AND R. ALLAN, LIMITED.

him in a way that the ready-made articles of that time never did. Mr. Scott was, in many respects, ahead of his generation. He was a great and original advertiser; and he was an ardent supporter of the Temperance cause. By his industry he made a fortune, and purchased the estate of Redford in Peeblesshire, which is still in his family. No. 12 was a well-known shop—Tait's trimming warehouse, now removed to the North Bridge; No. 25 was occupied by H. Greathead, who called himself an ivory turner. As an instance of the easy-going methods of business of some of the traders of those days, it is related that the arrangement of the toys and other small carved objects in Mr. Greathead's window had not been altered for thirty years. At all events an old fiddle hung in it all that time, and was well known to the passengers as a familiar object. No. 38 was the shop of a celebrated hatter—Tibbets. It was there that the *beaux* of the day repaired for their silk hats. Mr. Tibbets was Convener of the Trades, and on gala days would hang out over his door the venerable 'blue blanket' or flag of the old Edinburgh craftsmen, now so carefully preserved at the Trades Maiden Hospital. In No. 39, one of the common stairs, was the Chartist Hall, where a good deal of what was considered sedition was talked in those days. Next door, No. 40, was the shop of Mackay and Cunningham, jewellers, now incorporated into the establishment of Sir Andrew M'Donald. A huge safe for keeping jewellery, built into the wall, which they left behind them when they went to the New

Town, is still in existence, though for the secure custody of valuables it would hardly pass muster alongside of a 'Milner' of the present day. But before Mackay and Cunningham had it, No. 40 was occupied by Mr. Young, cutler, now represented by Archibald Young and Son, surgical instrument-makers, Forrest Road. No. 49 was the well-known book-shop of Mr. Robert Ogle, much frequented by the clergy; but the name is not now to be found in the *Edinburgh Directory*. In No. 54 John Beugo, the famous engraver, practised his art; and on one of the flats of No. 59 were the fencing-rooms of an Italian, T. Francalanza, an exercise which was popular with the gentlemen of that day, but which has now almost died out in Scotland, except in the army gymnasiums. On the opposite side of the street was another master of the same art, viz. G. Roland, whose firm survived until comparatively recent times. The Rolands were the last of Edinburgh's fencing-masters. Coming northward along the west side of the street, it may be noticed that in the common stair of No. 70 was the wholesale toy-warehouse of Rombach Brothers, now absorbed into the premises of Paterson, Smith, and Innes; No. 83, taken into the establishment of J. and R. Allan, Limited, was the shop of Andrew Melrose and Company, tea merchants, a firm that still flourishes in George Street; and No. 84, the shop on the south side of the Cowgate bridge, was, as has been already indicated, the business premises of Lord Provost Spittal, who, to the admiration and envy of his neighbours, opened up handsome saloons

to the back along the line of the Cowgate which are still a feature of Messrs. Allan's establishment. A confectioner named Keiller had a shop at 85; the Artisans' Subscription Reading-room was at No. 90; at No. 94, seventy years ago, was the bookbinding establishment of Orrock and Romanes, still represented by Orrock and Son, Victoria Street; and at No. 96, more than half a century ago, was the clothing establishment of M. A. Levy. He was a stout, little, dark Jewish gentleman, who did a good deal to revolutionise the tailoring trade in Edinburgh. He was among the first to introduce into the city, in a reputable way, the sale of new ready-made garments at cheap prices; he called his place 'The Cosmocapeleion'; and for the purpose of pushing his business resorted extensively to the use of handbills and advertisements, the latter of which were considered as curiosities of the trade. At that time the man who sold the cloth, and the tailor who made the garments, were quite distinct from each other. Mr. Levy not only sold ready-made garments, but cloth also, which he made up to measure on his own premises. A tradition lingers that he had a first-rate cutter, who was also a handsome man, and that it was part of his duty to promenade Princes Street two hours a day in well-made clothes as an advertisement to the establishment. In any case Mr. Levy, who had branch shops in several towns not remote from Edinburgh —as, for example, in Dalkeith, Dunfermline, etc.— made a fortune, and those who succeeded him in the 'Cosmocapeleion' were also successful. The

Goldsmiths' Hall and Assay Office was, where it is now, at No. 98; Mr. Archibald Craig, woollen merchant, was in 104 (now represented by Craig Brothers, Chambers Street); Innes and Grieve, merchants, were in No. 106; and in Nos. 107 and 108 were respectively Thomas Summers and George Smith, who were both shawl manufacturers of repute.

The central building in Hunter Square for many years contained the hall of the Edinburgh Merchant Company, which was only vacated by them about twenty years ago when they acquired their new premises in Hanover Street.

At the other end of the bridge the construction of Chambers Street swept away Adam Square, North College Street, and several historic wynds, and otherwise completely altered the appearance of this locality. Chambers Street is now one of the educational centres of the city. The School of Arts was for many years conducted in one of the old mansions of Adam Square, in the centre of which, in later days, was placed a statue of James Watt, the inventor of the steam-engine, which is now to be seen in front of the Heriot-Watt College, Chambers Street. Needless to recall the fact that it was in North College Street that Sir Walter Scott was born; and to mark the spot where the house stood a tablet was affixed in 1889 to the west gable of the first block of buildings which adorn the north-east corner of Chambers Street. A notable tavern of its day was the University Hotel, which stood in the south-west corner of Adam Square, and was a great

place for suppers, and a general rendezvous of the merchants of the locality socially inclined. It was kept by a Mr. Cork, who made a fortune in it. Just round the corner of the bridge on the south side of Infirmary Street was the book-shop of Mr. James Thin, the *doyen* probably at the present time of the South Bridge merchants; and on the fringes of Bridge Street to the south were two notable establishments in Nicolson Street, which may be mentioned — those of Greig and Kemp, riding-masters of the Royal Amphitheatre, which was afterwards the site of the Princess Theatre; and the York Hotel, a famous posting-house, kept by Mr. William Murray, which stood near to where the Empire Theatre now is. 'Ghosty Greig,' as he was called, the riding-master of the Royal Amphitheatre, was a familiar and striking figure on the South Side for many years. He was a tall, spare man, always dressed with the most scrupulous neatness in approved riding-garments; and his establishment had a large *clientèle* drawn from the sons and daughters of the best people of the city.

The South Bridge of the present day continues to be one of the most important business thoroughfares of the city. It contains many large and prosperous trading establishments, and the property on both its sides is yearly rising in value.

THE FASHIONS OF THE CENTURY

1800. 1810.

THE FASHIONS OF THE CENTURY

LA MODE is proverbially fickle and changeful. Its varying characteristics in successive periods are well described by a Frenchman when he says: 'One fashion has scarcely destroyed another, when it is in turn abolished by one more new. This gives place to that which follows it, and which shall not be the last.' This is particularly appropriate as applied to the fashions of the nineteenth century, especially as regards the garments of the fair sex, which are more than those of the male portion of creation under the dominating influence of La Mode; for since the dawn of 1800 until the present day, not a decade has passed without some changes of a more or less sweeping character having been introduced, to the evident alteration of the appearance of the ladies of the period. For one thing, the philosophy of clothes in this country in the nineteenth century has been in marked contrast to that which prevailed in the eighteenth. Whatever else may be said of them, the costumes of men and women in the eighteenth century were of a picturesque and interesting character. Examples of them may still be seen upon the stage when the

comedies of Sheridan or Goldsmith are revived, as they have been of late by Mr. E. Compton, or by Mr. and Mrs. Cyril Maude and the Haymarket Company. The gentlemen wore knee-breeches, silk hose, and buckled shoes, elaborately embroidered waistcoats, dainty, long-tailed, laced coats of many colours, and the wig powdered or unpowdered was an article of attire never dispensed with. On great occasions, when the gallants had been in the hands of their perruquier, the wig became so resplendent that the three-cornered hat of the period was carried under the arm and not worn on the head. Climate and costume necessitated the wearing by gentlemen of ample loose cloaks, which enveloped them from neck to heel. Snuffing, too, was in vogue, and to carry a long cloak with dignity, and to take snuff and offer a box gracefully, were part of a beau's education. For the ladies, also, the century was one of powder and patch, with rich petticoats, great hooped dresses of costly brocade or other material, slim waists, and stiff bodices, which were in marked contrast to the sudden fulness of the gowns, and large picture hats; while they were shod with the flimsiest of morocco slippers, without heels, or with enormously high ones. Ribbons, laces, feathers, and finery of all descriptions were employed in profusion in the decoration of 'the female form divine.' Their coach or sedan chair was always in requisition, and these means of conveyance were a necessity for the lady who wore fine clothes, as the streets were not so well paved or cleaned as they are at present. The dress of the eighteenth century, which underwent

changes as the years went on, formed the subject of a great deal of writing in what may be called the society journals of that day. Even the philosophical Addison in the *Spectator* could not avoid being drawn into discussion regarding it; and poems, mostly satirical, still acquaint us with the reputation of the shoulder-knot, top-knot, the many kinds of buttons, sleeves, pockets and plaits with which the feminine or male costume was adorned.

