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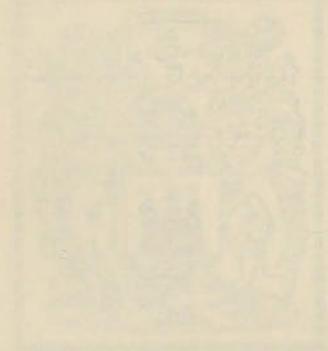


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THE BOOK OF THE
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1962

THE BOOK OF THE
OLD EDINBURGH
CLUB

THIRTY-FIRST VOLUME



EDINBURGH

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1962



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THE TOWER OF MERCHISTON

I. HISTORY

THE lands of Merchiston are mentioned in the Exchequer Rolls in 1266 in the value of malt from 'Dene and Merchinston.'¹ In a Roll of King Robert I, William Bisset is shown in possession of the lands of Dalry and Merchiston;² two carucates of land in Merchiston, formerly worth £12, now only worth 10 shillings are entered in an account of John of Stirling, sheriff of Edinburgh, 1335-6.³ Their reduced value may have been due to the devastation caused by the battle fought on the burgh muir of Edinburgh in August 1335 when the English were routed by the Scots. In a similar account for 1336-7, twenty shillings is received from the lands of Over Merchiston.⁴ In 1359 King David II granted the lands of Over Merchiston, resigned in his hands by William More (of Abercorn) Knight, to the chaplain officiating at the altar of St. Katherine the Virgin in the parish church of Edinburgh;⁵ in 1367 the lands of Merchiston, resigned by John of Crychtoun, are given to John of Cragy,⁶ and in a Roll of King David II, William St. Clair is shown in possession of the lands of Merchiston and Morton.⁷ Nothing further is recorded of the lands until their possession by the Napiers in the fifteenth century.

Like so many other landed proprietors in Scotland who first were merchants, Alexander Napier was a merchant

¹ *Exchequer Rolls*, Vol. I, p. 25.

² *R.M.S. (Registrum Magni Sigilli Regum Scotorum)*, 1306-1424, App. II, No. 690.

³ *Calendar of Documents relating to Scotland*, ed. J. Bain, Vol. III, p. 329.

⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 376.

⁵ *City Charters, Inventory*, Vol. III, p. 136.

⁶ *R.M.S.*, 1306-1424, No. 267.

⁷ *Ibid.*, App. II, No. 1160.

burgess of Edinburgh, rich enough to lend money to the King and to entertain the French ambassador, Reginald Giraud, when he came to Holyrood in 1435 to escort Princess Margaret to France for her marriage with the Dauphin.¹ He was Provost of the burgh in 1436-7, and in 1451 was one of the commissioners for Scotland sent to meet the English ambassadors at Newcastle to arrange a three years' truce between the two countries. He died about 1454. In return for the loan to the King he received a wadset of the lands of Merchiston, and although the Exchequer Rolls show payments to him in 1434 and 1435, the lands were never redeemed, possibly because of the King's assassination in February 1436-7. Also in the Exchequer Rolls—in an account rendered 18th July 1438—mention is made of the lands of Merchiston which were pledged by way of sale or donation by a charter granted to Alexander Napier, burgess of Edinburgh, a letter of the reversion of the same remaining in the hands of Sir William Crichton, Governor of Edinburgh Castle.²

Napier's eldest son, also Alexander, was with Joan Beaufort, widow of King James I, when she was made a prisoner in Stirling Castle by Sir William Livingstone in 1439. Ten years later, on the forfeiture of the Livingstones, King James II granted to Alexander Napier their lands of Philde in Perthshire for his service to the Dowager Queen 'in compensation of severe bodily injuries, wounds and personal damage sustained by him' on that occasion.³ At the same time he received the office of Comptroller of the Royal Household, which he was to hold for several years, and he was Provost of the burgh when he inherited the lands of Merchiston on his father's death in 1454. Two years later the Town, now superiors of the lands of Over Merchiston, feued these to him for the yearly feu duty of 20 merks, to be uplifted from the said lands

¹ Louis A. Barbé, *Margaret of Scotland and the Dauphin Louis*.

² *Exchequer Rolls*, Vol. V., p. 63.

³ *R.M.S.*, 1424-1513, No. 324.

or from Napier's own lands of Nether Merchiston.¹ The Poultry lands at the Dean near Edinburgh, with the hereditary office of Poulterer to the King, were also possessed by him.² In 1457 he was Provost once more. King James II was killed at Roxburgh in 1460, and in the same year Napier was knighted. He held the office of Vice-Admiral of Scotland, and served as ambassador to England and abroad, being sent with the Lord Chancellor to negotiate the marriage of King James III with Princess Margaret of Denmark in 1468, and to Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy, in 1473. Shortly before his death in 1473-4 he, and his son John and his wife, had a remission of 250 merks due to the Crown as a composition for a part of the Earldom of Lennox in consideration of 'his lele and trew service done of lang tyme to us and our progenitouris.'³ His arms are sculptured on one of the pillars in the choir of St. Giles.

In all probability, it was Sir Alexander who built the Tower of Merchiston. He had added the lands of Over Merchiston to his own and, if he wanted to farm and manage his own estate, a country house was desirable. He already had quarters at Holyrood Abbey where both King James II and King James III frequently resided. He had wealth, an exalted position in the Royal Household, and influence in the town. No Crown charter is extant granting the lands anew to him, nor any licence to build as in the case of Borthwick Castle in 1430, but perhaps no licence was necessary since the Tower of Merchiston was a typical laird's home and not a castle erected for defensive purposes. No exact date can be assigned to it, but it is certainly a fifteenth-century building.

The first notice of the occupation of the Tower is found in the Protocol Book of James Young, in a deed concerning Elizabeth Menteith, Lady of Ruskie, which was 'Done at

¹ *City Charters, Inventory*, III., p. 136.

² *Exchequer Rolls*, Vol. VI., p. 144.

³ Mark Napier, *Memoirs of John Napier of Merchiston*, p. 36.

Merchamston, 18 April 1491.¹ Another entry, dated 4th May 1495, was 'Done in the tower of Merchamston near the burgh of Edinburgh.'² A Crown Charter, dated 22nd February 1494-5, granted to Elizabeth Menteith of Ruskie in life rent, and to Archibald Napier, her son, and his heirs in fee, the lands of Over and Nether Merchiston 'cum turre et manerie earundem.'³ Elizabeth Menteith, daughter and co-heiress of Murdoch Menteith of Ruskie, was the widow of Sir Alexander Napier's eldest son, John Napier, who frequently styled himself 'of Ruskie.' He, like his father and grandfather, became the chief magistrate of the burgh in 1471, and again in 1484. He sat in Parliament in 1471, 1476 and 1483. It is believed that he died at the battle of Sauchieburn on 11th June 1488 from which King James III escaped only to be murdered the same day.

King James IV's reign ended in the tragedy of Flodden, and among those who fell there was Sir Alexander Napier, Archibald's eldest son, who was knighted before 1507. In 1509 he had a charter of half the lands of Ruskie, etc., in Menteith, which, with the Lennox inheritances, were now incorporated in one free barony, to be called in time coming the barony of Edinbellie-Napier.⁴ In 1512 he had another charter incorporating the lands of Merchiston, with castle,⁵ fortalice, manor place, yards, gardens and orchards, in one free barony, the *reddendo* being one silver penny yearly.⁶ This was the highest and most privileged tenure of land, with a great jurisdiction over the inhabitants occupying the lands.⁷

The lands and barony of Merchiston continued in possession of the Napiers until the middle of the seventeenth century when they were obliged to part with them. During the bitter

¹ Part II, 1489 to 1492-3, No. 428.

² Part III, 1492-3 to 1496-7, No. 795.

³ *R.M.S.*, 1424-1513, No. 2234.

⁴ *Ibid.*, No. 3347.

⁵ *Castro* is substituted for *turre* in this charter.

⁶ *Ibid.*, No. 3748.

⁷ Cosmo Innes, *Scotch Legal Antiquities*, p. 42.

strife which raged around Edinburgh in 1572 between the Queen's supporters and her son's, the old Tower of Merchiston was bombarded more than once, as is recounted in 'A Diurnal of Occurrents 1513-1575' and the 'Historie and Life of King James the Sext, 1566-96.'¹ Strategic points outside the town were important since all supplies of food to the capital and its castle had to come from the outlying countryside, to prevent which, by order of the Regent Mar, garrisons were put in the Kirk of Corstorphine, and at Craigmillar and Redhall. On 1st May 1572 Sir Archibald Napier was ordered to deliver up his house and fortalice of Merchiston.² It is narrated that the Queen's men drew their forces towards Merchiston, but it was so strongly held that all they could do was to spoil the houses near the great Tower and raise fire round about so that the smoke should compel those inside to yield. At the beginning of June there was another attempt to besiege it, this time with pieces of ordnance which pierced the walls several times, while the Queen's horsemen rode over the fields to the south and brought along many oxen. So straitened were the keepers of Merchiston that they were prepared to parley with their besiegers, but the appearance of a great many of the country folk frightened the Queen's soldiers, who withdrew. Another account, in a letter dated 11th June 1572³ from Sir William Drury (later to be commander of the English forces besieging Edinburgh Castle) to Lord Burghley, may conceivably be a more exact and official report of the same engagement, detailing the ordnance used and showing that retreat was occasioned not by a rather improbable crowd of countryfolk but by a show of force on the part of the King's men: '... The Earl of Morton departed from Leith on the 10th about 8 o'clock in the morning with 200 horsemen and as many footmen of the principal of every band,

¹ *Book of the Old Edinburgh Club*, Vol. XVI, pp. 6 and 22-4.

² *Register of the Privy Council of Scotland*, Vol. II, p. 730.

³ *Calendar of Scottish Papers*, Vol IV, No. 351.

towards Niddry. Certain of Edinburgh, being four ensigns of footmen, issued forth towards Markesastone [Merchiston] house, having with them one culverin, laid battery thereto, and 12 or 16 shot. The Regent with 300 men marched out of Leith to a place called "the Burrowe More", near Edinburgh, and being within 1000 foot of his enemies, stayed an hour without any offer of skirmish to each other, in which time his adverse party retired their culverin to the Castle, and so the Leith party retired.' On 16th June, Lord Hunsdon, from an enclosure from Drury to him, dated 14th June, reports a further assault to Lord Burghley: ¹ '... Yesterday they were three hours dealing with "Mackerston" house with a small field-piece, and if they had brought a cannon they might in all likelihood have won it.' At the end of June, when famine was great in the town, the Queen's men again scoured the fields to the south, and as they were returning they were intercepted by the soldiers of Merchiston, reinforced by horsemen from Leith. In the struggle which followed, Captain Patrick Home of Polwarth, cousin german to the Regent, and five more of the King's men were killed.

In March 1584 Sir Archibald received from the Town Council of Edinburgh 'for the guid will and favour borne and schawin be him to the guid town at all tymes . . . a littil peice of waist and unprofitable roum . . . lyand contigue to his lands of Merchinstoun for compleiting owt of the form and fassoun of his yaird in just proportioun of the four nuiks thair of. . .'.² This piece of land was part of the burgh muir and is mentioned in a delineation of the boundaries of the muir in 1593-4.³ The boundaries of the lands of Merchiston were never given in any of the charters, but they embraced Tipperlin, Langhill, Myreflat, Myreside and Gorgiemuir.⁴

¹ *Calendar of Scottish Papers*, Vol. IV, No. 363.

² *Extracts from the Records of the Burgh of Edinburgh*, Vol. IV, p. 329.

³ *Book of the Old Edinburgh Club*, Vol. X, p. 56.

⁴ Mark Napier, *Memoirs of John Napier of Merchiston*, p. 315.

Sir Archibald died at Merchiston on 15th May 1608 and his son John, until then referred to as 'fiar' of Merchiston, succeeded him at the age of fifty-eight. When John Napier published his *Plaine Discovery of the Whole Revelation of St. John* he dedicated this to King James VI, 'At Merchistoun the 29 daye of January 1593.' He was devoted to the Church, being a commissioner to the General Assembly on more than one occasion, and was one of those chosen by a Convention to petition the King. His inventions for the defence of Britain in case of attack prove him to be centuries ahead of his time, and he was interested in improving agriculture, an interest which he passed on to his eldest son. But it was his invention of logarithms, only made public in 1614, which brought him fame outside Scotland. He died at Merchiston on 4th April 1617.

His son, Archibald, received a knighthood in 1617 and was created a peer by the title of Lord Napier of Merchiston in 1627. He married Lady Margaret Graham, a sister of the great Marquis of Montrose, and although he subscribed the Covenant at Holyroodhouse, he later adhered to Montrose. Along with the latter he was committed prisoner to the Castle of Edinburgh in June 1641, only being released five months later on giving security to keep the peace. In 1644 the Committee of Estates ordered him and his son, the Master of Napier, and Sir George Keir, his son-in-law, to confine themselves in Sir Archibald's apartments in Holyroodhouse, under penalty of £1000 sterling each. His son and son-in-law, however, escaped and joined Montrose, whereupon Lord Napier was made prisoner and became liable for the fine of £10,000 Scots as cautioner for his son. He too joined Montrose after the latter's victory at Kilsyth, and later escaped with him into Atholl. He died at Fincastle in November 1645.

In 1647 his son, Archibald, second Lord Napier, was sued in Parliament for his father's debt of £10,000,¹ and in his

¹ *A.P.S. (Acts of the Parliaments of Scotland)*, Vol. VI, part 1, p. 695.

defence he entreated the Estates 'to consider that his condition is so hard that for payment onlie of a pairt of his debts he hes engaged his lands of Merchiston and his lands in the west cuntrie are ruined and ovirburdened with quarterings.' Thereafter they ratified and approved a contract between him and John Cant of Morton and Louis Cant, his son, wadsetting or pledging the lands and barony of Merchiston and the lands of Over Merchiston.¹ Sasine was given to the Cants on the last day of March 1647.² Thus did Merchiston pass from the family who had owned the lands in unbroken succession for more than 200 years, and another century was to pass before they regained their ancestral home.

John Cant was the son of Walter Cant of St. Giles' Grange. He acquired the lands of Morton and Comiston, and, since 1621, had been in possession of Lauriston estate resigned by Sir Alexander Napier of Lauriston. In 1632 he sold St. Giles' Grange to William Dick, a future Provost and owner of the estate of Braid. After his death, his son, Louis or Ludovic, in 1659 parted with the lands and barony of Merchiston to Ninian Lewis.

The name Lewis is found in Peeblesshire, but the burghs rolls of Edinburgh show several of that name. Ninian Lewis was the eldest son of Alexander Lewis, merchant burgher of Edinburgh, and he married in October 1639 Catherine McCall, daughter and heir portioner of David McCall, merchant burgher, who was a considerable benefactor of the Town and Trinity Hospital. In 1642 Ninian and his father received sasine of the lands of Craighouse with manor place, and the former was called 'indweller' in Edinburgh when he obtained the lands of Mains of Thurston in the barony of Renfrew in 1649, and again in 1658 when he received sasine of the lands and barony of Wedderburn and other lands in the sheriffdom of Berwick.