Towards the close of the century, in the reign of George III., the high dressing of a lady's hair became such a formidable and expensive affair that, like the Japanese woman of the present day, she was unable to comb her hair for weeks on end. Cosmetics were freely employed. Nine weeks it was stated was as long as a lady's hair could safely remain 'unopened' in summer.

The fashions have always for the most part come to this country from France, and it was in the natural order of things that the great upheaval on the other side of the Channel, in 1789, should affect the modes and manners of the people. The Revolution which overthrew the Bourbon dynasty and the power of the nobles, also put an end to the tyranny of powder and patch, and to many other things which separated the lower and middle classes from the aristocracy. In the end the *sans-culottes*—the multitude destitute of breeches, who adopted trousers—for a time at least prevailed. Everything that savoured of 'buckram' was attacked, and went down before them. The fantastical gave place to the utilitarian, and La Mode in France, and

shortly afterwards both in England and Scotland, adapted itself to the changed order of things. A more simple form of dress was adopted. The hoop and the half-hooped dress for ladies went out of vogue with powder and patches, unless for court ceremonials; and by the end of the century a mighty revolution had occurred in the dress of the people comparable only to that which had taken place in the government of the country.

In the time of 'The Terror,' the women of France, throwing off the great ample gowns in which they had before clad themselves, adopted clinging robes, *à la victime*, as they were called, the idea being to take the costume back to a state of primitive innocence. This in turn was succeeded by the smart, sprightly, feminine robes and male costumes of the Directory; but at that time there was little intercourse and less sympathy between the two countries, and neither of these modes made any impression in England or Scotland. It was different, however, when the classic revival set in, and the manners and customs of ancient Greece and Imperial Rome were imitated in all things. The long waist went out of fashion, and that portion of a lady's body which some years before had reached to the hips was now carried up to the arm-pits. A waggish description of the new fashion characterised it as the most easy and simple imaginable. It was, it was said, simply this: 'The petticoat is tied round the neck and the arms put through the pocket holes.' The gown was still worn, as it had been in the Bourbon period, open in front, but the hoops were

gone, and it fell in straight loose folds to the feet. On getting rid of the wig, Parisian ladies for a time adopted a style of curling and frizzing their hair, but under the influence of the Grecian revival they began to wear it loose, confined over the brow with a bandeau or fillet, and allowing it to fall on the shoulders in a mass of curls—a custom which was introduced into this country and persisted for many years.

In the early years of the century in Edinburgh a stand was made against the abolition of knee-breeches, buckled shoes, and long-tailed coats and wigs. The *sans-culottes* were ridiculed in poem and essay in the magazines of the day, and vigorous protests were levelled against imitating the French. One writer in an Edinburgh magazine said: 'I like to see a gentleman in a lace waistcoat with a coat which covers him, his breeches distinct from his stockings, and a well-dressed powdered head. Then at first sight you could tell what a man was. Now I declare I am often at a loss to distinguish the master from the man. Gentlemen of fashion and fortune, men of business, lawyers and writers, make themselves ridiculous by such (the more modern) dress.' It was the same with the ladies. Many of the older ladies, who had been the leaders of Edinburgh society, were scandalised by the prevailing simplicity and scantiness of the mode, a feeling to which expression was given by a writer in the *Scots Magazine*, who said: 'Our ladies still hanker after French dress. Whenever we see in the newspapers that Madame Talien appeared at a

rout half naked, our ladies forsooth behove to imitate her.'

It may be recalled that so late as 1795 Mr. Pitt proposed a tax of a guinea a year on persons wearing hair-powder, which he estimated would produce over £200,000 per annum; but it was too late for revenue purposes. Most people in this country had by that time left off wearing it. A few who persisted in the old fashion and paid their guinea to the Government were irreverently dubbed 'guinea-pigs.' Powder ceased to be used, but some of the older men to their dying day wore the long-tailed coat and knee-breeches, and a few of the elderly stately dames of the city kept up the old fashions even to retaining their sedan chairs.

The favourite material for these Empire high-waisted gowns was white muslin, and they were also made in linen, calicoes, and ginghams; these materials having completely taken the place of silks and other costly stuffs of that nature. In the *Gallery of Fashion* of the period the dress of a lady of the time is thus described: 'The head-dress consists of a cap overloaded with bows, tassels, ribbons and feathers, with a gauze veil hanging round the neck behind. The gown is of white muslin with pink spots, and the waist is girdled by a pink silk ribbon immediately under the arm-pits. The sleeves are loose, gathered in puffs midway between the shoulder and the elbow, where they end. A long black scarf of gauze or silk hangs over the shoulders—a part of the attire considered

very fashionable. Long silk gloves and a fan, which every lady carried, completed the costume. Straw hats, with the brim scarcely projecting over the eyes and decorated with coloured bows and feathers, were also worn.'

In Fairholt's book on English costumes the following stanza is given, which hits off very well the changes in dress which had occurred in this eventful period :—

> 'The ruffs are gone, and the long female waist
> Yields to the Grecian, more voluptuous taste ;
> While circling braids the copious tresses bind,
> And the bare neck spreads beautiful behind.
> Our Senators and Peers no longer go
> Like men in armour glittering in a row,
> But for the cloak and pointed beard we note
> The close-cropt head, and little short great coat.'

That 'little short great coat' was a garment which had been introduced by Lord Spencer for men to wear out of doors, but it was seized upon by the modistes of the day and adapted to ladies' requirements in the form of a body for the gown, and the name 'Spencer' is not unknown still as an article of feminine apparel. The flimsy material of which ladies' frocks were then made was very unsuitable to the rigours of our changing climate, and the pelisse, a garment as old as the Plantagenets, though at this time it was an adaptation from the short cloak of some of the hussar regiments, was introduced, and was made in rich materials of various colours, and, by those who could afford it, lined and

edged with fur. Indeed furs of all kinds were fashionable, as they have ever been since, for winter wear. The low-necked gowns naturally led also to the introduction of ruffs for the neck, and shawls of varying lengths were likewise worn. The prevailing militarism of the period was also seen in the adoption of the head-gear of certain regiments for feminine wear; and after Waterloo a fashionable head-dress for out of doors had a strong resemblance to an artillery busby or high turban, in front of which a cockade of feathers was stuck. As a matter of fact, the turban as a head-dress for ladies had a long reign. The 'Oldenburg' bonnet was also introduced about this time. It took its name from the Russian Countess of Oldenburg, who with her husband visited Paris and London after the peace. It was of the 'coal-scuttle' type but with a deep droop in the centre, and it was profusely adorned with feathers and flowers. Judging from the fashion-plates of the early years of the century, the dress of the ladies of England and Scotland had a certain elegant attractive simplicity, but how the shivering fair ones in those muslins and calicoes got through the winter unscathed it is difficult to make out.

For evening wear white satin hats were greatly affected; for at that time, at the dancing assemblies which were so popular then, as now, the ladies retained their hats, and did so until a good many years later. A few Edinburgh fashion-notes from the *Scots Magazine* of the day may be quoted:—

'Hat of blue velvet up in front, with a crescent

1820. 1830.

of cut steel, and a knot of small white feathers is much worn, and appropriate for December. The effect is light and graceful.'

'The Spanish hat, of white silk, with a low crown, buttoned up in front, and the rim broad, has lately been introduced by the Marchioness of Donegal; a white and red ostrich feather is worn in it, bent half-way round the crown, the end of it hanging down.