¹ *A.P.S.*, Vol. VI, part 1, p. 702.

² *P.R.S. (Particular Register of Sasines)*, Edinburgh, Vol. 34.



THE TOWER OF MERCHISTON IN 1791

From The Bee Magazine



SOUTH FRONT IN 1958

From a photo by Miss D. S. Young

The lands of Merchiston were never redeemed and when Lord Napier was excepted from Cromwell's Act of Grace and Pardon (dated 1654 and ratified in Parliament 1656), several of his creditors made claims on the estate of Merchiston, and a considerable part was divided among them. He died abroad in 1660. After the Restoration sufferers in the 'late cause' appealed for redress of their losses, among them Lady Napier and her children, whose case was recommended to the King.¹ In the meantime Ninian Lewis received a Crown charter of the lands and barony of Merchiston with the *reddendo* of one penny yearly, as before.² In 1662, by Decree of Apprising, the Lords of Council and Session granted right of infefment to Dame Elizabeth Erskine, Lady Napier,³ which was followed by a charter of Apprising.⁴ She, however, renounced all right of redemption, and disposed the lands and barony anew to James Lewis, son of Ninian Lewis.⁵ The latter died in 1665.

In July 1670 the Town Council granted a charter in favour of James Lewis of a piece of waste land lying at the west end of the common muir, 'bounded by the lands of Little Merchiston on the north, the Lady Butts on the west, a piece of waste land, belonging to him and held of the Town in fee, on the south and west of the common mure, and a small loch now called Merchiston Loch.'⁶ In the riding of the Town's marches in 1701 the Council 'observed the Laird of Merchiston neither attended nor payed his fewes required But that he had encroached upon the entrie to Tipperlin loan by setting a row of trees upon the said Loan.'⁷ For nearly seventy years the Lewis's were the owners of Merchiston, but in 1729 John

¹ *A.P.S.*, Vol. VII, p. 266.

² *R.M.S.*, 1660-8, No. 108.

³ *Minute Book of the Register of Apprisings, 1652-93*, fol. 309—in H.M. Register House.

⁴ *R.M.S.*, 1660-8, No. 283.

⁵ *P.R.S.*, Edinburgh, Vol. 53, p. 417.

⁶ *City Charters*, Vol. II, p. 34.

⁷ *Minutes of the Town Council (MS.)*, 16th May 1701.

Lewis of Merchiston, eldest son of James, was forced to part with the estate and mansion house to the trustees of his creditors, and eventually the whole estate, including the lands of Over Merchiston, was purchased by the Governors of George Watson's Hospital.

In 1752 they agreed to sell to Francis, Lord Napier, 'the mansion house of Merchiston, courts, office houses and dovecote with the gardens and houses possessed by the gardener built within the garden upon the east wall thereof, together with the enclosures belonging to the Hospital upon the north of the said mansion house and gardens, with free ish and entry thereto, lying within the barony of Merchiston parish of St. Cuthberts, and bounded on all sides with the stone dykes and walls enclosing the same . . . and with the joint property in common with John Adam, architect, of the stone dyke upon the north of the said inclosures . . . excepting therefrom the barnyard, barns and other houses within the said inclosures . . .' There was also a reservation to John Adam, his heirs and successors, of the springs of water in the north-east corner or in other parts of the parks disposed, lying immediately south of his enclosures, to conform to a contract of feu, dated 17th February 1727, between John Lewis of Merchiston and the deceased William Adam, architect in Edinburgh, father of the said John.¹

The old home had returned to its original owners. Francis, fifth Lord Napier, though sixth possessor of the title, was the son of Sir William Scott of Thirlestane and Elizabeth, Mistress of Napier, daughter of Margaret, Baroness Napier.² Margaret, Lady Napier, was the second daughter of Archibald, second Lord Napier, who had joined his uncle the Marquis of Montrose, and had died abroad. Francis died in 1773,³ but the year before

¹ *P.R.S.*, Edinburgh, 19th April 1755.

² Francis succeeded his father in 1725 in the baronet's title and estate of Thirlestane.

³ *The Scots Peerage*, Vol. VI, p. 432.

his death he sold Merchiston to Charles Hope Weir of Craigiehall.¹

Charles Hope Weir was the third son of the Earl of Hoptoun and brother of Henrietta, first wife of Francis, Lord Napier. He assumed the name Vere, or Weir, on his marriage. He parted with Merchiston in 1775 to Robert Turner of Monzie, attorney in the Court of Exchequer in Scotland, and ten years later Turner disposed it to Dr. Robert Blair.²

There is a letter in the Town's archives to the Town Council, dated at Edinburgh 31st January 1786, and signed by Robert Blair in which he states 'I herewith transmit to you a Commission from the King erecting a new Profession in the University of this place and appointing me to that office'; he asks the Council to appoint a time for his admission. This commission, entered in the Town Council Minutes on 8th February 1786, nominated Robert Blair, Doctor of Physic, Professor of Practical Astronomy in the University of Edinburgh, 'during all the days of his lifetime.' He was duly installed by the Council on 22nd February 1786. According to the Dictionary of National Biography, '. . . Being unprovided with instruments or an observatory he held the post as a complete sinecure for 43 years, eight of which he is said to have spent in London where his only son, Archibald Blair, was established as an optician. When in Edinburgh he rarely entered the Senatus Academicus. . . He became a Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh in January 1786, and at one period held the appointment of first commissioner of the board for the care of sick and wounded seamen. . . In 1827 he published at Edinburgh a small volume entitled *Scientific Aphorisms* being an outline of an attempt to establish fixed principles of science. . . He died at Westlock in Berwickshire 22 December 1828.' Dr. Blair resided at Merchiston until 1818 when he sold the property.

¹ *P.R.S.*, Edinburgh, 16th July 1772.

² *P.R.S.*, Edinburgh, 14th July 1786.

The buyer was William John, eighth Lord Napier, born in 1786, who entered the Royal Navy and served in the *Defence* at the battle of Trafalgar, and afterwards in the *Imperieuse*. He married in 1816, but because of his naval duties it is doubtful whether he occupied Merchiston for long. In 1833, the year before he died, the mansion house was let to Charles Chalmers, the headmaster and founder of Merchiston Castle School, who began his career as a publisher in Hope Park, later conducted classes for students proposing to enter the University, and then transferred his establishment to Merchiston.¹ He was the brother of the Reverend Dr. Thomas Chalmers. The property was at this time considerably altered. Henry Cockburn in his *Memorials* published in 1845 writes: 'Merchiston Castle has been greatly injured by a recent and discordant front. . . .'

Merchiston passed from the trustees of William John, eighth Lord Napier, to the Right Honourable Francis, Baron Napier and Ettrick, K.T., who was a Doctor of Laws of Harvard, Glasgow and Edinburgh Universities, a distinguished ambassador, Governor of Madras, 1866-72, and acting Viceroy of India in 1872. He was created Baron Napier and Ettrick in the Peerage of the United Kingdom in 1872. When he died in 1898 he bequeathed the mansion house and grounds of Merchiston to his wife, who, in turn, bequeathed them to her second son, Colonel the Honourable John Scott Napier, C.M.G. The mansion house and grounds were sold by him in 1914 to Merchiston Castle School Limited. Their next owners were the Merchant Company Education Board in 1930, and, finally, in 1935, the properties passed into the hands of the Provost, Magistrates and Council of the City of Edinburgh.

HELEN ARMET.

¹ *Book of the Old Edinburgh Club*, Vol. XV, App. II.

II. ARCHITECTURE

WHEN the Tower of Merchiston came into the hands of Edinburgh Corporation in 1935 it was the centre of a cluster of attached buildings which to a greater or lesser extent obscured the main tower on all sides except the east. A castellated Gothick building of two storeys and a basement, dating from the early nineteenth century, abutted on the south front. The other buildings had been erected in the later nineteenth century, and comprised a dining hall on the west, a two-storeyed building on the north, and a four-storeyed building in the re-entrant angle of the tower. All these accretions were demolished by the Corporation just before and just after the second world war, and some emergency repairs, including the strengthening and re-slating of the castle roof, were carried out in 1949. The tower was left free-standing, intact but for the numerous openings, fireplaces, and flues which had been cut out of its walls to serve the various attached buildings.

From 1935 onwards, many suggestions for the restoration and permanent use of the tower were put forward, but none was found practicable, and apart from its use as a temporary centre by the National Fire Service during the war, it remained unoccupied. In 1956 a proposal was made that it might be incorporated in a technical college to be built on the surrounding ground, and that the college might be called the Napier Technical College in commemoration of the mathematical genius of John Napier of Merchiston. Two years later, plans showing the tower as an integral part of the new College were approved, and a substantial grant towards the cost of restoration was offered by the Ministry of Works upon the recommendation of the Historic Buildings Council for Scotland. The work of restoration was put in hand in August 1958, under the direction of the Department of the City Architect and with

the guidance of the Ministry of Works and the Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments.

The first six months were almost wholly occupied in stripping and examining the structure, and in shoring up weak and dangerous parts. With the exception of the seventeenth-century plaster ceiling on the second floor, which was retained *in situ*, none of the internal finishings was found to be worthy of preservation; they were all of nineteenth-century date, and were mostly copies of earlier work. Their removal exposed numerous structural defects, almost all of them caused by ill-conceived and wretchedly executed alterations carried out principally in the seventeenth and nineteenth centuries. Windows, doorways, fireplaces and flues had been inserted with apparently reckless disregard of the proper abutment of arches or the stability of walls, and in some cases such elementary necessities as lintels had not been provided. Collapse was imminent in many places—notably in the east front, where the arch above the ten-foot wide embrasure of the windows inserted here in the seventeenth century required immediate shoring at a cost of £1500. There was evidence that this arch had been slipping for a very long time, threatening the stability of the entire upper half of the wall on this front. Many other examples, rather less dramatic but equally dangerous, could be quoted, and it is fair to say that, with the exception of the seventeenth-century upperworks above parapet level, all work later than the original was distinguished by its shoddiness and scamped workmanship.

The original masonry is, by contrast, well and substantially built. The tower is founded upon an outcrop of Upper Old Red Sandstone, and the stone used in the building is identical to it. Borings which were sunk to prove the site for the Technical College showed that a bed of this rock extends over the whole area at an average depth of about twelve feet, and it is therefore likely that the stone was quarried nearby. It is similar to the Doddington (Northumberland) stone which

is being used in the restoration work, but is harder, and it has weathered so well over five centuries that there is little difference between the appearance of internal and external work. The original facework consists of very large stones cloured to a straight face and built in random bond, with small pinnings of the same stone in the joints. The dressed work at quoins and openings appears to have been droved or dunted in a free manner with a very broad chisel held at right angles to the face. Later work makes use of Ravelston and Hailes stone of a size often small enough to be classed as shivers; dressed facings are mostly droved with a narrow chisel, and the ashlar in the extensions above parapet level—in a pink sandstone which might be local or might have come from Craigmillar—is finished stugged.

By October 1959, detailed survey drawings had been produced, and the lower half of the castle had been sufficiently opened for a general review to be made: at which time most of the conclusions summarised below were first formulated. A further fifteen months' work has revealed little to alter these conclusions and much to confirm them, and although the later stages of the job will take another year and will undoubtedly produce more evidence, it is unlikely that the main outlines of the current interpretation will have to be modified.

The Castle has long been recognised as a fifteenth-century tower house, built on the L-plan with a wing or jamb on its north side, but its original organisation had been so greatly obscured by alterations and additions that accounts such as those by MacGibbon & Ross,¹ and in the Inventory of the Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments² were necessarily tentative and incomplete. The present study confirms the fifteenth-century date³ of the great bulk of the tower, and nothing

¹ D. MacGibbon and T. Ross, *Castellated and Domestic Architecture of Scotland*, Vol. II, p. 263.

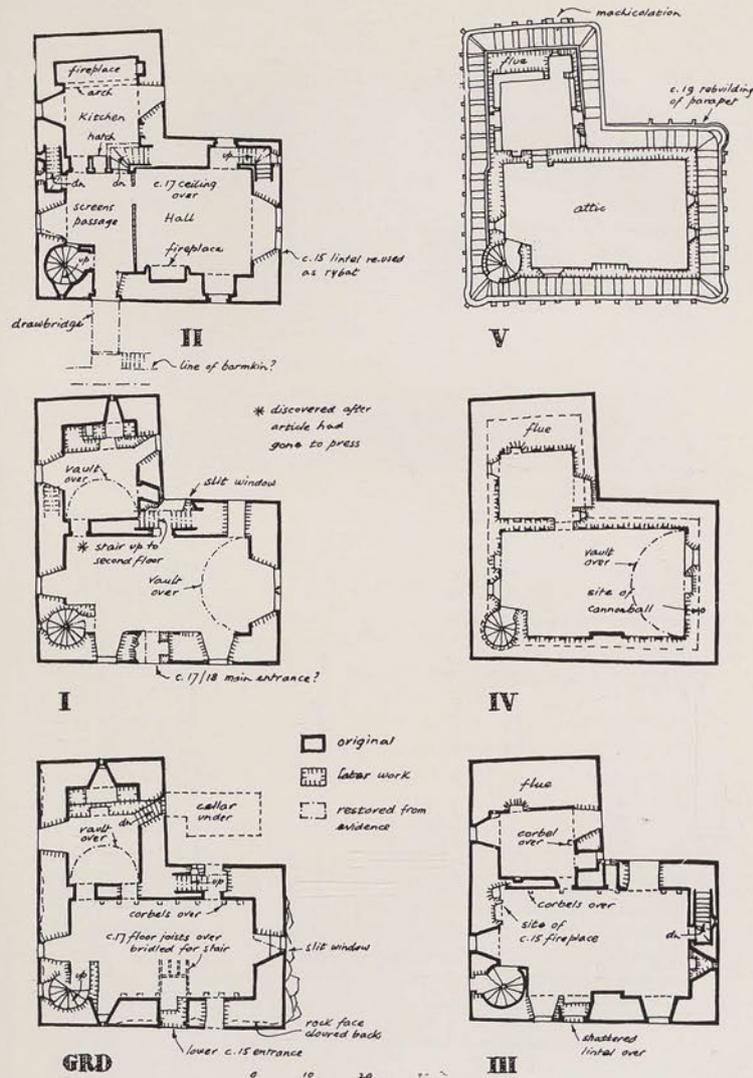
² R. C. A. M. *Inventory . . . The City of Edinburgh*, pp. 232-3.

³ See p. 3.

whatsoever has so far been found to suggest that any earlier work was incorporated in it, but the original form of the castle is now seen to be rather different from what had been supposed. It will be convenient to summarise the main points here before enlarging upon the details.