'Caps of white crape, with long streamers pending over the left shoulder, and maroon ostrich feathers in them, are very general.'

'Close muslin dresses, trimmed with lace, are worn in the morning. Black velvet cloaks and deep vests are thought most genteel for early loungers. Pink crapes are very universal in dress. White crapes, trimmed with rows of small coral beads, and festooned up with small bunches of them, have an appearance particularly novel and elegant when formed into robes.'

'Pelisses of kersymere, velvet, or cambric remain most uncommon, consequently to those who wish to differ from the *canaille* most elegible. York tan gloves and shoes of purple velvet are much used.'

'Black hair is all the *ton*. The most graceful and latest mode of dressing it is in a light row of curls across the centre of the head and in short ringlets round the neck and forehead.'

'Rows of pearls or diamond crescents, are generally the prevailing ornaments. Rows of coral beads have lately been interwoven in the hair, and tied in tassels over one shoulder. This simple and

elegant mode of dressing the head seems far preferable to the unnatural fabric the *belles* of former days rendered so predominant.'

The fashions for girls were just copies of those for their mammas, and very quaint little creatures they appear; while in his Memoirs, Lord Cockburn has left us a description of the common dress of boys of the better class in Edinburgh in the beginning of the century. 'Round black velvet hats, a shirt fastened at the neck by a black ribbon, and except on dress days, unruffled. A cloth waistcoat, rather large, with two rows of buttons and button-holes so that it could be buttoned on either side; a single-breasted jacket, which in due time got a tail and became a coat; brown corduroy breeches tied at the knees by a showy knot of brown cotton tape; worsted stockings in winter, blue cotton stockings in summer, and white cotton for dress; clumsy shoes, made to be used on either foot, brass or copper buckles. The coat and waistcoat were always of glaring colours such as bright blue, grass green, and scarlet. A scarlet waistcoat and a bright green coat were very tony.'

The light and elegant feminine costumes, as has been pointed out, were all very well for young ladies and those with good figures, but they were not so suitable for older people, and those with figures not of classic line. Modifications accordingly began to be gradually introduced, and materials of stronger make, such as woven cloths of various kinds, were used for ladies' gowns. It has been said that during the first twenty years of

the century ladies had no waists. After that, the waist began gradually to reappear, and the gown to expand, especially at the shoulders and at the foot, which was cut short enough to show the ankle.

The enormous expansion of the sleeve was a feature of the fashions after 1820. At the shoulder the ample sleeves were stiffened and puffed till they stood out like exaggerated military or naval epaulettes; huge lace collars were also worn, and the hat of the period was large, of the rustic type, with bows of ribbons under the brim, high plumes on the crown, and long broad ribbon ties. The poke bonnet with large open front and small crown was also in vogue, and like its neighbour the rustic hat, just described, was profusely trimmed with ribbons and feathers. The gown also began to be flowered, and stiff underskirts were worn, which, with the slim waists, gave to the ladies of the day an appearance not unlike what their grandmothers had, with their hooped brocades of the previous century. The hair, parted in the centre, was worn in front in prim rows of curls and dressed high at the back.

In the thirties there was a conspicuous lack of taste in the design of ladies' costumes, especially those for out-of-door wear. Looking at the fashion-plates of this period, the most appropriate descriptive word that can be applied to ladies' attire is the old Scottish expression 'dowdy.' All simplicity and classical elegance had fled from them, and in their place the modistes had substituted a style

which, to our eyes, appears devoid of taste. The gown remained ample. The wide skirts, it is recorded, took eight widths of cloth to make them. The sleeves had expanded to enormous dimensions at the shoulders, and fell to the wrist like a half-inflated balloon. Another style was to have immediately below the expansion on the shoulder the sleeve tightened like the neck of a bottle, which, before it reached the wrist, was again once or twice enlarged and contracted. A gown sleeve like that resembled nothing so much as a Dutch trimmed shrub. The walking mantle which had to contain them had, of course, to be to match. It was made long, and the sleeve had an opening and droop like those of a bishop's robe. The high poke bonnet was worn, and it must be owned that a lady of this period had anything but an elegant appearance. But no doubt, being in the fashion, they were just as well pleased with themselves as those who follow La Mode in the present day. The early Victorian bonnet, with which many are familiar through early engravings of the young princess who became Queen of Great Britain, came into vogue in the thirties, and survived the changes of fashion for a good many years.

Here is a description of two dresses from the *World of Fashion* for January 1836:—(1) A promenade dress *en redingote* of mauve silk, the front and pelerine trimmed with a ribbon ruche *en suite*; very full sleeves, the fulness drawn into upright gathers above the cuffs; white cambric collar re-

1840. 1850.

versed and edged with Mechlin lace. Black velvet bonnet coming very low on the cheek, edged with a gold-coloured rouleau, and ornamented with a sprig of little gold-colour flowers and black velvet leaves. The ribbon is a black brocaded satin. Primrose gloves. Light cloth boots with kid fronts.

(2) A dinner dress of white satin, stamped in a light pattern of coloured flowers; pointed corsage draped across the bosom, and blond lace Sévigné cape forming a stomacher; sabot short sleeves and lace ruffles looped up with bows of figured green ribbon; similar ornaments on each shoulder and the centre of the corsage; blond lace cap trimmed with pink and white gauze ribbon. A demi-wreath of rosebuds next the face; pearl necklace; white kid gloves and gold bracelets.

A juvenile costume of the same period is described as follows:—A lilac French merino robe, Green rep silk apron, white cambric trousers and green boots. A falling collar of white muslin is partly covered by a little green handkerchief tied in front. The hair is left in long ringlets.

A summer costume for 1836 is thus described:—A dress of lilac cashmere satin, tight corsage *arrière*, the point rounded off at the waist; a deep collar of fine white muslin edged with British lace; tight long sleeves, the tops flattened and a fall hanging below the elbow and edged with black lace. Citron coloured silk bonnet (the brim cut deep and square at the sides), bouquets of fruit and leaves under brim, coloured like the bonnet, and two ostrich

feathers on the left side of the crown. Black kid slippers, citron colour gloves.

The materials for evening dresses about this time were China crape, Persian silks, cashmeres of the lightest texture, Gros de Vatican, a chequered silk, very rich and glossy, Pekin silk, French tulle and organdie worn over white rayed muslins.

The balloon sleeves having been blown up to their fullest extent—their enlargement having taken about a decade to effect—began gradually to deflate. Sleeves got flatter on the shoulder, and broken up into a series of cape-like adornments. This was in the forties, when several other changes were introduced, though not of a marked character. Skirts were growing in size, and flounces rising in height and amplitude. These were in the days of double skirts, tabliers, and other devices for giving fulness to the gown, while in the forties the mantle which enveloped the whole body had long sleeve ends which were carried over the arm and fell in front like a clerical stole. One of the vagaries of La Mode at this time was the tight waist with pointed bodice, and the attempts of many to appear to be the possessor of this fashionable adjunct must have resulted in a great deal of discomfort. Skirts were also lengthened, and out of this elongation grew the train.

Gloves, of course, varied in all these years according to the length of the sleeve. With the short 'Empire' sleeve they were worn long; when the sleeves became long, gloves became short, and, as at present, had fewer or more buttons according to

1860.

the taste of the wearer. Lace mittens were also fashionable during the last twenty years of the first half of the century.