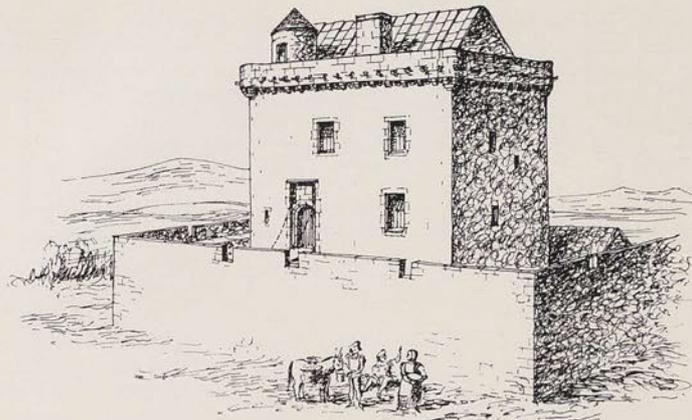
1. The tower originally contained five floors, with stone vaults at the levels of the second floor and the roof. The principal rooms were on the second floor, with a solar and sleeping apartments above, and store-rooms beneath.
2. The turnpike stair in the southwest corner led from the second floor to the upper floors and the battlements, and the second and third floors were also connected by a mural stair in the northeast corner of the main block. Internal access downwards from the principal flat was solely by mural stairs: one in the west wall, connecting the second and first floors, and one in the north wall, connecting the first floor with the ground floor.
3. A doorway low down in the centre of the south front gave entrance to the store-room flats, but the main entrance to the castle was at second floor level in the south front, immediately to the east of the turnpike stair. This entrance was defended by a drawbridge, and this in turn implies that the castle had some kind of outwork—probably a barmkin wall enclosing a courtyard—and was a larger fortification than now appears.

The main evidence for a vault under the principal flat is that the internal faces of the north and south walls in the first floor conspicuously lack the large rubble facework found elsewhere: the face consists of small stones pinned up to an irregular mass of typical fifteenth-century hearting or core-walling. This deviation is exactly what would result from the

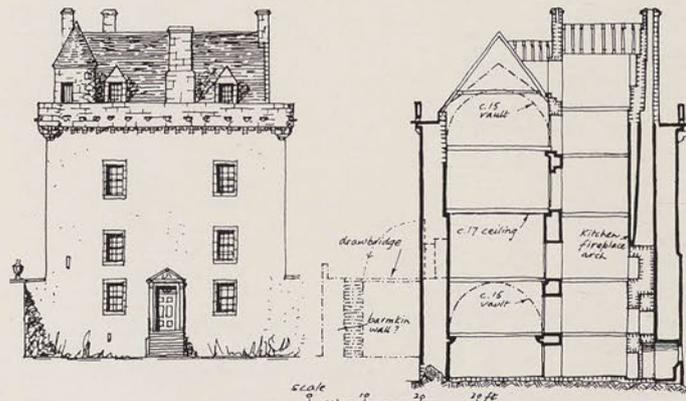


FLOOR PLANS

Drawn by the Department of The City Architect



THE TOWER OF MERCHISTON IN THE FIFTEENTH CENTURY
The form of the barmkin and details of the work above parapet level are conjectural



PROBABLE APPEARANCE
 OF SOUTH FRONT,
 EIGHTEENTH CENTURY

SECTION (S to N) OF
 TOWER AND JAMB

Drawn by the Department of The City Architect

removal of the haunches of a barrel vault spanning between these walls. The deduction is supported by the facts that the only fifteenth-century windows below second-floor level are mere slits at a mezzanine level between the two store-room floors, and that the turnpike stair was only later extended downwards from the second floor, supplying the support to the upper stair which would previously have been given by a vault. In the jamb of the castle, the placing of the first-floor slit window and some indistinct traces in the adjoining masonry suggest that here the vault spanned from east to west.

The evidence for an original vault at roof level is similarly indirect. Internally, the row of corbels supporting the fourth floor represents the upper limit of work which can definitely be assigned to the fifteenth century, and above this level there is no obvious line of demarcation between original work and the walls of the upperworks which were added in the seventeenth century. Yet the battlements, which are indubitably original, are some four feet above fourth-floor level. The lack of any corresponding fifteenth-century wallhead on the internal face is consistent with, and indeed strongly suggests, the removal of a vault in the seventeenth century: for once the builders had removed the vault, they would be confronted with nothing but hearting above the old springing level, and would be compelled to cut deeper into the wall and to build up a proper face to provide an adequate foundation for the new upperworks.

A doorway between the main part of the ground floor and the room in the jamb, together with the dressed scuncheons of the slit window in the jamb, show that the level of the ground floor was originally much the same as at present, but no explanation has yet been found for the curiously conflicting fact that the base of the dressed work to the scuncheons of the south store-room entrance doorway and of the slit windows in the main part of the castle is level with the sill to that

doorway, and therefore several feet higher than the present ground floor. Since it has been established that the rock upon which the castle is built originally outcropped beyond the walls on the south and west (as it still does on the east) it is probable that the level of the courtyard to the south of the tower was at or near the level of the store-room entrance sill. On the north front, the dressing of the quoins suggests that here the ground level was only a few inches higher than the ground floor within.

The upper part of the store-room entrance in the south front has disappeared, and only the sill and lower rybats of the doorway remain. This entrance was at a mezzanine level relative to the two store-room flats. The joists of the first floor, resting on large moulded corbels, were found to be bridled to suit a wooden stair rising from the doorway, and though they were not original (but of the sixteenth or seventeenth century) it is likely that they perpetuated an earlier arrangement. A stone found in the rubble filling the inner embrasure of the doorway suggested, rather inconclusively, that steps might also have led down to the ground floor. The presence of both inner and outer checks in the rybats of the entrance shows that it had two doors—probably an outer one in timber and an inner wrought-iron yett.

The only other original stairs in the lower part of the tower were, as has been mentioned, mural stairs in the north and west walls. Ample evidence was found to show that the part of the turnpike below second-floor level is a later insertion. Whereas in the upper part of the turnpike the steps are in the local red sandstone, here they are in Hailes stone; instead of finished facework, the lining of the stair showed core-walling roughly pinned up with small shivers; the wall at the internal angle of the stair was poorly built in small heterogeneous stones; and, finally, at the foot of the stair the curve of the turnpike had made it necessary to clour away a large part of one of the heavy corbels of the first floor.

The windows to the store-room flats were all narrow slits. Six have been found altogether: one in each of the two mural stairs, one in each of the two flats in the jamb, one in the south front beneath the drawbridge, and one in the centre of the east front. There may have been another in the west front, lost in later slappings. The only other early feature found in these flats was a recess, probably a garderobe, in the southeast corner of the first-floor room in the jamb.

The main flat at second-floor level contained the Hall, a screens passage, and the kitchen. The Hall was in the eastern part of the main block, occupying virtually the same space as the later 'Queen Mary Room.'¹ There was a window in each of the north and south walls, with round arches over the embrasures and stone window seats in the ingoes. Since the best part of the east wall was later slapped out, it is not possible to say with certainty that there was a fifteenth-century opening in it, but on the analogy of the room above it seems probable that there was, and a fifteenth-century lintel has in fact been found, re-worked as a rybat to the windows inserted here in the seventeenth century. The mural stair leading to the fourth floor was entered from the embrasure of the north window. The fireplace of the Hall was on the south wall, but all that remain are the two massive moulded corbels, found under the remnants of four later fireplace constructions, and the chimney-breast with a characteristic relieving arch above lintel level. The mouldings and general arrangement are closely similar to those of contemporary fireplaces at Falside Castle, in East Lothian, and elsewhere, and the position of the relieving arch suggests that, as in these other examples, the opening was spanned by a large lintel, in this case about twenty-four inches deep. The position of the screens is probably marked by a break in the north wall. Traces of joist wall-holds in the west wall, and a small door-

¹ The origin of this name is not known, and there is no evidence to link the room with any Queen of the name.

way at a higher level in the turnpike stair, show that there was a gallery over the screens; and a fragment of arch in the west wall may represent a window opening lighting the screens passage below gallery level. The main entrance, described in some detail below, was on the south of the screens passage, and beside it a doorway, with a lintel shaped into a three-centred arch, gave entrance to the foot of the turnpike stair. The entrance to the mural stair going down to the store-rooms is in the northwest corner of the screens. The kitchen was in the north wing, and was connected to the screens by a doorway and a serving-hatch. The kitchen fireplace, on the north wall, occupied the full width of the room. Its arch is intact, but the abutments have been rebuilt in the course of later alterations. The hearth has also disappeared, but a small aumbry remains in the east wall behind the archway. A fragment of an opening in the east wall of the kitchen probably represents a slop sink, presumably connected to the shaft which must have served the system of garderobes adjacent to the re-entrant angle of the tower.

The principal entrance is perhaps the most interesting original feature discovered in the course of the work. It has suffered greatly from later alterations, but it has been possible to recover its main outlines. The doorway was about three feet nine inches wide and was surrounded by a moulding of much greater elaboration than the simple broad chamfer characteristic of other openings in the tower, though only an outer cavetto and a tiny fragment of the next part of the moulding remain. The doorway was set back seven-and-a-half inches in a recess some ten feet high and five feet four inches wide, surmounted by a weathered, projecting lintel. This recess was evidently designed to house a drawbridge in the raised position. Traces of a mural chamber or chambers have been found in the wall above, and fixing holes for some kind of pulley sheaves are visible on the upper ingoes of the recess, but too little remains to enable details of the mechanism

for raising the drawbridge to be worked out, though it seems probable that a winch was used. The outer end of the drawbridge must have rested upon a platform about ten feet away from the tower and some fourteen feet above the presumed level of the castle courtyard. No direct evidence of outworks has yet come to light, but it may be supposed that this platform was part of an outer barmkin defence, and that it was approached from the courtyard by a flight of steps leading up the inner face of the barmkin wall.

The third floor probably contained the laird's private apartments, but later alterations have made it impossible to recover the original plan in detail. The room in the jamb had a window to the west and a fireplace near the northwest corner, backing on to the great kitchen flue. The recess in the south-east corner was probably a garderobe, one of several on the various floors of the tower, grouped vertically above each other about the re-entrant angle of the Castle. The main part of the castle at this level may have been sub-divided, though no direct evidence is available. There was a fireplace in the west wall, but it is so awkwardly placed in relation to the whole space as to suggest that there was another fireplace elsewhere in the flat. A large opening¹ in the north wall bore no evidence of original work and appears to be a passage slapped out at a later time to give access to buildings in the re-entrant angle of the tower. A mural chamber in the north wall was probably a garderobe. The east wall contains a mural stair, previously mentioned, leading down to the Hall, and a small window. There was a window in the west wall and two others in the south wall, one of which (the one nearest the turnpike) bears, on two of the voussoirs of its inner arch, the only masons' marks yet found in the building.

The fourth floor, which was immediately under the vault,

¹ This opening has now been made into a window, modelled on the fifteenth-century windows in the south wall of the same floor.

has been so greatly altered that little can be said about its original form except that there was probably a garderobe on the site of the present recess in the southeast corner of the jamb room. The parapet walk, some four feet above this floor, is largely original.¹ It is carried on moulded corbels, and at one point on the north side of the jamb there are two large corbels with a machicolation between them. Every second paving slab runs out through the parapet to a simple channel-shaped spout. The moulded string-course and cannon-shaped spouts above the north face of the re-entrant angle are later work² and the present roof and all buildings above the parapet walk (including the so-called 'Napier Room') are of the late seventeenth century.

Any reconstruction of the external appearance of the castle in the fifteenth century must be speculative in some degree, but the main bulk of the tower, up to and including the battlements, was substantially the same as it is to-day. The roof was probably of a lower pitch than at present, and slabbed in stone; the walls were probably harled³ and there were perhaps only eight sizable windows, all in the upper half of the castle, and some eleven slit windows lighting the various stairs and the lower rooms. But the most striking difference would lie in the lofty barmkin wall and in the principal entrance with its drawbridge. The line of the barmkin and the shape and extent of the courtyard are as yet unknown, and since the ground round about the castle has been extensively disturbed by later building, are likely to remain so. If the arrangements depicted in late eighteenth-century views⁴ of

¹ The parapet wall had been extensively repaired from time to time, and the greater part of it was so unsound that it has had to be rebuilt in the course of restoration.

² See p. 24.

³ A rough sort of harling—a smearing of mortar from the joints, covered by lime-wash—was the usual finish for this kind of rubble work. It greatly enhances the contrast of the dressed stonework at quoins, openings and other features.

⁴ See Appendix (1)—(5).

the castle may be taken as a guide, the entrance to the outer defences was probably on the north side, and the barmkin may have enclosed a well which existed about forty feet north of the tower.

It appears that the tower remained in this form without notable alteration for some two hundred years. A small window lintel, with groove for glazing, found in the hearting immediately above the arch in the east front, and a longer moulded stone which had been re-used as a pinning on the north wall under the second floor are the only fragments which can, on evidence of their mouldings, be assigned to the sixteenth century, and their position suggests that they may have been associated with repair work after the bombardments of 1572, when, as noted in the first part of this article,¹ the tower suffered considerable damage.

A cannon ball found in the east front of the tower may be a relic of these engagements. The shot had apparently smashed one of the heavy corbels of the battlement, bringing down a large part of the parapet, and was found lodged in a mass of loose and shattered rubble in the heart of the wall about two feet below the level of the parapet walk. To all appearances it had come to rest in this position after firing. The damage had been made good in a slipshod fashion: the corbel was not replaced, and the shattered part of the main tower wall was merely faced up internally without consolidation of the hearting. Since the gable of the seventeenth-century upperworks is built off the tails of the slabbed paving of the walk, the ball must be of an earlier date; and since the assaults of 1572 are the only military operations recorded in the castle's history, the probability that the ball belongs to this time is high. It measures six inches in diameter, but superficial rust has probably enlarged it slightly, and a calculation based on its weight of 26 pounds suggests that the original diameter was about a quarter of an inch less, which corre-

¹ See pp. 5-6.

sponds very well with the probable calibre¹ of the culverin mentioned in Sir William Drury's dispatch of 11th June 1572.

Besides the extensive ruining of the east front parapet, the bombardment may account for other puzzling features which have been noted. The sketch by Gibb (1828)² shows that the north-east bartizan and adjacent parapet along the north wall of the re-entrant angle had at some time been repaired in a crude manner: they have been rebuilt since, probably in Victorian times, with a moulded string-course and ornate spouts, but it is possible that the earlier rough repair dates back to the sixteenth century. (It is true that it is not shown on any prints earlier than Gibb's drawing, but other details shown on these prints are demonstrably inaccurate.) On the south front, the lintel of the left-hand window on the third floor was found to have been broken through the middle, half the stone being lost. The character of the break was such that it suggested neither cracking through settlement nor cutting or smashing with a tool, but rather the effect of a massive shattering blow. And lastly, lower down in the south front, two of the moulded rybats on the east side of the main entrance were found to be in a stone similar to Ravelston, instead of pink sandstone, which suggests that they might conceivably be part of a repair.

Since there is nothing to suggest that any more extensive changes were made in the sixteenth century, it may be assumed that when John Napier the mathematician lived in it, the tower was still more or less in its medieval form. The identification of the small room in the upperworks above the jamb of the tower as Napier's study is therefore erroneous, and the stories connected with it—which even include geo-

¹ B. H. St. J. O'Neill, in *Castles and Cannon*, gives the following calibres for guns of the time; demiculverin 4 inches, culverin 5½ inches, demicannon 6¼ inches, cannon 8 inches.

² See Appendix (10).



LION GATEWAY, COLINTON ROAD, 1958



SEVENTEENTH-CENTURY CEILING AND WINDOW ARCH
IN EAST FRONT

From photos by the Department of The City Architect



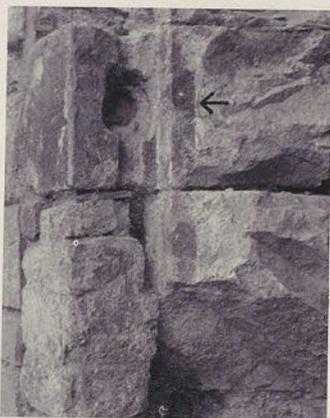
Moulded corbel of fifteenth-century hall fireplace



Nineteenth-century ground floor window, east front, showing lintel (arrowed) and fragmentary rybat of a fifteenth-century slit window



Remains of mural chamber (arrowed) above drawbridge in south wall



Detail of west jamb of main entrance showing (left to right) ingo of drawbridge recess and (arrowed) first part of doorway moulding

ARCHITECTURAL DETAILS

From photos by the Department of The City Architect

metrical figures inscribed by him upon the walls¹—must be dismissed as pious legends.

The first important alterations of the tower took place about half-a-century after Napier's death, most probably in the reign of Charles II.² Their object was to extend the living quarters and to convert the castle into a mansionhouse. This involved a major reconstruction of the medieval tower, as well as some extensions above the old roof level. The building was gutted from top to bottom, the stone vaults being removed and the timber floors renewed. Windows were inserted on the first, second, third and fourth floors (the main windows to the latter being dormers in the new roof). The medieval entrance at second-floor level was converted to a window, and a new entrance was formed in the centre of the south front at first-floor level. The underpinning and downward extension of the turnpike stair may have taken place at this time, on the reasonable supposition that it was incidental to the removal of the vault on which the original stair partly rested, but there is no evidence in the steps themselves to fix the date of this part of the stair. It should in addition be noted that it had no landing, and apparently no entrance, at first-floor level until late Victorian times,³ and that the window in this part of the stair was at least enlarged, if not built, in the late nineteenth century.

It would appear that there must have been another stair, leading from the new entrance floor to the second floor, but nothing remains, and it may be that it was later removed in

¹ See Mark Napier's *Life of Montrose*, App. I; letter of 1st July 1836 by Sir Alexander Johnston of Carnselloch (son of the Hon. Hester Napier).

² See p. 9. The evidence of date includes the general style of the work, the plaster ceiling on the second floor, and a square-toed shoe which had been used as a packing under a beam supporting the fourth floor.

³ The second flight of the turnpike was blocked up in Victorian times. A landing was formed at first floor level by cutting away one of the steps, and an entrance slapped through the east wall of the stair. A newspaper dated 1893 was found behind the wooden lining of this slapping.

entirety to make room for the Victorian scale stair built in the western part of the tower. The moulded plaster ceiling on the second floor belongs to this period, and its ornaments fix its date as being within, or at latest very shortly after, the reign of Charles II. At the same time the heating system was improved by the insertion of several fireplaces in the third and fourth floors, with moulded stone surrounds and the coved ingoes typical of the current fashion. In the jamb, at first floor level, a larger fireplace, with an oddly unfinished moulding was erected upon a rough stone arch abutting on the inner face of the original wall immediately beneath the site of the old kitchen fireplace on the floor above. Lastly, a new roof over the main part of the tower with crow-stepped gables and moulded chimney copes, and a new room above the jamb were added, and the upper flight and cap-house of the turnpike stair extended to suit, thus creating the castle's present skyline.

Further alterations, involving fireplaces in the lower part of the castle, may be of slightly later date.¹ The great fireplace in the medieval hall having become unfashionable, unserviceable or perhaps unsafe, its lintel was removed, its corbels concealed under new breast walling, and a new and smaller fireplace formed within it. This had a plain lintel and a relieving arch over. A similar fireplace was formed almost immediately below, and this involved the final closing of the medieval storeroom doorway. The only clue to the date of this work is a small coin—a turner or bodle minted in 1695-7—found in the masonry which blocked the door opening.

A feature of the castle which puzzled earlier investigators was the vaulted cellar which lies outside the walls and in the angle of the tower. It is now clear that this is not original:

¹ The sequence of alterations in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries is not altogether clear from the evidence, and since documents are lacking, cannot be firmly established.

the vault is in Hailes stone and the passage and stair which connect it to the room in the ground floor of the jamb have been slapped out of the wall. Since the line of this passage was altered and slewed to the south to suit some early nineteenth-century work in the jamb room, the vault must be earlier than this, and it is likely that it formed part of the outbuilding which filled the re-entrant angle of the tower in the eighteenth century and which is shown in the various views of the castle in 1790-1802. At this point the rock underlying the site falls away very steeply, making excavation easy, and indeed the very idea of forming a cellar may have arisen in the course of a search for a good foundation for the outbuilding.

In the opening years of the nineteenth century, the tower underwent a second major transformation at the hands of Dr. Robert Blair.¹ The date of the work is not precisely known, but to judge by the sketch by Campbell² it had not been started in 1802, and the plan of the house as shown in Kirkwood's map³ shows that it had been completed by 1817. A large extension, containing a basement and two floors of public rooms and bedrooms, was built across the entire width of the south front. The south wall of the tower was pierced in several places to form passages linking the new building to the old, and the two windows in the third floor were altered to suit the level of the new roof, but the most extensive and severe damage was inflicted by inserting six fireplaces to serve the new rooms and carving out flues which ran upwards to two new chimney-stacks at the summit of the tower. The rock outcropping at the base of the wall was cut back and faced up in rubble work to give a straight wall to the new basement, and the ground southwards to Colinton Road was made up to suit the new entrance doorway in the centre of the extension. Kirkwood shows the re-entrant angle of the tower

¹ See pp. (11).

² See Appendix (4).

³ See Appendix (6).

still filled up by an outbuilding, but prints of 1820 and later show that the outbuilding was taken down. The entrance doorway in the north face of the re-entrant angle was probably formed at this time, and the consequent alteration of the adjacent mural stairway would account for the wheeling steps found at the head of the flight, which have been assigned, on the evidence of their finish, to the nineteenth century. The other mural stairs in the tower appear to have been converted into closets at this date. During the previous century a series of fireplaces had been formed in the lower three floors of the jamb, on the site of the medieval kitchen fireplace and in the space immediately beneath it. This space was now sealed up completely by a wall rising from the rock to the soffit of the great arch on the second flat and containing a fireplace on each floor, and the narrow stair down to the cellar in the re-entrant angle was re-aligned to suit. Since the great bulk of plasterwork found in the tower appeared to date from this time, it is evident that the interior finishings were thoroughly renovated. The entrance to the grounds was now from Colinton Road, and it is probable that the 'Lion' gate—a curious assembly of features from at least three different sources—was erected at this time, although the pair of seventeenth-century gate pillars which were later placed behind this gate still stood on the north side of the castle when Gibb sketched it in 1828.¹

At various times (not precisely ascertained) in the latter half of the century, the other buildings listed at the beginning of this article were erected round the tower, with further incidental mutilation of its walls. Internally, the most notable change was the building of a large stone staircase in the western part of the tower, leading from the first to the second floor. A tall window was formed in the west wall to light this stair, and the new landings made it necessary to slap a new entrance into the jamb room on the second floor, and to

¹ See Appendix (10).

alter the closet or lavatory which was all that remained of the mural stair in the west wall.

The restoration of the tower, and its adaptation to new uses as a part of the Napier Technical College has been complicated by this sequence of alterations over three centuries. Not only have original features been severely damaged or altogether lost but some of the work which replaced them has itself disappeared or become so unsound as to make rebuilding imperative. The alterations carried out after 1800, being for the most part incidental to the attachment of other buildings, naturally did nothing to enhance the appearance of the tower as a free-standing building, and indeed did much to mar it. In these circumstances a purely conservative preservation has not been feasible, and a bold policy of reconstruction has been adopted. The junction with the new College has been calculated to make the tower truly the heart of the College without compromising its essential free-standing character. The re-planning of the interior was kept open until the historical analysis of the structure was clear, so that it might exercise the maximum influence on the new plan. The remains of each phase of the castle's development have been considered on their merits in relation to the new plan, but preference has been given to the recovery of original fifteenth-century features, the more so since these, as has been noted above, were still in existence in the time of John Napier. Rather than lose all trace of features too fragmentary to retain as they stand, some of the older work has been reconstructed after close study of the fragments and, in some cases, reference to comparable parts of contemporary towers in the Lothians. The resulting amalgam of fifteenth and seventeenth-century features will in fact be of a kind which never existed at any one time in the history of the tower, but which will nevertheless be a fair reflection of its past, and—it is hoped—a seemly piece of architecture.

APPENDIX

NOTES ON PRINTS AND DRAWINGS
OF MERCHISTON CASTLE

*Unless otherwise stated these are in the Edinburgh Room, Edinburgh
Public Libraries*

(1) A lithograph from a drawing or etching by Clerk of Eldin (1728-1812) produced by Schenck for the Bannatyne Club's volume of etchings and drawings by Clerk (1855). The original (not traced) was probably, but not certainly, earlier than 1780.

The view is from the northwest. A lean-to building of three storeys with a large chimney is shown in the re-entrant angle. Two gate-pillars, ornamented with urns, are shown to the north of the tower, and are probably those which have survived to the present day. The square building with piended roof to the west of these pillars is probably a well-house. A very high wall surmounted by urns is shown abutting on the southwest corner of the tower. Another heavy wall is shown running north from the tower and ending abruptly where it is level with the gate pillars.

(2) An engraving by James Newton, published by J. Hooper, 8th June 1790. A view from the northwest, fairly accurate in detail and agreeing with (1) in showing a building with a large chimney in the re-entrant angle, north gate pillars and a small square building with piended roof beside them, and a high wall with urns (? turrets) abutting on the south front. A heavy wall is shown running northwards from the tower, as in (1), but ending in a slope. The sharp angle shown at the northeast bartizan of the battlement may be compared with (10).

(3) A plate 'Drawn and Engraved' for *The Bee* magazine, 1791. This view from the northeast agrees substantially with (2), although more outbuildings and trees are shown. A charming scene of hay-making, which bears every mark of having been drawn from life on the spot, occupies the foreground.

(4) Lithograph. 'Sketched on the Spot by Alexander Campbell: Pickett Sculp^d. London Published March 1, 1802, by Messrs. Longman & Rees, Paternoster Row.'

A view from the northeast which agrees generally with (2) and

(3), but the windows are badly drawn, and a building, not a wall, is shown to the south of the tower; this may be the engraver's misreading of the sketch.

(5) An undated drawing by H. W. Williams (1773-1829), engraved by Blackwood. The view, from the northeast, agrees with (2), (3) and (4) in showing a building with a lean-to roof and high chimney stack in the re-entrant angle. The east front windows are wrongly placed, but the rest of the tower is accurately rendered. Note that the north-east bartizan of the parapet is shown complete but without a string-course.

(6) Kirkwood's Plan of the City of Edinburgh and its Environs (1817). (Department of the City Architect, Edinburgh.) The plan shows the tower with a building filling the re-entrant angle and the extension built on the south front. The shape of the policies, and the arrangement of the drive-ways and path from Colinton Road are the same as they are to-day, except for the portion to the north of the tower.

(7) An engraving by 'J. & H. S. Storer, Chapel Street, Pentonville, August 1, 1820.' A view from the northeast showing the extension on the south and the extra chimneys built for its flues. The details of the tower are reasonably accurate, except that the bartizans of the parapet have been omitted and the window to the 'Napier Room' is shown with a crow-stepped pediment. There is no building in the re-entrant angle.

(8) A Painting by the Rev. J. Thomson: 'Engraved by J. Stewart. London. Published November 1, 1820, by Rothwell & Martin, New Bond Street.' A view from the northeast. Thomson (1778-1840) came to Duddingston in 1805, and the painting is probably later than this. It shows the extension on the south, but there is no building in the re-entrant angle. The detail is fairly accurate except that the battlement is shown crenellated to match the south extension: the chimneys on the south front have been wrongly interpreted, possibly by the engraver, as a projecting roof; and the window of the 'Napier Room' is feebly shown.

(9) A drawing by T. H. Shepherd, published by 'Jones & Co. Temple of the Muses,' 1829. This view appears to be a slightly corrupted copy of (7).

(10) Lithograph inscribed on mount: 'From an Original Drawing:

R. Gibb A.R.S.A. 1828.' The date is probably accurate, for Gibb was elected R.S.A. in 1829. This view from the north gives a very accurate rendering of the upperworks, but some of the smaller openings in the east front and the north face of the re-entrant angle have strayed out of position. The north-east bartizan of the battlement is shown as if crudely repaired. A doorway is shown in the north face of the re-entrant angle, and the two gate pillars and square well-house correspond closely with (1) and (3). The inside of the gateway to Colinton Road is shown rather inaccurately. The plate seems to be closely related to (11) and possibly both the painting and the lithograph were made from the same 'Original Drawing.'

(11) Colour Reproduction in Napier Tercentenary Celebration Handbook, 1915. 'Old Painting, in the possession of Miss Napier of Chelsea.' This painting agrees in almost every particular with (10), except that the back of the 'Lion gate' is more accurately shown.

(12) Original drawings by James Drummond (1816-77). (Antiquaries Library MS. 386 Fol. 3.) Drawn in pencil and Chinese white, one drawing being inscribed 'previous to alterations.'

These sketches purport to show the castle before the extension which was carried out prior to 1817, but since Drummond was born in 1816, the details of the south front which he shows must be either conjectural, or based on information or drawings supplied to him by others. The date of the sketches may be about 1840.

The drawings of the south front correspond with ascertained fact in showing six windows, a central entrance at first floor level, and a single chimney-stack flanked by dormer windows. The high wall enclosing a garden to the south and the building in the re-entrant angle correspond with most of the eighteenth-century prints. But Drummond's rendering of almost every other feature which he could have seen at any time after 1817 is very inaccurate—the parapet is shown crenellated, the seventeenth-century chimney-stacks are sometimes missing, the fenestration of east and west fronts is inaccurate and that of the north front quite imaginary.