In the early fifties the fashions were of a nondescript kind. But in 1854 the crinoline appeared, introduced by the Empress Eugenie, wife of Napoleon III., or, at any rate, taken by her under her immediate patronage; and it is a curious fact that, despite all the satire levelled at it by the male portion of creation, as may be seen by those who study the pages of *Punch*, this ungainly and even hideous article of feminine attire held its own in the country for nearly twenty years. It has been very well said that during the era of crinoline the fair portion of creation, by unwarrantable extension of skirts, filled an unfair share of superficial space in the fashionable world. Hoops of steel, bound together in a variety of ways, and graduated in size like a beehive from the waist downwards, were worn by ladies to keep their skirts off the limbs; and not content with this expansion, the ungainly aspect of the gown was exaggerated further by covering the skirt with large flounces, as many as seven or eight being hung on between the foot and the waist. Sometimes even double skirts were worn over the flounces. It was a period of ugliness and want of taste, and was especially fatal to youth and beauty, which looked matronly in such attire. In the fifties, it has been said, there were no young people. Even children looked triple their years. With these wide-flowing skirts, large mantles, also deficient in style, were worn out of doors, and

shawls were in vogue of ail colours and patterns—Paisley, Indian, and the choice Cashmeres, according to the weight of the purse of the wearer. Want of taste was also shown in the crude and mixed colours which were used in dress material, and for trimmings alike of bonnets, bodices, and skirts. Sleeves were revolutionised. They now became narrow at the shoulder and wide at the wrists. Pagoda sleeves they were called. Bonnets were round and open in front, the space between the hair and the brim being filled in with ruches of lace and sprays of flowers. They had a stiff 'curtain' at the back, made of the material of the bonnet, and covered with lace. Ladies who did not take kindly to the crinoline, nevertheless kept themselves in the fashion by wearing numerous flounced stiff petticoats. This was particularly the case in connection with evening or ball attire. Then it was no uncommon thing for a young lady to wear as many as a dozen starched petticoats under the ball gown. They could not sit down either in their carriage or the ball-room for fear of crushing this inordinate amount of starch. It is generally admitted that in no period in the nineteenth century were ladies' dresses so devoid of any redeeming quality in style as in the fifties and sixties, and the astonishing thing is that such a freak of fashion as the crinoline, which rendered the female form so ungracious in aspect, should have had so long a life. It would be difficult to say whether the full skirts in fashion at this time were responsible for the crinoline, or the crinoline for the full skirts. It is certain that a skirt with so much material in

it as was common at this time, full at the sides and long in front, could not have been made to sit well unless it had been held out by the steel-hooped petticoat or other device. The extravagance in material led those with slender purses to introduce foundation skirts of cheaper stuff.

About this time muslins came in again, in consequence of their having been taken up by the French Empress; and another favourite garment of the period was a black silk jacket, which was very much affected for outdoor wear. Alpacas for summer, and French merinos for winter, were favourite materials in the crinoline period. The ladies, too, with the prevailing want of taste of the time, overloaded themselves with jewellery. Before passing from the decade of the sixties, mention must be made of the introduction of the 'Garibaldi' blouse, which was a tribute the ladies of England paid to the valour of that patriotic Italian and his red-bloused army in giving liberty to Italy.

Many attempts were made to get rid of the crinoline altogether, or to bring it, by means of flounced and corded underskirts, within bounds. These had not much success, and it persisted until at least the year 1867. Then the fronts of the dresses assumed straighter lines. 'Gores' were introduced, and the amplitude of the skirt was thereby reduced, so that, we are told, it became possible to make a dress of eleven or twelve yards of cloth or silk, instead of sixteen or seventeen. From 1868 skirts gradually grew narrower; the circular crinoline gave place to the bird-cage bustle for the back, which was hardly less ridiculous, and

afforded by its absurd 'wiggle-waggle' great fun for the comic draughtsmen. Soon the polonaise was in the height of popularity. Costumes *en suite* were not yet invented for ladies, and at this time it was the thing to wear two or more colours—the underskirt being of one hue, and the polonaise, which was an upperskirt and bodice combined, of another. A white or biscuit-coloured polonaise over a pale blue or pink underskirt was very fashionable among young ladies, while matrons wore richly embroidered polonaises, with silk or Irish poplin or black satin quilted underskirts. Machine-stitching was greatly in fashion in the early seventies. As many as thirty rows done with silk thread would be round an underskirt of tweed, and a band round the polonaise or panier would have eight or ten rows. For winter wear, a tweed hat with rows of stitching, and a wing at the side, was considered very smart.

In Paris, what was known as the 'Pompadour,' and in England as the 'Dolly Varden' costume—resuscitated in a manner from the Watteau period—showed a distinct advance in taste; and many of the 'Dolly Vardens,' made in pretty flowered materials, were exceedingly elegant when worn by good-looking young ladies. A gradual reaction was in progress, however, in favour of close-fitting gowns, and in 1875 an extreme style, called 'the pin back,' made its appearance. The front and sides of the skirt were drawn tightly over the limbs, and what fulness there was appeared at the back in varied folds, the train being a natural consequence of this style. It was the very antithesis of the

crinoline. Ladies, instead of presenting a balloon-like shape, now tried to see how slim they could make themselves.

Out of this the Princess robe was evolved. The Princess of Wales in this matter led the fashion, as also in the introduction of the small close-fitting bonnet called yet the 'Princess' shape. The Princess robe was cut all in one from the neck to the foot of the skirt. It was made tight to follow the lines of the body; it had an elegant if not classical appearance, and was most becoming when worn by the young and those with good figures, but distinctly trying to those who had not. It had further disadvantages. It was made long; the train with which it was fitted made it unsuitable for a walking dress in such a climate as ours, with wet and muddy streets. Dress suspenders had therefore to be employed, or the lady, when she did not wish her train to sweep the pavement, carried it over her arm. Despite its drawbacks the Princess robe, up to that time, had been one of the most becoming of garments, and in the last years of the seventies had all but superseded every other form of costume both for old and young who had any pretensions to be considered in the fashion.

A few words may be introduced here regarding the style in which ladies dressed their hair from 1850 onwards. Between 1850 and 1860 ladies generally wore their hair in a shapeless mass enclosed in a net which hung down the back. These nets were meshed like a fish-net, but very fine, and were made of black, brown, or golden silk thread. For dress occasions they had a gold or steel bead

at each knot. There were also very grand ones made of chenille with white paste beads like pearls. With this *coiffure* was worn the 'pill box' hat, which was stuck on the top of the head. This was followed by a style of curling the hair by rolling it over the finger and fixing it with hairpins. One long curl was allowed to escape and hang gracefully over the shoulder. It was called 'The Alexandra' curl after the Princess of Wales, who had about that time just been two years in the country and was looked up to as the leader of fashion in England. The next style of hair-dressing introduced the chignon, which developed into all sorts of padded erections upon the head. At first the hair was combed over a large hollow cushion, but soon one did not suffice, and to cover the pads false hair was in many cases employed. A very common style of dressing the hair was to have two high plaits reaching from the crown of the head to the nape of the neck, with a third plait across the top standing up like a coronet. It was with this style of hair-dressing that the 'saucer' hat was worn, or that thing called a bonnet which consisted of a flower and a bow of velvet ribbon or lace with narrow velvet ties under the chin. Since the disappearance of the chignon the hair has been worn *au naturel*, and for the most part in a simple and becoming manner. The fringe came into fashion about twenty years ago, but no lady of taste wore it unless to cover an abnormally large brow. A few years ago an attempt was made to revive a method which was practised by the grandmothers of the present generation, viz. to carry the hair

1870. 1880.

down in a soft cushion-like mass over the ears. It gained favour with some young actresses and a few ladies whose style of beauty it suited, but it took no lasting hold on feminine fancy.

During the last twenty years of the century an immense change for the better has been effected in ladies' attire. The early eighties saw hatched two new dress movements, 'the Rational' and 'the Æsthetic,' which have had a distinctly beneficial influence on the costumes of these later years. The Æsthetics were a coterie not unlike *Les Précieux* of the time of Molière. They indulged in many vagaries. They adored the sunflower and the lily, and had a 'cult' which was very happily satirised in the Gilbert and Sullivan opera of *Patience.* But they were artistic. They had a love of the beautiful; they had ideas of harmony in colour and of decorative effect; and being supported by not a few able decorative artists, the Æsthetics succeeded in bringing about quite a revolution in the decoration and furnishings of houses, and in the style of ladies' dress. The feminine section of the Æsthetics discarded the corset and attired themselves in soft materials of a loose and flowing make. 'Limp' and 'cling' were two words often heard applied to them. They affected colours of an indefinite hue —'greenery-yallery' as they were nicknamed in the comic opera already alluded to; and faded pinks, soft greens and blues and Indian reds came into being and were the pioneers of those exquisite shades with which the name of 'Liberty' has been associated.