STUART HARRIS.

GEORGE HERIOT'S HOSPITAL

By W. DOUGLAS SIMPSON

This article is taken from an address delivered by Dr. W. Douglas Simpson during the Tercentenary celebrations at the School in June 1959.

GEORGE HERIOT died on 12th February 1624, leaving in his will his whole estate, amounting (after payment of considerable private legacies¹) to £23,625, 10s. 3½d. (Sterling)—a very large fortune for those times—for the purpose of founding in his native city a hospital for the upbringing and education of 'puir fatherles bairnes, friemenes sones of that Toune of Edinburgh.' His principal executor was his nephew, Dr. Robert Balcanquhal, Master of the Savoy and Dean of Rochester, later of Durham: and it was under Balcanquhal's supervision that the site for the Hospital was chosen and the work of erecting began. The worthy Dean, of course, was one of the courtier clerics of James VI and Charles I. He it was who wrote the famous *Large Declaration concerning the Late Tumults in Scotland*, published in 1639, and purporting to be from the pen of the King himself, in which you will find a very able defence, so far as a defence is possible, of Charles's unhappy, though well-meant, ecclesiastical policy in his ancestral realm. It is hardly necessary now to point out that Balcanquhal was in no sense the architect of Heriot's Hospital: though as a man of culture, vision and energy, and having the financial control in his hands, he will certainly have had a considerable say in the general design and devising of the building, particularly in regard to the accommodation required. It is in this sense, and only in this sense, that we are to construe the 'paterne' which he gave to those in Edinburgh who were charged with the actual undertaking.

Equally absurd is the idea, formerly prevalent, that the architect was Inigo Jones. There is no documentary evidence

¹ These appear to have amounted to about £6826.

which connects him in any way with Heriot's, nor is the building in the least like any of Inigo Jones's authentic works.

The building records make it clear that the architect of Heriot's was the royal master-mason, William Wallace; upon whose death in October 1631, the work was carried on by his assistant and successor, William Aytoun. Wallace was also responsible for rebuilding the north quarter of Linlithgow Palace in 1619-20, and the work here, as we shall find, has close resemblances to Heriot's. Another of his works, perhaps his masterpiece, is Winton House in East Lothian. His successor, William Aytoun, is known to have built Innes House in Moray in 1640-53; and here again the resemblance to Heriot's is unmistakable. The Scottish nationality of these two architects is patent from their names—Aytoun in fact belonged to the family of Inchdairnie in Fife; Wallace, son of a burghess of Edinburgh, is called a 'Scottisman' in his letter of appointment, in 1617, as 'principall maister maisoun to all His Maiesteis maister warkis within this realme of Scotland'; and we shall find that Heriot's Hospital is as thoroughly Scottish a building as anything could be. Aytoun's portrait still remains in the possession of the School.

At first the work of construction progressed rapidly. It is clear that the main features of the design were laid down at the outset, and adhered to, more or less, throughout the undertaking. The foundation stone on the north-west tower is inscribed 1 JULY 1628, and the date is confirmed by contemporary record. I do not know whether there is any significance in the fact that the first portion thus to be built includes the kitchen! Stone came from the freestone quarries at Craigmillar and Ravelston; lime from Kirkliston and Westhouses; timber from Dalkeith. But large joists and 'uther comodious tumber' were imported from Norway, as was not unusual in Scottish building work of this period.

The prosperous start thus made, however, was soon slowed down. George Heriot's estate had included large sums of

money owing to him, by the Crown and others, and much delay was encountered in ingathering these debts. Further difficulties were caused by the outbreak of the Civil War. Nevertheless by 1650 the building was habitable; and in that year it was commandeered by Cromwell's military government in Scotland, and converted into an army hospital. During this period cannon were mounted on the north-east tower, the flat roof of which was strengthened with massive oaken joists. I believe these still remain. In 1659 General Monk authorised the restoration of the edifice to the Governors; and then, and not till then, was it finally devoted to the purpose envisaged by the Founder. On 11th April, 1659, the first boys, thirty in number, were admitted; and the dedication of Heriot's Hospital took place, with all due solemnity, in June 1659. From first to last the building is said to have cost £30,000 sterling.¹

It is not my purpose to conduct a detailed investigation of the architecture of Heriot's Hospital; though let me not forbear to say that the building deserves a more thorough analysis and description than it has yet received, even in the admirable accounts of MacGibbon and Ross and the Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments. I should like, however, to invite your attention to the extreme competence of the plan. It is clear that William Wallace had carefully studied Linlithgow Palace—undoubtedly the ablest piece of late medieval and Renaissance domestic planning in Scotland. As at Linlithgow, so here at Heriot's, the rooms are 'through-going' in the traditional Scottish manner, without connecting corridors on each floor served by a single large scale-and-platt stair, such as became common in Scottish houses in the seventeenth century. Hence the need at Heriot's for the six separate spiral staircases, one in each internal angle of the courtyard, and one midway in each of the two external lateral faces. These staircases must be considered really as

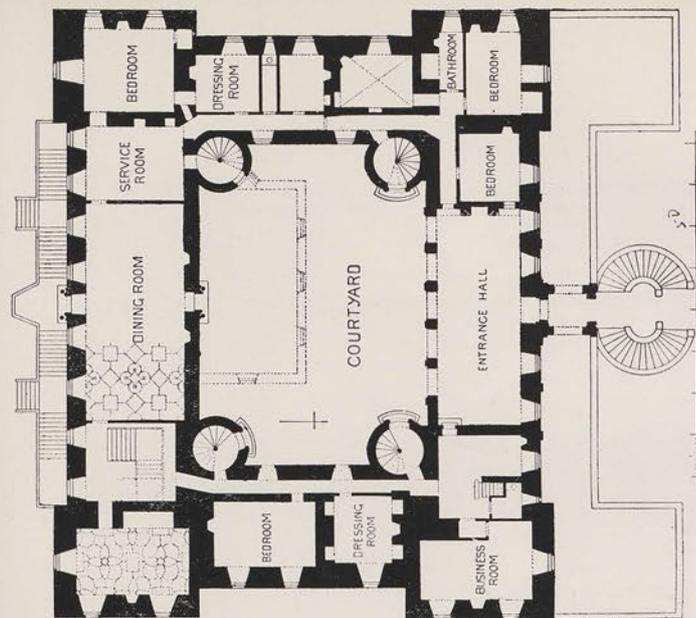
¹ F. Grose, *Antiquities of Scotland*, vol. I, p. 36.

vertical corridors. As such, much ingenuity is required to work out the adjustment of the steps to the levels of the floors, particularly in the cases of the stairs at the internal angles, which have to serve both the rooms in the adjoining main ranges and those in the angle towers.

The disposition of the principal rooms on the west and south sides is of particular interest. In a large medieval house, the central feature is the festal hall, where the entire household, master and men, had their meals in common. At the lower end of the hall was the kitchen, and the adjoining portion of the hall was shut off from the rest by a screen, so as to provide a service department. The hall entrance was usually in the screens. At the upper end of the hall was the dais, a low raised platform upon which was set the high table, at right angles to the body of the hall, where the rank and file of the company sat at the long trestle tables. At the lower end of the hall, opposite the dais, and therefore in full and advantageous view of the lord and his party, was the minstrels' gallery, situated above the screens. Usually the hall fireplace is in the gable wall behind the dais, so that the high table may get the best of the heat; but, if the hall be large, there is sometimes a second fireplace, midway in a side wall. Behind the hall is the 'solar' or great chamber, the lord's private apartment; and often, opening off the solar, is the chapel.

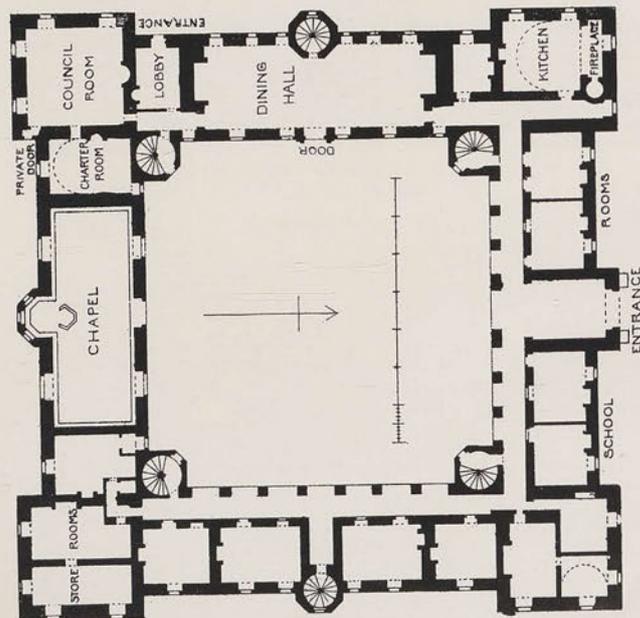
In the later Middle Ages, when, under the perverted system known as 'Bastard Feudalism'¹ the lords were maintaining in their castles paid garrisons of 'jackmen,' separate halls had to be provided for these mercenary retainers. So at Tantallon Castle we find two large halls, one above the other. The lower hall has a central door and a central fireplace. Obviously there was here no hierarchic division into screens, body of the hall, and dais. This is a barrack hall, a mess room, and nothing more. By contrast, the upper hall is approached in the normal way for a festal

¹ On this subject, see *Antiquaries' Journal*, vol. XXVI, pp. 145-71.



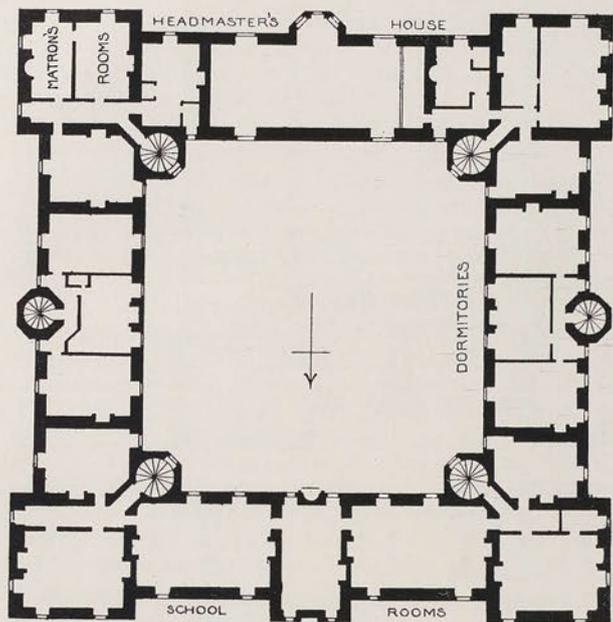
DRUMLAIRIG CASTLE
GROUND FLOOR PLAN

(From McGibbon and Ross)

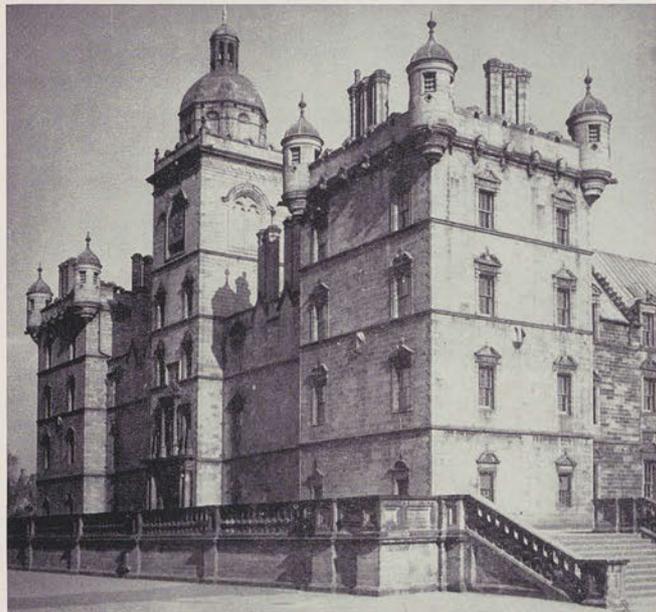


GEORGE HERIOT'S HOSPITAL
GROUND FLOOR PLAN

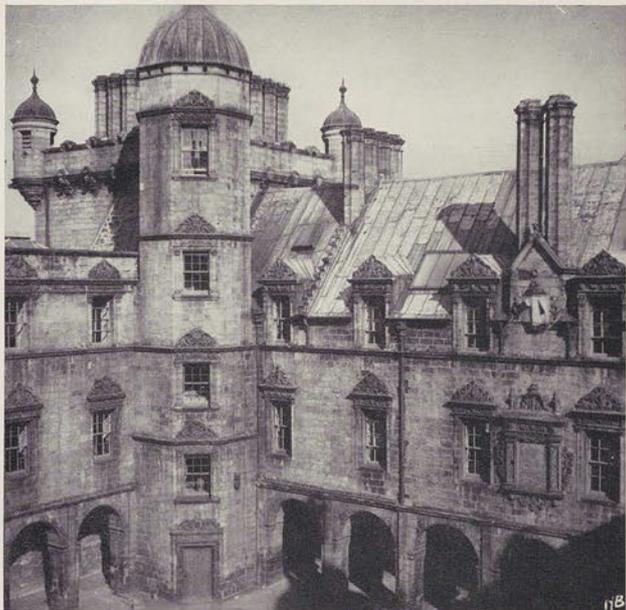
(From McGibbon and Ross)



GEORGE HERIOT'S HOSPITAL
 FIRST FLOOR PLAN
 (From McGibbon and Ross)



THE NORTH, OR 'SHOW', FRONT
 (By kind permission of George Heriot's School)



THE NORTH-EAST CORNER OF THE QUADRANGLE

(By kind permission of George Heriot's School)

hall, at the screens end up a broad perron or stair of state, and is entered through the gable by an enriched portal.¹

Now at Heriot's Hospital the hall, likewise designed as a mess room (for the scholars) has a central door. It is no longer the festal hall of a baron, arranged into dais, body, and screens. The door delivers the traffic into the centre of the room, and there is a capacious fireplace at either end.² If the Council Room be considered as corresponding functionally to the medieval 'great chamber,' then the sequence of the principal or public rooms at Heriot's—kitchen, hall, great chamber and chapel—may be deemed to follow traditional lines. But observe how the chapel does not enter from the hall and chamber, as does the chapel at Linlithgow Palace, but directly and independently from the courtyard. In other words, it is conceived no longer as the private or manorial chapel of a baron, but as the collegiate place of worship of an enclosed community. It is, however on the south side of the cloister, not on the north side as was usual in a monastery in Northern Europe. This is because the Hospital was designed to be approached from the north, from the town of Edinburgh, with its 'show front'³ towards the town. As the chapel, in accordance with the High Church ideas then prevalent, was desired to lie east and west in the traditional manner, it must

¹ See *Trans. E. Lothian Antiquarian and Field Naturalists Soc.*, vol. VII, pp. 1-9.