The Æsthetic gown with its simple lines, low

collar and wide sleeves was not of course for every one to wear, and many extravagances undoubtedly were associated with the movement; but on the whole its effect was good, and it fostered a taste for pretty things which still exists. The male Æsthetic affected long hair, a doublet and knee-breeches; but all that remains as a legacy of their cult is possibly the knickerbocker suit, which gentlemen find so suitable for shooting, cycling, or golfing.

The 'Rational' dress movement was of a different kind, and was an outcome of the changed attitude of public opinion as to what was considered suitable in the education of girls. The prim methods of the fashionable boarding-school were thrown to the winds. Girls in the middle and upper ranks of society were given an altogether freer and healthier life. Dancing indoors was no longer their only recreation. They were encouraged to ride, to walk, and to play lawn-tennis. When the bicycle came in they took to it with avidity. They skate in winter, and many of them golf in summer. Not a few girls' schools have now well-equipped gymnasia. The British girl of to-day as compared with her mother, not to speak of her grandmother, has an entirely new outlook on life; and parenthetically it may be said, that the effect of this change is already beginning to be seen in the improved physique which our girls display. Women in an increasing degree also began to take part in the work of the world; and it would have been wonderful if these social changes which have been progressing gradually during the past twenty years, had not been reflected in an alteration of feminine dress.

The Rational dress reform movement has been appropriately termed 'a woollen movement.' It advocated woollen fabrics for underwear, as well as all sorts of tweeds for outer garments. It startled propriety by holding up for admiration 'the divided skirt.' This however, was too radical a change to become popular; but modified as a garment for underwear, and made of soft warm material, it enabled ladies to get rid of an immense amount of superfluous underskirts, which represented the maximum of discomfort and the minimum of warmth, and it gave them a freedom of action never before possessed. Both movements, though at first sight differing very much from each other, had much in common. They aimed at overturning the tyranny of convention and of applying rational principles to the clothing of the women of the country. This, it will be admitted, has been to a large extent successful.

The prominent outstanding feature of women's attire in the closing years of this century is the smart, simple, serviceable, tailor-made coat and skirt costume, of tweeds, serges, and other woollen cloths of varying weights, colours, and textures, which is so suitable as a morning costume for the out-of-door life so many women lead. Nothing could be better adapted for this varying climate; and with a sailor hat on her head, and a pair of stout shoes on her feet, the girl of the period in a tailor-made costume can defy all weathers. This style of costume is peculiarly English, but it has found its way across the Channel, and to dress *à l'Anglaise* in short skirts and thick

shoes is considered 'smart' by the fair dames and demoiselles of Parisian society. This is not at all to be wondered at, for as an embodiment of good taste and utility in women's out-of-door dress the tailor-made garment is difficult to surpass. The Æsthetic movement, as has been already hinted, did much to raise the standard of taste among the educated classes of the country; and now it would be difficult to believe that ladies would tolerate for a moment any fashion which was divorced from the two principles which should govern the making of all garments—comfort and beauty.

For garden parties, 'at homes,' and for visiting toilettes, the favourite material for gowns has been foulards in all colours and patterns. Running this elegant material hard in the race for popularity have been airy grenadines, canvas, voiles, and crêpe-de-chine, with which graceful, clinging garments have been made over glassy foundations of various colours. These have been very expensive, especially the crêpe-de-chine, and have been as short-lived from the point of view of durability of wear as the tailor-made costumes have been lasting. In 1898-99 the old-fashioned double skirt came in, and had a spell of popularity. With it was worn a tailor-made coat for the street, and a trimmed bodice for the house. In the autumn of 1900 another ancient style was revived in the elbow sleeves with small cuff, from which were carried sleeves of muslin, chiffon, or lace, and confined at the wrist with a narrow band. These were generally worn with a transparent chemisette *en suite.* The double skirt was followed by what was

1890. 1900.

known as 'the sheath,' tight at the waist and hips, and flowing at the foot. This fulness instead of being gathered in plaits and drawings at the back was disposed of by cordings or tucks. With the visiting toilettes just referred to were worn the ever-popular picture-hats with ostrich plumes, which always look well; toques in great variety, the smartest of which were composed of, or trimmed with, the rich material lately introduced called 'panne,' the printed variety of which in respect of pattern and colour is very effective. Another favourite hat was that composed of biscuit straw in many different shapes, the sole adornment of which were huge bows of black glacé ribbon, invariably held by a brilliant buckle.

For evening dress the prevailing fashion leads to the selection of costly materials, in the making up of which a large quantity of embroidered work is used. Favourite gowns for society ladies consist of nets, and chiffons, and real lace, made up over contrasting silk foundations.

In respect of its beauty and elaborate character and costliness, the evening gown of the period is in every way in marked contrast to the simplicity of the out-of-door tailor-made costume. It seems as though the feminine love of what is costly and pretty sought compensation for its self-denial in wearing in the morning a thoroughly practical and smart tailor-made garment, by going to the opposite extreme in the evening. However, the evening gowns, like the most of the fashions of the closing months of the nineteenth century, are characterised by the greatest taste.

As for gentlemen's costumes since the knee-breeches went out, fashion during the century has not altogether left untouched the cut and character of the coat and trousers; and the silk 'tile' hat, which still persists, has from time to time undergone various modifications. For play, for the moors or the golf links, tweed suits in varying styles with knickerbockers are greatly worn. For the professional man the frock-coat and vest *en suite* and light or dark trousers are *de rigueur*; and for evening wear the 'swallow-tail' coat still holds the field, and is now made entirely in black in opposition to the coloured cloths and gilded buttons of an earlier period. The standard of taste for a gentleman may be said to be, that he shall be so attired that neither indoors nor out of doors shall he appear obtrusive among his fellows.

It is very gratifying to think that possibly at no time in the history of this country were all classes of the community better clad than they are to-day. There has been a gradual rise in comfort which has fortunately affected not the wealthy only, but the middle and working classes. The working men and women of the country generally are better fed, housed, and clad than they were fifty years ago; their children have shared in this improvement; and nowhere has this been more marked than in our own city of Edinburgh. That the world may steadily improve, and that the twentieth century may be even more prosperous than the nineteenth, is the fervent wish of all lovers of mankind.

HONORARY BURGESSES OF EDINBURGH

1800—1900

THE following is a list of the distinguished personages who during the century have had conferred upon them by the Corporation the Honorary Burgessship of Edinburgh in consideration of their outstanding services to their country or to the city. The earlier part of the list has been specially compiled from the Minutes of the Town Council for this work :—

1800. John Kinloch of Logie.—For liberal donations to city charities.

John Clements, captain of the Royal Navy, commander of all the gun-vessels on the East of Scotland.

Lieut.-Col. Commandant David Dewar, of the Royal Edinburgh Highland Regiment.

Lieut.-Col. Graham, of the Inniskilling or 27th Regiment of Foot.

John Parish, of the city of Hamburgh, merchant.

William Robertson, Deputy Postmaster-General for Scotland.

John Spottiswoode of Spottiswoode.

Count Rumford.

Nicolas Vansittart, M.P.

1801. The Right Hon. Charles Hope, Lord Advocate, who was also presented at the same time with a piece of plate of the value of 100 guineas, for the great trouble taken by him in promoting the late Act of Parliament for raising £10,000 for the maintenance of the indigent inhabitants, and also relative to the dispute with the Trustees of Fisheries and Manufactures about the property of Picardy, etc.

1802. Dr. William Gray, physician in Dublin.—On account of good service done to the city.

Captain Lambert Brabazon.—For public services and his attention to the fisheries of the West Coast of Scotland.

1803. The Right Hon. the Earl of Moira, Commander-in-Chief of H.M. Forces in North Britain.

1804. Captain William Hope, of H.M. ship *Atlas*.

Dr. John Gilchrist, late Professor of the Hindoostanee Language, College of Fort William, Bengal.—On account of his highly distinguished character, for eminence and usefulness in his profession, and for many valuable works published by him, particularly useful for every person going to the East Indies.

Doctor Jenner, physician.—In token of his high and distinguished merit in discovering and introducing the practice of vaccine inoculation as a security against the

smallpox, by which every quarter of the globe has already been greatly benefited.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Kellie.