² There was no 'high table' set on a dais at the honorific end of the hall: but according to the Statutes the Master of the Hospital 'shall have his dyett, he and the Schoilmaister, in the upper end at a litill table by thame selfis'—W. Steven, *History of George Heriot's Hospital*, 3rd ed., p. 338. The fireplaces in the hall were known as 'publicque fyres'; and the scholars fed at a single long table—*ibid.*, p. 343. At one end of the hall was placed the stocks, for disciplining peccant officers of the Hospital!—*ibid.*, p. 344. At meals, grace was said 'in the midst of the hall' by one of the scholars—*ibid.*, p. 345. The whole arrangement and routine in the hall are those of a monastic or collegiate community, not of a baron's festal board.

³ For the 'show front' in later medieval architecture see *Journal Brit. Archaeol. Ass.* (n.s.), vol. XL, p. 183.

therefore occupy the south wing. Hence the north-south axis of the hall, so different from the east-west disposition, with a southern 'aspect,' more generally favoured. The same problem arose, and was solved in the same way, in the planning of Linlithgow Palace, which, as I have stated, had evidently been closely studied by the architect of Heriot's. Nevertheless, though the orientation of the chapel has been realised, its door was midway in the south front, and the great oriel opposite seems to have been designed to house the pulpit.¹ Thus the congregation faced the sun, while the minister did not have the sun in his eyes. This is the normal disposition of a Scottish parish church in post-Reformation times. I suspect that at Heriot's, in accordance with Laudian injunctions, the Communion table would have been intended to be at the east end.² This blending of traditional and current ritual is altogether fascinating.

It is interesting to contrast Heriot's with another great Scottish secular building, erected later in the same century: Drumlanrig Castle, built between 1679 and 1689. At Drumlanrig, where no large chapel was required, and where the entrance front, as at Heriot's, faces north, the great hall, or dining-room as we may now call it, could be given the normal east-west axis in the south wing. Drumlanrig shows a further development in the provision of corridors along the lateral wings, a step forward from the piazza along two of the sides at Heriot's. For this reason, the lateral staircases, projecting

¹ The pulpit was certainly in this position in the early nineteenth century. See the illustration opposite p. 6 in Clement P. Gunn, *George Heriot's Hospital*. The internal decoration shown in this engraving seem to possess the thin, wiry character of late eighteenth century 'Gothick'.

² Laud had visited Heriot's Hospital at the time of Charles I's coronation in Edinburgh, in June 1633. He found the work of building 'in good forwardness'. See Steven, *op. cit.*, p. 55. The Archbishop concerned himself actively in obtaining payment of sums due by the Crown to the Founder's estate. Laud was not a popular figure in the Scotland of his day, nor is his memory now cherished among Scotsmen; but it is right to remember how staunch a friend he was of Heriot's.

midway from the two side ranges, were not required at Drumlanrig. At Drumlanrig the entire entrance front forms an open piazza, for there is no longer any thought of security, beyond what was provided by the traditional iron 'yett.' By contrast, at Heriot's, built for an enclosed community of youngsters under discipline, something of a regular gatehouse, with a vaulted trance, still remains; and its plan is maintained, gatehouse-fashion, on the upper floor.

The architectural details of Heriot's Hospital form a rich and diverse field for detailed study. The building is an altogether delightful commixture of Gothic, neo-classical, and English domestic work. Thoroughly medieval is the castellar aspect of the whole; clearly this owes much to Linlithgow. The windows of the chapel are the nearest parallel in Scotland to what is known as 'Oxford Gothic'; only in the latter the English Perpendicular tradition is chiefly followed, whereas the Gothic windows at Heriot's follow the pattern of late Scottish flamboyant work. Not unjustly they have been hailed as 'the finest examples in Scotland of the last phase of this style.'¹

How sharply, yet how delightfully, does this autumnal burgeoning of mellowed Gothic contrast with the crisp, exuberant, youthful, uninstructed self-confidence revealed in the rich yet half-understood classical details of the other doors and windows. English too are the tall, separate, octagonal chimney stacks, so different from the single massive Scottish 'lum'. The strap work and other enrichment on the pediments are borrowed from Low Germany. Here then we have a real synthesis of styles, such as the Scottish master-masons were working out for themselves in the generation that followed the Union of the Crowns. What would have emerged from all this had it not been for the Civil War and the Puritan revolution, which brought well-nigh all major building to a standstill for twenty years or more midway in

¹ *R.C.A.M. Inventory . . . The City of Edinburgh*, p. 111.

the seventeenth century? The old school of masons died out, and when, after the Restoration of 1660, conditions favourable to great architecture returned, the way lay wide open for the introduction from England of the fully developed Palladian style of the classical Renaissance. Of this there is a fine example near Edinburgh in Caroline Park, built for Sir George Mackenzie, Viscount Tarbat, in 1685. The contrast between this house and Heriot's is a measure of the architectural gulf that is embodied in the half century's interval between them. In the next century Palladian style reaches its climax, in another example near Edinburgh, at Drum House in Liberton Parish, built by the elder Adam. As Dr. Ross has well pointed out, whereas at Heriot's and its contemporaries the Renaissance elements are as it were grafted on to the main stem of Scottish native architecture; while at Drumlanrig we have an early Renaissance building still influenced by the spirit of Scottish art; now at Drum 'all traces of this native style have disappeared, and its architect, we can easily see, drew his inspiration from buildings entirely furth of Scotland.'¹

A notable feature about Heriot's Hospital is the strong definition, in the elevations, of the successive storeys by prominent string courses. This is in the true Scottish fashion, and finds its parallels in the north wing of Linlithgow Palace, Winton House, and Innes House—all three works of William Wallace; also at the Ruthven Lodging in Dirleton Castle, and in the Abbey House at Culross. All these buildings follow the French fashion, which tended to emphasise the different stages of the front by stringcourses or bands of ornament. On the other hand Argyll's Lodging, Stirling, has a Renaissance façade devoid of stringcourses. By contrast, the English practice was not to divide the different storeys by stringcourses or enriched bands, but to articulate them by pilasters or columns, and to favour a fenestration of large mullioned and

¹ D. MacGibbon and T. Ross, *Castellated and Domestic Architecture of Scotland*, vol. II, pp. 557-8.

transomed windows. This is well illustrated by Kirby Hall, built between 1570 and 1575 by the great Elizabethan architect, John Thorpe. In Scotland the lovely façade of Nithsdale's work at Caerlaverock Castle, dated 1634, and therefore contemporary with Heriot's, shows neither stringcourses nor pilasters, nor the English mode of fenestration. It was probably not designed by an English architect, yet it has no exact parallel in Scotland. At Drumlanrig, later in the century, we find stringcourses in the courtyard, but not on the exterior; Gothic vaulting in a Renaissance piazza; and corbelled turrets in the traditional Scottish manner. It is worth noting that at Drumlanrig as at Heriot's before refacing, the 'show front' is cased in ashlar, whereas the rest of the exterior walls are carried out in rubble.

The building record shows that since Heriot's Hospital was completed, or was in the course of its erection, important changes have been made in the original design. Of these, only two need be mentioned. As originally built, the grouped octagonal chimneys rose from bases in the form of gablets. On the north front the wallhead has been raised, so as to absorb or seal up these gablets: but towards the courtyard the original arrangement remains unimpaired. A more drastic alteration was the refacing in ashlar, in 1833, of the rubble masonry of the side and rear walls of the edifice. Unfortunately a cold grey stone from Craigleith was chosen for this work, which contrasts unpleasingly with the golden colour of the north front.

Internally, it is the measure of the competence of the planners that the original arrangements have come down to us with so few major modifications, in spite of three centuries of continuous use. The only serious alteration was the transformation of the chapel, about 1840, by Gillespie Graham. When the Hospital was converted into a Secondary School in 1886, the principal structural change was the insertion of wide scale-and-platt stairs at the north ends of the lateral ranges.

The enormous growth of Edinburgh in modern times, and the scale of its public buildings, have tended to obscure the fact that when it was completed, and for a full century thereafter, George Heriot's Hospital was, next to the Castle and the Palace of Holyroodhouse, the most conspicuous secular building in the Scottish capital. More than a hundred years ago this fact was well brought out by John Hill Burton, Historiographer-Royal for Scotland:—

‘ Before the new town was built, it was in every view of the city nearly as conspicuous an object as the Castle. While the frowning fortalice starts from the summit of a steep rock, the more peaceful architectural structure, in which civic wealth embodied its charitable intentions, occupies the brow of a gentle but pretty lofty bank, which rises on the other side of the valley ; and thus, both being the most conspicuous objects in the general outline of the old town, few could look on them without considering them the types of the system that was passing away, and that which was coming into existence—the fortalice that had lived through all the fierce struggles of Scottish history—rough, shapeless, and seemingly impregnable ; the goldsmith's gift to his fellow citizens, symmetrical, compact, and peaceful in its air—yet possessed of a certain steady strength suited to make it a more lasting object than its more formidable companion, in the new era that had dawned on Scotland.’¹

¹ In R. W. Billings, *Baronial and Ecclesiastical Architecture of Scotland*, vol. III, Heriot's Hospital.

AN OLD EDINBURGH CLUB

By ALEXANDER CLARK

[The following appeared in *Scottish Notes and Queries*, vol. VI, 3rd series (January, 1928). This excellent periodical ceased publication in the nineteen thirties, and we understand that the author, an Aberdeen Advocate, is also deceased. Nothing is now known of the whereabouts of the Minute Book referred to, and the Editors would welcome information on the subject. To ensure, however, that particulars of the Luggy Club might be more readily available to those interested in the history of Edinburgh, we have ventured to reprint Mr. Clark's article *in toto*.—The Editors.]

BY the courtesy of a friend the writer had recently an opportunity of perusing the Minute Book of a club which flourished in Edinburgh during a considerable part of the eighteenth century. In the latter half of that century in particular these clubs abounded. Some were literary, but for the most part they were purely social and convivial, and the proceedings of some of these, if fully recorded, would prove conclusively that there is little, if any, exaggeration in the account of ‘ the ancient and now forgotten pastime of High Jinks,’ indulged in by Lawyer Pleydell and his friends in Clerihugh's house in the close off the High Street. This club habit was, of course, not confined to Edinburgh, but there the conditions were specially favourable. The housing accommodation in the old town was inadequate, tavern life became a necessity, and as Oliphant Smeaton (*Edinburgh and its Story*) says, ‘ out of this general spirit of conviviality arose those numberless clubs wherein upon the convivial stem were grafted politics, literature, sport, science, as well as many other pursuits less worthy and beneficial. No custom, no usage, no jest in fact seemed too trivial to be seized upon as a pretext to give a colour of excuse for founding a Club.’ Among others are noted the Cape Club (of which the notorious Deacon Brodie was a member), so called because the members had to double the ‘ Cape ’ of Leith

Wynd when 'half seas over,' the Pious Club where the members met to consume pies, and the Spendthrift, where no member was permitted to spend more than fourpence half-penny! Any one interested in the subject will find an informative account by Mr. Harry A. Cockburn in Vol. III of *The Book of the Old Edinburgh Club*, which contains a list of Clubs which existed during the period referred to. Apart from the literary Clubs like the Friday Club, whose history is written by Lord Cockburn himself, and a few others, the list of purely convivial clubs is a long one. To cite only a few, there were The Poker, The Oyster, The Marrow Bone, The Bannet Lairds, The Gowks, The Skull, The Dirty, The Assembly of Birds and The Hellfire—sufficiently varied in name and probably in method—but with one common object, to spend a quiet social evening, or to have 'a high old time.'

The Minute Book referred to is entitled 'The Records of the Luggy Club,' which is not one of those mentioned in Mr. Cockburn's list. The book is not complete. There appear to be several pages amissing both at the beginning and at the end. The first entry is made under date 4th December, 1758, and the final entry 14th February, 1782. The Club took its name from the old drinking vessel which Jamieson defines as 'a small wooden vessel for holding meat or drink, made of staves, one of which projects as a handle (from lug, the ear).' It was a social club, meeting nightly, but once monthly there was a general meeting of the members when supper was served. The meetings for several years were held in the house of Mrs. Chisholm, which is described as 'The Convening Hall of the Luggy Club,' but after 1771 the venue was changed to the house of Mr. Petrie. Where these houses were situated is not stated. Doubtless they were taverns in one or other of the closes off the High Street, indeed, there is some indication that Petrie's house was situated in the 'Baptists Covenants Close.' The ordinary evening meetings were devoted to cards and social intercourse, and a 'white-iron' box was kept for holding the

half-pennies contributed by the members for the purchase of the cards.

The Office-bearers were the Praeses, the Lord Treasurer, and the Officer (with his man), the duty of the latter being to carry into execution the orders and decrees of the Club. The Minute Book records the proceedings at the monthly general meetings, which for the most part are confined to the admission of new members, and to discussions on matters relating to the management of the Club, in particular to what is usually referred to as 'the affair of the pencil.' The name of the Club is suggestive of hilarity, and the proceedings at the initiation of new members are certainly recorded in a lively strain, but, notwithstanding the evidence of almost boyish fun and amusing bombast which pervade the Minutes, there is little to suggest that the proceedings were conducted otherwise than in a manner highly respectable, having regard to the manners and customs of the time. On this point one might naturally enough hesitate to accept the evidence of the Minutes as final, were it not that we find that on one occasion the members passed a resolution which one would not readily expect from a purely convivial or drinking Club in the latter half of the eighteenth century. On 4th February, 1760, a proposal having been made that the wives of the Luggy should be invited to a meeting it was—'Resolved, N.C. That the assistance of the wives be taken in the conduct of the Affair of the Pencil.' It is well known that in those days ladies moving in the best society were wont to meet their gentlemen friends in the taverns and oyster cellars, and, after supping on oysters and porter, to wind up the evening with a dance, everything being conducted with the utmost decorum.

That the members were men of some standing in the city is clear. There were several doctors, members of the Faculty of Advocates, Writers to the Signet, Conveners and Deacons of the Trades, and business men generally, and at admission each new entrant having been duly proposed and seconded,

had to quaff the luggy in order that the Club might be satisfied that the candidate was a fit and proper person for election as a member. There is no record that any aspirant failed to pass this test, but all did not reach the same high level of achievement. On 4th December, 1758, George Stewart, Printer, was admitted a member and performed the exercise of the Luggy 'with great dexterity.' Another performed the ceremony 'with universall applause,' while three others 'went through the ceremonies with great content.' Again, 'Mr. Lauchlan Duff appearing, was administrate the Luggy which he tipped off most pleasantly,' and Mr. Edward Broughton performed the ceremony 'in a very proper manner.' Mr. John Gray, Writer to the Signet, maintaining the traditions of the law, receives special notice in that he 'exhibited unusual dexterity in the exercise of the Luggy,' for which he was admitted a member with universal applause, but the other professions were not far behind for Dr. John Dun tipped off the Luggy with universal approbation, and Captain James Maxwell, doubtless as the result of long practice, 'tipped off the Luggy with great elegance, and after his admission was notified to him he gave his oath *de fide*.'

On 4th March, 1765, an unusual event took place, which called for special notice in the Minutes. The Lord Officer, with the aid of his man, washed the Luggy with water before administering the same to the newly elected members. 'As this was the first time that water had been introduced into the Club,' it is solemnly recorded that innovations of this kind, *however well intended*, might be of bad consequence, and that by degrees the original constitution of the Club might be totally inverted and water introduced in place of two-penny—therefore this piece of complaisance of the Officer and his man was unanimously condemned, and they were punished according to the demerit of their offence by drinking a Luggy of plain two-penny.

On 7th April, 1760, it is recorded that the Luggy had met

with a 'misfortune,' by which it was disabled from further employment, and the Club decreed that the member responsible should have it repaired or furnish a new one. The weighty point 'having been accordingly argued in and fully reasoned upon by the meeting, the said Thomas Smith (the member responsible) compeared personally in presence of the meeting and did voluntarily offer betwixt and next meeting to furnish a prime new Luggy to the Club.' The 'misfortune' does not seem to have been very serious for the luggy was repaired at a cost of sixpence, and Thomas Smith paid this sum cheerfully, and even signified that it gave him great uneasiness that the Club had 'scrimpt' his generosity. To meet this feeling of uneasiness the Club agreed to allow him 'to exert that disposition in such manner as he should think proper'—obviously a delicate hint that he should provide the members with an opportunity of satisfying themselves that the luggy was again serviceable.

Apart from the luggy itself and the 'white-iron' box, the only property of the Club seems to have been a silver pencil, the badge of office of the Lord Treasurer, and grandiloquently referred to in the records as 'the regalia' of the Club. This pencil was a never failing source of discussion owing to the repeated failure of the Lord Treasurer for the time being to deliver it over to his successor. Committees were appointed more than once 'to enquire into the affair of the pencil, with power to call for persons, books, papers, pencils, and records, and to report.' On one occasion James Wilson, the Lord Treasurer, failed to attend and deliver the pencil, and the meeting being informed that he had left the country and was gone to the Kingdom of Fife, so that the regalia of the Club was in great danger of being lost, warrant was granted to the Lord Officer and his man 'whenever the said Mr. Wilson shall appear within the limits of this Club's jurisdiction to apprehend his person and put him in ward till such time as he find caution to appear personally in the Club and deliver the

regalia in proper form.' As a rule these Committees were able to recover the pencil. On one occasion, however, the Committee was unsuccessful, and Mr. Hugh Buchan, Writer, presented the Club with an Elegant Pencil, which was put into the hands of the Lord Treasurer, whereupon the Minutes become alliterative, 'and thanks were returned to Mr. B. in a Bumper.'

The members indulged in a good deal of private betting among themselves. The nature of these bets is shown by the entry on 28th September, 1764: 'Mr. Wm. Weir lays a pint of wine that Mr. Wm. Hogg shall be elected Treasurer of Edinburgh at the Election 1765. Mr. Moyes lays not.' The wagers are duly recorded at the end of the Minute Book, and all, with one important exception, refer to the prospects of individual members or friends being appointed to the Town Council, or attaining the dignity of Magistrates. The usual penalty or stake is a bottle, or a mutchkin, of rum or punch. In 1763 the betting was unusually brisk, and the record is rounded off, so to speak, with the comprehensive wager by Thomas Innes, one of the Clerks to H.M. Signet, 'that Deacon James Cowan will lose all his wagers.'

That the Luggy Club was fond of discussions is clear, and although the subjects of debate, so far as recorded, relate to the business of the Club, there is no reason to suppose there was any restriction. The members were interested in public affairs, many being lawyers and members of the Town Council, where ability to speak and argue in public was a necessity, and in all probability these members found the impromptu discussions at the Luggy helpful. Their interest in public affairs is shown by the wager above referred to, which relates to the famous Douglas Peerage case, and it may be worth while giving the record in full:—

Edinburgh, 16th June, 1763. The parties after-mentioned, vizt., James Wilson Esquire, Baillie in the Abbay of Holyrudhouse and Thomas Innes Esq. Have

Agreed to enter into the following wager. That if in the event of the question presently depending before the Court of Session betwixt Archibald Douglas Esq., and the Duke of Hamilton and others the said Archibald Douglas shall in the last resort prevail and be found to be the heir of line of the late Duke of Douglas the said Baillie James Wilson is to pay to Thomas Innes Three pounds twelve shillings Sterling for purchasing an ancre of rum to be drunk in punch by the present members of the Luggy Club, and if he shall in the last resort be found not the heir of line, by which is understood that he is to be found not the son of Lady Jean Douglas upon both sides of the wager Mr. Innes is to pay the same sum to Mr. Wilson for purchasing rum and to be drunk as aforesaid. In Witness Whereof these presents written by Hugh Buchan, Writer in Edinburgh, are subscribed by both parties place and date foresaid. (Signed) JAMES WILSON, THOMAS INNES.

When the wager was made this *cause célèbre* had been before the Court of Session for about two years, and was not finally heard by the House of Lords until 1769. Having regard to the proverbial delays of the law the members were therefore justified in thinking they might have to wait long enough for the ancre of rum. To meet this contingency there was evidently a 'discussion' which resulted in an entry in the book signed by the principals two months after the date of the wager to the effect that the same was to be liquidated upon 12th August, 1764, to the extent of the value of thirty shillings to be advanced respectively by the two parties 'upon an obligation by the party loser to refund the winner at the conclusion of the case.' There is no entry in the books of what took place when the decision of the House of Lords was announced.

The members of the Luggy were loyal and patriotic. In the war with France and Spain in 1762 the generals and admirals in the service of this country made short work of the business. Havannah, Manila, Martinique, St. Lucia and all the rest of the

French West Indies were captured within the year. The Luggy was in great glee, and the Minutes record their feelings in large type: HAVANNA TAKEN. 13th August, 1762. HUZZA! HUZZA! HUZZA! while on 6th December of the same year their gratification culminates in the entry:—CESSATION OF ARMS PROCLAIMED. HUZZA! HUZZA! HUZZA! On 4th June, 1764, the entry is:—His Majesty's Birthday—Loyalty, Mirth, Peace and Pleasure—while on 18th June, 1777, all the members were in good humour and drank a bumper to a speedy reconciliation betwixt Great Britain and the Colonies, a wish which unfortunately was not realised.

The Minutes do not disclose the number of members of the Club from time to time. At one of the monthly meetings nine were present, but in all probability the membership was considerably more than that figure would indicate. Nor do we find any account of what fare the members partook at their monthly suppers, although rizzured haddocks, minced collops or sheep's head would doubtless figure on the Menu, not to speak of pies and oysters. On the other hand the Records confirm the well known fact that claret was still the national beverage (with two-penny for the poorer classes), these being varied by libations of rum-punch and brandy. Whisky was not then greatly in vogue and is not mentioned, but in a few years after the close of the Luggy records frequent advertisements in the press of whiskies, notably the famous Ferintosh, indicate the rapid advance in public favour of that beverage, and it was not very long, unfortunately for this country, before the national drink changed from claret to whisky.

The reference in the Minutes to the fact that Mr. Petrie's house was situated in Baptists Covenant's Close raises a point of interest. The writer has been unable to find any evidence that a close of that name existed. If the reference is to Covenant Close, then the Luggy met on classic ground, for here in 1649 the Solemn League and Covenant was placed for signature, and for many years the famous Lord Braxfield

lived in this Close before he removed to George Square. And in Covenant Close was a famous oyster cellar, where oysters and pots of porter were consumed by the élite of Edinburgh Society, male and female. So that on the occasion when the wives of the Luggy were invited to discuss 'the affair of the pencil,' it is not unreasonable to suppose they had oysters and porter for supper.

The Records of the Luggy throw an interesting side light on the social habits of the times. In an age when excess was common, it is at least interesting to believe that the members of this Club could spend their evenings socially without indulging in those orgies which, under similar circumstances, were then rather the rule than the exception.



EDINBURGH SHAWLS

By D. A. WHYTE and M. H. SWAIN

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IT is not precisely known when the term Paisley shawl was first applied to those remarkable products of the weavers' art. It was certainly not in use in 1832 when *La Belle Assemblée*, the British fashion magazine, stated that the fashionable cashmere shawl was Indian or French 'and it may be doubted whether one half, perhaps more, of those sold under the name of French cachemire are not really the produce of British looms.' Previously the shawls were known as Imitation Indian shawls, which is what they originally were. These imitations were made in France, at Paris and Lyons, in England, at Norwich, and in Scotland, at Edinburgh and Paisley. In Britain, Paisley eventually surpassed its rivals in volume of manufacture, though not in quality, to such an extent that all shawls of the Indian type came to be known as Paisley shawls. The work of other centres, even of Kashmir looms, was credited to Paisley, which was actually the last to produce them. That shawls of this type were woven in Edinburgh for some fifteen years before they were made in Paisley had been quite forgotten.

Shawls were in vogue from 1785 to 1865—a surprisingly long period when we consider the usual fickleness of fashion. During their period of popularity shawls, stoles and plaids of all materials were worn, from the heaviest wools to the lightest gossamer silks and laces, but the most coveted of all were the shawls of Kashmir and their European imitations. Every lady with pretensions to elegance had one or more. It is recorded that the Empress Josephine had more than three hundred! The British in India, including Warren Hastings as early as 1770, acquired many of them as gifts from native rulers, and it was not long before they were appreciated in Britain for their artistic qualities and exquisite, light warmth.

EDINBURGH SHAWLS

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The French were slower to adopt them as articles of fashion, but eventually became leaders in quality and design. Edinburgh weavers, however, were the first in Europe to make shawls in imitation of the Indian.¹

*The Statistical Account of Scotland*² states that in 1792 there was an established manufacture of shawls and casimers in Edinburgh; but the quest for information about it was difficult and unrewarding until a mass of facts was uncovered in the records of the Board of Trustees for Fisheries and Manufactures in Scotland.³ This body administered public funds for the encouragement of Scottish industries, and was a wise and careful supporter of new ideas. Their records of sums awarded to weavers as premiums (prizes) for samples of their work show that shawls 'in imitation of the Indian' were made in Edinburgh before 1790 by William Mortimer and George Richmond. The honour of founding the industry has also been claimed for a weaver named Kennedy⁴ and for a Miss Bowie,⁵ both of whose names appear in Edinburgh directories for 1790. The *Encyclopedia Britannica* adds that the weaving of 'imitation shawls' on damask looms was attempted by several firms simultaneously.

Premiums were awarded annually by the Board of Trustees for the best parcel (generally 2 dozen) shawls of silk or wool, woven or printed, and these premiums were regularly awarded to Edinburgh firms. Paisley weavers did not gain high premiums until 1836, though in 1802 a Paisley man, James McLellan, told the Board that he had discovered 'a method of making Kersemere shawls in exact imitation of the Indian.' Writers

¹ The relative claims of Norwich, Edinburgh and Paisley are set forth in John Irwin's *Shawls*, published by the Victoria and Albert Museum, 1955.

² Vol. VI, p. 594.

³ Scottish Record Office, H.M. General Register House.

⁴ William Cross, 'Descriptive sketch of changes in the style of Paisley Shawls'—text of a lecture delivered in January, 1872, re-printed from *The Paisley and Renfrewshire Guardian*.

⁵ John Wigham, *Encyclopedia Britannica*, 1842, under 'Shawls'.

such as Cross,¹ Wigham,² Fullarton³ and McCulloch⁴ agree in declaring that the Edinburgh shawls were of the highest quality.

Over 1000 people are said to have been employed in the industry at the turn of the century, and from 1800 to 1820 the shawl manufacturers flourished. In 1820, however, there was a recession and many weavers were unemployed. As relief work they were given road-making to do, and they built the Radical Road round Salisbury Crags at this time.

Turnbull's *Short Account of the City of Edinburgh*, (1828) states that at that time textile industries employed 6000 looms. This figure, however, included silk, linen and stocking manufactures, which were all considerable in Edinburgh. William Cross⁵ speaks of a revival in Edinburgh's trade about 1830, and in the Directory for 1833-34, the first classified one, the names of thirteen firms of shawl manufacturers are given.⁶ According to Cross the trade declined after that, but as late as 1850 there were still eleven manufacturers listed, though by 1840 there were only about one hundred people employed,⁷ and the last loom producing imitation shawls in Edinburgh stopped work in 1847.⁸ Manufacturers after that date produced plain and striped shawls, or may have dealt in shawls made in other places. This is not so unlikely as it might seem. It is known that in the early days of the industry Edinburgh manufacturers commissioned shawls to be woven in Paisley.

The second *Statistical Account of Scotland* (1845)⁹ dismisses Edinburgh's shawl trade in a few lines of under-statement.

'Imitation India Shawls—

The manufacture of shawls, consisting of a warp of tram silk and a thread of fine cotton, with a weft of spun silk, with patterns in imitation of the finest and most admired India

¹ *Op. cit.*

² *Op. cit.*

³ A. Fullarton, *Gazetteer of Scotland*, 1849.

⁴ J. R. McCulloch, *British Empire*, 1837.

⁵ *Op. cit.*

⁶ See Appendix I.

⁷ *Encyclopedia Britannica*, 1842.

⁸ *Paisley Herald*, 12 Nov. 1859.

⁹ Edinburghshire, p. 739.

shawls, was first commenced on a small scale in Edinburgh in the year 1805, by Mr. W. Ferguson, of the firm of Plenderleath and Company, linen manufacturers. Specimens of these shawls were exhibited at the annual exposition of manufactures of the "Board of Trustees," and being much admired, obtained a premium. Other individuals subsequently commenced similar manufactures; but the business, though supposed to have first commenced in Edinburgh, has never been pushed to any great extent.'

No one knows at present exactly what the early Edinburgh shawls were like. Only one sample exists. This was registered at the Patent Office by an Edinburgh firm, David Sime and Son in 1843¹ and the design is a type common to Paisley and Norwich shawls of the same period. That all the Edinburgh shawls should have perished, when countless Paisley ones survive, is an absurd idea; and if we remember that Paisley and Edinburgh weavers worked for the same manufacturers, and used similar looms and yarns, it is not unfair to conclude that Paisley and Edinburgh shawls must have been much alike, and that probably many specimens have been wrongly attributed. Paisley, however, only took up shawl manufacture after the experimental stage was past. What of Edinburgh's early efforts? Here we have only hints to guide us, words here and there from the records of the Board of Trustees and odd sentences from other sources. Some of the earliest prize shawls were printed. Woven shawls were produced by linen, silk or woollen manufacturers, and woven on damask looms. Colours for the pattern were introduced by hand—a brocading technique somewhat similar to that of the Kashmiris. This process was tedious and expensive, and severely limited the design. Even the adoption of the draw-loom shortly after 1800 did not solve the colour difficulty, though it made more complex designs possible. It was not until the ten-box lay was invented in 1812 that several colours

¹ Irwin, *op. cit.*, p. 63 and Pl. 44.

could be employed in the weft with no more effort than a flick of the weaver's thumb. The early shawls, therefore, must have been simple in design, usually with patterned borders sewn on to a plain centre of silk or woollen material. The characteristic 'pine' of early designs was probably quite small, and more loosely formed than in later years—more like a bunch of flowers. Warps were commonly of tram silk for strength, and wefts might be silk or cotton or mixtures of both.