1807. The Right Hon. the Earl of Rosslyn, Commander of the Forces in Scotland.

1808. Captain Joseph Brodie, of the Royal Navy.—For services rendered by him to the community.

Vice-Admiral Vashon, commanding H.M. ships on this station.

Admiral Sir Samuel Hood.

1809. Sir David Baird, Bart.

Rear-Admiral Sir Edmund Nagle.

Captain James Nash, of the Royal Navy.

John Spottiswoode of Spottiswoode.

1810. James Neild, of Chelsea.—For his long, zealous, and successful exertions in the cause of humanity, and for the attention he has paid to the jail in the city and the accommodation of its prisoners.

Professor Dugald Stewart.—On the occasion of his retirement from the Chair of Moral Philosophy, 'as a small testimony of the very high respect in which the patrons hold his services as a Professor in the University, by which the character and celebrity of that institution has been greatly promoted.'

William Ritchie, Senior Master of the High School.—'In testimony of the respect which the patrons hold his great and unwearied exertions as a teacher.'

1811. Sir Sydney Smith.—In testimony of the sense they entertain of the services he has rendered to his king and country.

David Reid, late Commissioner of Customs, and now one of the Commissioners for Fisheries.—In testimony of the sense they entertain of his long and faithful public service.

1813. Edward Earle, Chairman of the Board of Customs.

James Sedgewick, Chairman of the Board of Excise.

Vice-Admiral Otway.

General Sir Thomas Graham, and

Lieut.-General the Earl of Dalhousie.—In token of the sense entertained by the Magistrates and Council of their gallant services in the army under the command of the Marquis Wellington.

Walter Scott of Abbotsford (with a piece of plate, value 50 guineas), 'whose great celebrity as a writer has contributed so much to raise the fame of his native country.'

Thomas Coutts, banker, London.

1814. The Earl of Wemyss and March.—In testimony of respect for the character of that highly esteemed and distinguished nobleman.

Lieut.-General Henry Wynard.—In testimony of respect for his character, and from their sense of the advantages which

have resulted to Scotland, and eminently so to this city, during the Lieut.-General's command.

Gilbert Innes of Stow.—In testimony of respect for his character, and from a sense of the service he has rendered in forwarding various public measures for the advancement and improvement of the city.

Edmund Antrobus of Rutherford.—In testimony of respect for his character, and from a sense of the benefit to be expected from the example of his extensive and almost unparalleled improvements since he became a landed proprietor in Scotland.

Lord Justice-Clerk Boyle.

The Earl of Liverpool.

Lord Viscount Sidmouth.

Lord Viscount Castlereagh.

Baron Bexley.

The Earl of Glasgow.—In testimony of respect for the character of that highly distinguished nobleman.

Sir William Johnstone Hope.—In testimony of respect for his character, and from a sense of his heroic and gallant conduct often displayed in His Majesty's Navy, and on account of the advantages which have already resulted to Scotland, and eminently so to this city and the port of Leith, since he has commanded the North Sea squadron.

The Hon. James Clark of Bonnington,

William Rae of St. Catherine's, and

Henry Jardine of Harwood.—In testimony of respect for their character and of the obligations which the Magistrates and Council lie under to them for their great attention and able assistance in all matters connected with the prosperity or improvement of this city.

William Ker, Secretary to the Post Office for Scotland.—In testimony of esteem for a character, who during the arduous contest in which the country has been engaged, has on innumerable occasions given the highest satisfaction to Edinburgh and its neighbourhood in diffusing good news with a labour and zeal most truly gratifying to his fellow-citizens.

Lieut.-General Ranald Crawford Fergusson of Raith.—For his distinguished military services to his country.

Coutts Trotter, banker, London.

John Smith, M.P., Blendon Hall, Kent.

1815. The Marquis of Bute.

Lord Niddry.—In token of the high sense entertained of his military services.

General Sir James Stewart Denham.

John Christison Curwen of Workington Hall.

Lord Chief-Commissioner Adam.

Sir Charles Forbes, Bart., Auchmeddan, M.P.

Professor James Gregory, M.D.—As a mark of respect for his eminent abilities.

1816. Their Imperial Highnesses the Archdukes John and Lewis of Austria.—In testimony of the profound respect entertained for their Imperial Highnesses, and for the honour which the Magistrates and Council consider to be conferred on the city by the presence of two Princes of the House of Austria.

The Hon. Fletcher Morton, one of the Barons of the Exchequer.—In testimony of the sense entertained for his public and private worth.

The Grand Duke Nicholas of Russia.—In testimony of the profound respect entertained for His Imperial Highness, and for the honour which the Magistrates and Council consider to be conferred on the city by the presence of a Prince of Russia.

1817. George Arbuthnot, brother of the then Lord Provost.

Thomas Charles Hope, M.D., F.R.S., Professor of Chemistry in the University of Edinburgh.—In testimony of the respect entertained of his abilities, and from a sense of the obligations they lie under to him for his great attention and able assistance in regard to improving the quality and supplies of water for the city.

Lieut.-General the Hon. Sir Charles Colville, G.C.B.—In testimony of the sense entertained of his important services in various

parts of the world, and particularly in the high situation which he held in the British Army under the command of the Duke of Wellington.

1818. His Imperial Highness the Grand Duke Michael of Russia.—In testimony of respect for his Imperial Highness and of their sense of the honour conferred on the city by the presence of that illustrious prince.

His Royal Highness the Archduke Maximilian of Austria.

1819. His Royal Highness Prince Leopold.

1821. His Highness the reigning Prince Nicolas Esterhazy of Golantha.

Rear-Admiral Robert Walter Otway.—In testimony of the sense entertained of the distinguished services which he has rendered to his king and country in various parts of the world in the course of the late war, and also on account of the able and meritorious manner he has discharged the duties of his important situation during the time he has commanded His Majesty's squadron on the coast of Scotland.

1823. Major-General Sir Thomas Bradford, K.C.B. —In testimony of the sense entertained of the distinguished military services he has rendered to his king during the last war, and on account also of the able and energetic conduct which he has displayed in the command of His Majesty's Forces in Scotland.

Rear-Admiral Sir John Poer Beresford, Bart., M.P., K.C.B.—In testimony of the sense entertained of the eminent services he has rendered to his king and country in various parts of the world, and on account also of able and meritorious conduct since he assumed command of His Majesty's squadron on the coast of Scotland.

1824. The Right Hon. James Maitland, Earl of Lauderdale.—In testimony of the sense entertained of the eminent services, which his lordship as a statesman has rendered to his country, and particularly to Scotland.

James Archibald Stuart Wortley, M.P.—In testimony of the sense of his eminent services to his country, and of his uniform attention to the interests of the city of Edinburgh.

Charles Marjoribanks, of the Civil Service of the Honourable India Company.—In testimony of esteem for himself, and the sense they entertain of the eminent services rendered by Sir John Marjoribanks, his father, to this community.

1825. Henry Brougham, M.P. (afterwards Lord Brougham).—In testimony of the Magistrates' and Council's admiration of his remarkable talents exercised on different occasions on behalf of objects of important national interest, and of the pleasure they

have in reflecting that, a native of this city, he has ever shown the warmest zeal for its prosperity, and a pupil of the High School and University, he here laid the foundation and exhibited early proofs of those varied literary and scientific acquirements which have since so splendidly adorned his maturer years.

His Serene Highness the Duke of Brunswick-Oels.—In testimony of respect for His Serene Highness, and of the honour conferred on the city by the visit of a personage highly distinguished, not only as the representative of a House so eminently conspicuous in the history of Europe, but also as nearly related to the illustrious monarch of the British Empire.

His Highness Prince Augustus William Maximilian Frederick Louis of Brunswick-Oels.

The Right Hon. Robert, Baron Gifford of St. Leonards.—In testimony of respect for a person who in his distinguished career has been selected by the sovereign to fill some of the most important legal and judicial situations in the Empire.

1826. Sir James McGrigor.—In testimony of the high sense entertained of his distinguished merit, who, after receiving his medical education in the University of this city, and entering into the service of the Army, has by his laborious attention to the duties of his profession, his uncommon ability,

zeal, and activity in their performance, risen through the various gradations of medical and military rank to his present elevated situation, and who during the whole course of his professional career has, by his unremitting endeavours to preserve the health of those intrusted to his care, very materially contributed to the success of the British arms, and by his judicious arrangements has raised the medical department of the Army to the highest degree of respectability and usefulness, whilst by urbanity of manner and his private worth he has endeared himself to his friends and to all those who serve under him.

Chevalier Masclet, Commercial Consul-General for France in Scotland; who during a residence of several years in Edinburgh secured the esteem of all ranks of society, not only by his attention to the commercial relations subsisting between the kingdoms, but by the interest which he took in the success of the agricultural and intellectual improvement of this nation, and who, when many of the inhabitants of this city were deprived of a home and all its comforts, by the calamitous and destructive fire of 1824, so effectively represented the sufferings of the lower orders to his sovereign, Charles X. as to induce that benevolent monarch to contribute a large sum of money for the alleviation of their distress.

1829. David Wilkie, R.A.—In testimony of admiration for the union of exalted genius with high moral worth, and of the esteem in which they hold the distinguished talents by which he has done so much honour to the country of his birth, and added another wreath to the glory of Scotland by his triumphal success in the Fine Arts.

1834. The Right Hon. James Abercromby, M.P., and The Right Hon. Sir John Campbell, M.P., Attorney-General.—In token of the respect the Council entertain for the representatives of the city in Parliament.

The Right Hon. Charles, Earl Grey.—In testimony not only of the Magistrates' and Council's admiration of the splendid talents and virtues which uniformly distinguished him as a statesman during a long and consistent career of public exertion, but also of their deep sense of gratitude for his eminent services as First Minister of the Crown, and above all for the great measure of Parliamentary Reform which, while it was of inestimable benefit to the Empire at large, was peculiarly gratifying to the people of Scotland as bestowing upon them a political weight and consideration due to the citizens of a free State.

Sir Thomas Makdougal Brisbane, K.C.B.—In token of respect for him as a gentleman eminently distinguished for his knowledge

of general science, and for his important astronomical investigations and discoveries.

M. Dominique François Arago, Perpetual Secretary of the Academy of Science of France.—In testimony of regard for him as the chief of physical science in France, and as eminently distinguished for his discoveries and writings.

Gerrit Moll, A.L.M., Professor of Natural Philosophy in the University of Utrecht.—As a mark of regard for his distinguished talent and learning both at home and abroad, particularly for his eminence in physical and mathematical science.

John Dalton, D.C.L., F.R.S., LL.D., President of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Manchester.—In token of respect for him as the discoverer of the atomic system, and as one of the greatest contributors to physical science in modern times.

Robert Brown, D.C.L., F.R.S., President of the Linnæan Society, Keeper of the Botanical Collection in the British Museum. —In token of respect for him as a gentleman distinguished above all botanists of the present day for the extent of his investigations and the importance of his discoveries.

1835. Prince Adam George Czartoryski, of the kingdom of Poland, and Count Ladislas Zamoyski, his nephew, in token of the

consideration in which the Magistrates and Council hold their high rank and distinguished merit.

1836. Thomas Campbell, Poet.—In testimony not only of the gratitude of the citizens of Edinburgh for the talent and genius with which he has celebrated the valour of British heroes, but of the admiration they feel for the noble sentiments and enlightened views by which he has advanced the literary glory of Scotland, and advocated the freedom and happiness of mankind.

The Right Hon. John Charles, Earl Spencer.—In testimony of respect for his integrity as a man, and his wisdom and liberality as a statesman, and of their gratitude for the many important services he has rendered, more especially for the full measure of burgh reform procured for Scotland by the government of which he was so distinguished an ornament.

1837. Joseph Hume, M.P.—In testimony of the gratitude of the municipal representatives of the community for the long-continued, unwearied, and eminently successful exertions of that patriotic senator, for the reduction of taxation, for the attainment of cheap and good government throughout the British Empire, and for his general exertions, on all occasions, to promote the cause of civil and religious liberty in every quarter of the world.

Sir Astley Cooper, Bart., F.R.S., Sergeant-Surgeon to the Queen.—In testimony of the zeal and perseverance with which he has devoted his splendid talents, during a long life, to the advancement of surgical science; and to the success which by the unanimous voice of the medical profession has attended his efforts for the relief of suffering humanity, whether in the wards of a hospital or in the palaces of the great.

1838. Andrew Rutherford, H.M. Solicitor-General. —In testimony of the Magistrates' and Council's gratitude for his services during a long and anxious negotiation with the trustees for the creditors of the city, in the course of which he exerted his admirable talents for business, and devoted much of his valuable time to the adjustment of the city's affairs.

1839. Thomas Babington Macaulay, M.P. (afterwards, 1857, Lord Macaulay).

1841. Charles Dickens, Novelist.—In testimony of the sense entertained of his distinguished abilities as an author.

William Gibson-Craig, younger of Riccarton. In token of the esteem in which his character as a citizen is held, and of the sense entertained for the services rendered by him to the community when M.P. for the county.

1842. Baboo Dwarkananth Tagore of Calcutta.—As a mark of the Magistrates' and Council's esteem for his character as a native merchant in our Indian Empire.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert.—In testimony of the respect entertained for the public and private virtues by which His Royal Highness adorns his exalted station.

The Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry, K.G., D.C.L.—In testimony of the sense entertained of the virtues which adorn his high rank, and the manner in which his Grace discharged the duties of host to Her Majesty the Queen on her first visit to the metropolis.

Sir Robert Peel, Bart.—In testimony of the sense of the distinguished talents which have raised him to so high a station as that of Prime Minister of the Crown, and of the manner in which he has discharged his duty to his sovereign on the occasion of her first visit to this metropolis.

The Right Hon. George Hamilton Gordon, Earl of Aberdeen.—As a mark of appreciation of the manner in which his Lordship has discharged his important duties while in attendance as one of the principal Secretaries of State on Her Majesty during her first visit to the metropolis of Scotland.

1843. Richard Cobden, M.P.—In testimony of his straightforward and independent advocacy

of the principles of Free Trade generally, and the abolition of the corn laws in particular.

The Hon. Chetwynd Talbot.—In testimony of the high sense entertained of the eminent services rendered by him to the community of Edinburgh as leading counsel in their recent opposition to the Water Company's Bill in the House of Commons—services worthy of the high station which his talents and attainments have acquired for him at the English Bar.

1844. Justus Liebig, M.D., Professor of Chemistry in the University of Giessen.—In testimony of the sense entertained of his merits as a profound philosopher, and more especially as a most distinguished and successful cultivator of chemical science.

1845. Lord John Russell, M.P.—In testimony of the high admiration of the services he has rendered to his country, by which his Lordship has proved himself a worthy son of the illustrious House of Russell.

The Right Hon. Sir Henry Pottinger, Bart., G.C.B.—In testimony of the sense of the very important services rendered to his country while acting as British plenipotentiary in China, where by a rare union of courage, wisdom, and humanity, he broke down those barriers which for ages had separated one-third of the human race from the family of man, and opened up

boundless fields for the exercise of mercantile enterprise, scientific pursuit, and Christian philanthropy.

Captain Sir Charles Napier, R.N., K.C.B.—In testimony of admiration of his gallant conduct as a British sailor, whose exploits have contributed to the naval power of Britain and secured protection to her allies, and who has proved an equally undaunted defender of the rights and liberties of the country in the field and in the senate.

1846. George Thomson.—In testimony of his exertions as a zealous friend of the human race in all parts of the world.

1849. The Right Hon. Sir Charles Duke, Lord Mayor, one of the Members of Parliament for the city of London.—In testimony of respect for his private worth and public character, and admiration of those qualities which have raised him, a native of the burgh of Montrose, to the distinguished office of chief magistrate of the metropolis of England.

1850. The Right Hon. Lieut.-General Lord Viscount Gough.—In testimony of high admiration of his Lordship's long, brilliant, and distinguished services at the Cape of Good Hope and in the West Indies, in the Peninsula, and in China and in India.

1853. The Right. Hon. George William Frederick, Earl of Carlisle.—In testimony of respect for him as an enlightened statesman, of

admiration of his active and generous philanthropy, and of gratitude for his services in promoting the social and intellectual elevation of the people.

The Right Hon. William Ewart Gladstone, M.P.—In testimony of respect for his high character as a statesman, and for his eminent services in administering the financial affairs of the nation.

1854. The Right Hon. Sir William Molesworth, M.P.—In testimony of admiration of his distinguished abilities as a statesman and in recognition of his connection with the city and University of Edinburgh.

1855. Major Charles Nasmyth.—In testimony of the admiration entertained by his fellow-citizens of his heroic conduct in the defence of Silistria, and for his services in the glorious victories of Alma and Balaclava.

1856. J. H. Merle D'Aubigné, D.D., Geneva.—In testimony of the respect entertained for him by the citizens of Edinburgh, and of their admiration of his *History of the Reformation of the Sixteenth Century.*

The Most Noble James Andrew Brown Ramsay, Marquis of Dalhousie.—In token of admiration of his great endowment as a statesman, and of the manner in which he discharged the high functions of his office as Governor-General of our Indian Empire.

1857. The Right Hon. James Moncreiff, M.P.,

Lord Advocate for Scotland.—In testimony of the gratitude for his valuable and effective services in promoting the Edinburgh Municipality Extension Act, and of their sense of the benefit derived by the burghs of Scotland, and especially by this city, from the provisions of the Registration of Voters Act, which was introduced and carried through Parliament by his Lordship.

The Rev. David Livingstone, LL.D.—In testimony of admiration of the courage and undaunted perseverance displayed by him during his journey through South Africa, and their sense of the valuable and important services rendered by him in opening a way for the diffusion of the blessings of Christianity, civilisation, and commerce, among the inhabitants of that hitherto, comparatively, unknown land.

1858. David Roberts, R.A.—In testimony of appreciation of his high artistic talent, and of the lustre which his works have shed on this his native city.

1861. Lieut.-General Sir James Hope Grant, G.C.B. —In acknowledgment of his distinguished military talent and of his eminent and successful services as Commander-in-Chief of the army in China in 1860.

1863. The Right Hon. Lord Viscount Palmerston, K.G., K.C.B.—In recognition of his long and distinguished services as a statesman, and of the able and consistent manner in

which he has ever upheld the honour and dignity of this great Empire.

1864. General Giuseppe Garibaldi.—In testimony of admiration of the simplicity and heroism of his character, and of the illustrious services he has rendered to the cause of liberty and progress.

1866. H.R.H. Prince Alfred (afterwards Duke of Edinburgh).—In testimony of the high respect entertained for him, and in recognition of the warm interest taken by His Royal Highness in the institutions of the city.

1867. William Lloyd Garrison.—In respect of his long and meritorious exertions to abolish slavery in the United States of North America.

The Right Hon. Benjamin Disraeli (afterwards Earl of Beaconsfield).—In recognition of his distinguished services as a statesman and a man of letters.

1868. Lieut.-General Lord Napier of Magdala.—In testimony of his successful services as Commander-in-Chief of the expedition to Abyssinia.

John Bright, M.P.—In respect of his distinguished position as an orator and a statesman, and especially of his brilliant and successful services in the promotion of Free Trade.

1869. Sir James Young Simpson, Bart., M.D., Professor of Midwifery in the University of

Edinburgh.—Whose numerous and varied contributions to medical science and to literature, and particularly whose distinguished discoveries and appliances for the alleviation of human suffering, have served to maintain and extend the reputation of the city and its medical school, and entitle him to the respect and gratitude of his fellow-citizens.

1874. Right Hon. Angela Georgina, Baroness Burdett-Coutts.—In recognition of her ladyship's devoted zeal and patriotism in the promotion and munificent support of useful and charitable institutions; also in consideration of her ladyship's association with Edinburgh as an honoured descendant of one of its chief magistrates.

1875. The Right Hon. the Earl of Derby.—In recognition of his distinguished position as a statesman and of the great services he has rendered to the Empire.

The Right Hon. William Edward Forster.—In recognition of his eminent services to the country, and in an especial manner of his great and successful efforts in the advancement of the cause of national education.

1877. General Ulysses Simpson Grant.—In respectful testimony of the high respect entertained for him as a great soldier and as a statesman, and in appreciation of the course of policy pursued by him to establish

and maintain friendly relations between the United States and Great Britain.

1878. The Right Hon. Anthony Ashley Cooper, Earl of Shaftesbury, K.G.—In recognition of his life-long and successful efforts in the cause of sanitary and social reform, and of his philanthropic attention to the promotion of every movement having for its object the advancement of the moral and material interests of the masses of the people.

The Most Hon. Robert Arthur Talbot Gascoigne Cecil, K.G., Marquis of Salisbury.—In recognition of his public services as a statesman, and in testimony of his Lordship's eminence in the world of letters.

1883. The Earl of Rosebery.—In recognition of his position and services to Scotland as a statesman, and also of his Lordship's warm interest and valuable aid in furthering the welfare of the city.

1885. The Earl of Aberdeen.—In recognition of his personal worth and of his services to the city and the country generally.

1886 His Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor, K.G.—In testimony of the high respect entertained by the Magistrates and Council and the community of Edinburgh for his Royal Highness, and in recognition of the warm interest taken by the Prince in the Edinburgh International Exhibition of Industry, Science, and Art, as evidenced by his Royal Highness's presence to open the Exhibition.

1887. The Marquis of Lothian.—In recognition of important public services rendered by him to Scotland and of the deep interest he takes in Scottish affairs.

Andrew Carnegie, Pittsburg, U.S.—A native of Scotland, a distinguished citizen of the United States of America, a man of the widest sympathy with every movement having for its object the moral and intellectual advancement of the people, and his being in an especial manner associated with the establishment of a free public library in Edinburgh.

1889. Charles Stuart Parnell, M.P.—Underneath this name in the Burgess roll is the following note: 'Removed from the Burgess Roll by unanimous resolution of the Town Council, 16th Nov. 1890.'

1890. Henry Morton Stanley.—'A man distinguished by unrivalled travels and discoveries in Africa.'

1891. Sir Daniel Wilson, LL.D., F.R.S.E.—In recognition of his distinguished literary services in historical and antiquarian research.

1893. H.R.H. George, Duke of York and Earl of Inverness, K.G.—In testimony of the high respect and esteem entertained by the Magistrates and Council and the community of Edinburgh for His Royal Highness.

Lord Roberts of Candahar.—In recognition of his distinguished military services to the country.

The Earl of Elgin.—As a mark of the respect and esteem in which he is held in Scotland, in recognition of his services to higher education, and in token of the Magistrates' and Council's appreciation of the honour conferred on his Lordship by his appointment as Governor-General of India.

1895. The Earl of Hopetoun.—In recognition of the able manner in which he has discharged the duties of the high office of Governor of the Colony of Victoria, and in testimony of the respect in which his Lordship is held by the Magistrates and Council.

1896. John Ritchie Findlay, of the *Scotsman*.—In token of respect for him, in recognition of his public spirit as a citizen of Edinburgh, and in testimony of their appreciation of his munificence in providing a noble edifice for the Scottish National Portrait Gallery.

William M'Ewan, M.P.—In recognition of his great interest in the welfare of the city, and in testimony of the Magistrates' and Council's appreciation of his munificence in providing for the University of Edinburgh the magnificent academic hall associated with his name.

1898. Field-Marshal Lord Wolseley.—In testimony of their respect for him as Commander-in-Chief of the British army, and in recognition of his distinguished military services in various parts of the world, as well as of his valuable contributions to literature.

Lord Lister, M.D.—In recognition of the high admiration of his brilliant and distinguished career as a surgeon, and particularly of his discovery and establishment of the antiseptic method of treatment in surgical operations.

The Marquis of Dufferin and Ava.—In testimony of the admiration of his ability as a statesman, and of the manner in which he has discharged the functions pertaining to the high office of Viceroy of India, Governor-General of Canada, and British Ambassador to various courts in Europe.

Lord Kitchener of Khartoum.—In recognition of his distinguished career as Sirdar of the Egyptian army, and specially of his able generalship in the conduct of his campaign against Mahdism, which culminated in the brilliant victory at Omdurman.

1899. H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.—In testimony of the high respect entertained by the Magistrates and Council for His Royal Highness, and in recognition of the great public interest shown by him in promoting and furthering every movement having for its object the welfare of the nation.

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