William Cross gave a description of what he called 'the distinctly marked style' of Edinburgh shawls about 1833. They were 'close imitations of the Indian shawls . . . but more harmonious in tone. In scarfs and plaids the pine was now the principal feature, not only in the ends but along the runners and at each corner of the middle.' *The Scotsman* for January 23, 1847, had an advertisement—'To be sold by auction in Edinburgh rich long shawls in white black and scarlet with deep wove ends and runners, varying in value from two to nine guineas. Also shawls of Edinburgh and Paisley manufacture from £1 to £4 in value.' The description suggests that the Edinburgh style had had quite a long vogue.

Attempts to use wool for warps presented problems which were only gradually solved by improvements in spinning; but woollen shawls, to judge from the records, do seem to have been achieved almost from the beginning—perhaps, however, this description applied only to the centres. So anxious were the Trustees that suitable woollen yarns should be found that they offered the unprecedented sum of £300 for the successful introduction of the art of spinning cashmere wool 'in the manner employed in France.' In 1833 this sum was awarded to Captain Charles Cochrane, R.N., for a machine 'for spinning fine cashmere the wool of the Thibet goat, suitable for the manufacture of imitation Indian shawls.'¹

¹ We have been unable to trace the origin or history of Captain F. Charles Stuart Cochrane, R. N., who appears to have been associated with Henry Houldsworth, manufacturer, of Cranston Hill, Glasgow. The first patent for his in-

In the same year, and subsequently, premiums were awarded for shawls 'wholly in cashmere.' The yarn was not spun in Edinburgh, however, the only firm to make it being William Mather and Co. in Glasgow. We are told that a considerable amount of the true cashmere thread was spun in this country, and that quantities were both imported and smuggled from France. But it had proved impossible to domesticate the Thibetan shawl goat in Britain, so the raw wool had to be imported from India, and it was expensive. Whatever the reason, shawls made of true cashmere must have been relatively few.¹

There is no evidence that the Edinburgh weavers contributed any great invention to further their craft. The draw loom was an ancient conception, and it is likely that it was Paisley weavers who introduced 'harness' weaving to Edinburgh; the ten-box lay was English, and the best yarns and the jacquard loom French. That they did in fact make improvements in looms is implicit in the quality of their products. There is, moreover, an account in the records of the Board of Trustees of the granting of £25 to James McLelland in 1809 to build an improved loom. Ten years later the same man showed models of eight different looms, but was refused help by the Board, who pointed out that his first 'improved' loom had never woven anything worthy of a premium. In 1818 Hugh Mooney, an Irishman resident in Edinburgh, was allowed £20 to complete a loom by which 'he would be able to prevent the waste of materials in manufacturing the side borders of shawls'. Three months later a weaver named Duncan McCallum alleged that Mooney had borrowed the idea from a machine which he had invented. This claim was backed by Messrs. Gibb and Macdonald, one of the principal manu-

vention was taken out on November 13th, 1830, in the name of Cochrane, Charles Stuart—*Patents for Inventions (Spinning) A.D. 1664-1863*, p. 228.

¹ I have encountered only one of European weave in the examination of some 2000 specimens—D. A. W.

facturing firms, and the Board awarded him £20 also. In 1824 James Page, an Edinburgh shawl manufacturer who had won several awards tried to interest the Board in a loom of his invention which did not require a draw-boy. At that time, the Board was more concerned with a new loom invented by James Cross in Paisley, to whom they had awarded 100 guineas. Page's loom, which seems to have been on the same principle as the jacquard, was only awarded £35, but may well have been a more advanced model than that invented by Cross which did employ a draw-boy 'tho a younger and weaker than before.' Edinburgh manufacturers supported Page's claim and testified to the usefulness of his loom, so presumably there were some in operation.

The weavers of Edinburgh, as in Paisley, tended to congregate in certain districts. Picardy, Drumsheugh, and the Canongate had groups, but the greatest concentration was in Sciennes, to the south of the city. Many of the shawls had their origin there in the weaving sheds of linen manufacturers, while the Directory of 1833 shows a grouping of shawl manufacturers from the Canongate along the South Bridge, Potterrow, and Buccleuch to Sciennes.¹ Shawls were not woven in the weavers' homes, as was usual for other fabrics, but were made in factories.² Probably that word had rather a different significance then than nowadays, when factories are storeys high and acres wide. We may imagine a few large rooms each containing three to six looms. George Richmond, for instance, had thirteen looms in 1791, as well as spinning machines.³ Even in Paisley, with a far greater volume of trade, establishments were seldom bigger. The wage for shawl weavers was 10s. a week in 1847.⁴

According to the records of the Board of Trustees it was

¹ See Appendix I.

² Fullarton, *op. cit.*

³ Minutes of the Board of Trustees, vol. 28, p. 32.

⁴ Fullarton, *op. cit.*

William Mortimer, a damask linen manufacturer in Sciennes, who was the first to make the imitation Indian shawls some years before 1790. He was awarded many premiums for damask linen and furthered the printing of shawls in Edinburgh. The name of George Richmond appears more frequently. He seems to have been an enterprising and successful person. As has been mentioned, in 1791, he had 13 looms at work on shawls, yet in the Directory for 1790, he was described simply as a weaver in Sciennes. In the Directory for 1793 he appeared as a shawl manufacturer—by many years the first to be so described. Even in 1800, he was the only one. He was awarded the Board's premium for shawls in 1796. He, along with Alexander Montgomery and James Mitchell of Leith Wynd (who won several awards), produced printed shawls. It was James Mitchell who in 1798 produced the first shawls woven as well as printed in Scotland. He seems to have been a silk manufacturer.

Cross's candidate for the honour of founding the industry, James Kennedy (a woollen manufacturer in the Canongate in 1793), was lent Indian shawls to copy by members of the nobility. Miss Bowie, uniquely feminine in a masculine monopoly, was a worker in gold lace who for many years had a shop in the Luckenbooths round St. Giles. She won an award in 1803 for shawls worked (embroidered) in imitation of the Indian, but when her first shawls were made is not known.

In 1804 Gibb and Macdonald appear among the woollen manufacturers. This firm lasted until 1836, and made shawls exclusively from 1824. From 1810 they were awarded premiums almost every year, along with the firm of J. and J. Wigham. After the dissolution of the partnership, James Macdonald set up in business for himself in Adam Square, South Bridge. From 1840 he was described as 'Shawl-maker to the Queen.' It was the firm of David Syme¹ and Son who wove the last shawls in 1847.

¹ 'Syme' and 'Sime' are both found.

William Cross noticed that 'the Edinburgh manufacture of these gaudy articles of apparel fell into the hands of members of the Society of Friends,' the Quakers. This was perhaps an overstatement, but there was an element of truth in it. In the early part of the nineteenth century there was quite a large congregation of Friends in the city, and we find their names among the weavers to a surprising extent. Mr. John Gray (of Gray and Howieson) and James Wellstood (of Wellstood and Ogilvie) were Quakers. The most notable Quaker family, however, was the Wighams, who were influential citizens individually as well as forming one of the most important shawl manufacturing firms. Coming from Northumberland before the end of the eighteenth century, John Wigham (1749-1839) set up in business as a manufacturer. He was joined by his son and later by his nephew, both also named John. John *junior* won premiums for shawls in 1807 and 1809, and the firm of J. and J. Wigham was a frequent recipient of awards until 1820. It was the nephew (known as J. Wigham, *tertius*) who wrote the article on shawls in the 7th edition of the *Encyclopædia Britannica* to which reference has been made.¹

The Board of Trustees were aware of the importance of good design in textiles as in other things, and to further it they instituted in 1760 an academy 'to promote and improve designs or patterns for linen and cotton and flowered muslin manufacturers, carpet manufacturers, paper stainers, coach and ornamental painters, carvers, engravers, and for all the ornamental parts of architecture.' This academy had a precarious existence as far as premises were concerned. Starting off in Old College Buildings, by 1790 it was in the High Street and in 1800 in St. James Square. It was not until it reached Picardy Place in 1806 that it had a settled tenure, and even there the accommodation

¹ Information about the Wigham family and about the South-side weavers of mid-century is contained in James Goodfellow's *The Print of His Shoe* (Oliphant, Anderson and Ferrier), 1906.

was poor—'at the top of a common stair over a bakers shop and a tavern.' In 1826 it came to be housed in the Royal Institution at the foot of the Mound (now the Royal Scottish Academy). In 1858, after some changes in its constitution, it became merged with the School of Art, but the Board of Trustees continued to take an interest in it until the demise of the Board itself in 1907.

Prizes were awarded from the first for designs for damask weaving, and it is interesting to note that Joseph Neil Paton of Dunfermline, the father of one of Edinburgh's foremost artists, the later Sir Noel Paton, appeared year after year, as a prize-winner for damask designs. It was not until 1821, however, that a shawl maker, James Hutchison, was admitted to the Academy; in 1823, J. B. Kyd, who was an apprentice to a shawl pattern printer named Miller, was admitted. The first premiums awarded for designs for shawls were won by Thomas Barker Holdway in the years 1831-33. In 1834 Holdway was given £40 to visit Paris to study the French shawls, and next year he was appointed an instructor in the Academy at a salary of £100 per annum. His class in pattern drawing consisted of twenty young men between the ages of 12 and 16 years, and met four days a week from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. in winter and 9 a.m. to 3 p.m. in summer. By 1838, however, his class had dwindled to five or six, 'the manufacturers having left Edinburgh.' The following year Holdway also left Edinburgh with a grant of £50 from the Board, to start a class in Glasgow. The only glimpse of his subsequent career is in two sheets of design sketches now in Paisley Museum. They bear the names of Holdway and John Morgan—one of Paisley's biggest manufacturers. There is no other evidence of his working either in Glasgow or Paisley.

In the library of Edinburgh's College of Art are some design sketches for shawls which bear the stamp of the Board of Trustees.¹ They belong to different periods, and

¹ Information kindly supplied by the Librarian, Mrs. Viles.

unfortunately have nothing to show whether they were designs submitted for awards, or were examples from which students of the design school could gain inspiration. One of them has a French inscription, and it is possible that these designs may be related to Holdway's researches in Paris, though the evidence is hardly sufficient for proof.

In conclusion it may be said that although Edinburgh's shawl industry may not have been a large one in amount of production, it was a vital one, and one which for many years was important in the commercial life of the city. Its memory merits revival.

APPENDIX I

SHAWL MANUFACTURERS

From the *Directory* of 1833-34

Craig, Robert and Co., 6, James Court
 Fleming, Thomas, 31, South Bridge
 Gray and Howieson, 2, Drummond St.
 Melville, Hugh, Fountainbridge
 Gibb and Macdonald, 44, South Bridge
 Page, James and Co., 92, Canongate
 Ramsey, W. and Co., 78, South Bridge
 Sime, David, 126, West Port
 Sinclair, John, 4, Sciennes St.
 Smith, George, 91, South Bridge
 Smith, James, 5, Nicolson St.
 Summers, Thos., 107, South Bridge
 Wigham, J. (tertius), 52, Nicolson St.

APPENDIX II

From the *Records of the Board of Trustees*. Premiums awarded

1793	Alex. Montgomery	2 doz. printed shawls and scarfs.
1794	James Mitchell	Printed silk and wool shawls.
1795	{ James Mitchell George Richmond	Shawls and scarfs in imitation of the Indian.

1796	James Mitchell	
1797	{ James Mitchell Wm. Wallace [sic]	Tweeled cotton shawls.
1799	{ David Culbertson [sic] Jas Mitchell	Silk and wool shawls in imitation of the Indian.
1800	{ David Cuthbertson Jas Mitchell	
1801	{ David Cuthbertson William Wallace	Silk or woollen shawls in imitation of the Indian.
1802	D. Cuthbertson	Silk and wool or silk and cotton shawls or scarfs in imitation of the Indian.
1803	B. Bowie	Shawls worked in imitation of the Indian.
1806	John Gordon & Co.	Shawls or scarfs (imitation).
1807	{ John Gordon John Wigham, jnr.	Imitation shawls.
1808	John Gordon	
1809	{ John Gordon John Wigham, jnr.	'like the Indian.'
1810	{ Gibb and Macdonald J. Richardson	'imitation of the Indian.'
1811	Gibb and Macdonald	
1812	{ Gibb and Macdonald J. & J. Wigham	
1813	{ Gibb and Macdonald J. & J. Wigham	
1815	Gibb and Macdonald	
1816	J. & J. Wigham	
1817	{ James Wellstood William Panton	
1818	{ William Panton James Wellstood.	
1819	Wm. Panton	
1820	{ J. & J. Wigham Wellstood and Ogilvie	Cravats.
1821	James Page	
1822	{ James Page Wellstood and Ogilvie	

1823	{ James Page	Shawls.
	{ Gibb and Macdonald	Cravats & shawls.
1824	{ Gibb and Macdonald	
	{ William Page	
1825	{ Gibb and Macdonald	Shawls and cravats.
	{ James Page	
1826	{ Gibb and Macdonald	
	{ Gray and Howieson	
1827	{ Gibb and Macdonald	Shawls and cravats.
	{ Gray and Howieson	
	{ Gibb and Macdonald	
1828	{ Gray and Howieson	
	{ James Page	
1829	{ Gibb and Macdonald	
	{ Gray and Howieson	
1833	{ Gibb and Macdonald	£60 for shawls wholly of cashmere.
	{ Gray and Howieson	

After 1836 Paisley firms gained the highest awards.

A CONTEMPORARY ACCOUNT OF THE ROYAL VISIT TO EDINBURGH, 1822

INTRODUCTION

TO readers of to-day, accustomed to the routine of recurrent Royal visits, the bare recital of events on the occasion of George IV's visit to Edinburgh in 1822 seems straightforward and conventional enough. The King sailed from Greenwich on 10th August, and made his ceremonial entry into Edinburgh, having landed at Leith, on 15th August. A Levee, a Court and a Drawing Room followed, and on Thursday, 22nd August, there was a state procession from Holyrood to the Castle, in which the Scottish Regalia were carried before the King. Next came a review of troops at Portobello and a formal banquet, and on Sunday the 25th, King George attended Divine Service at the High Kirk of St. Giles. Visits to Melville Castle, Newbattle Abbey and Hopetoun House, and attendance at two Balls in the Assembly Rooms completed the Royal programme, and the King embarked at Port Edgar and sailed for the south on Thursday, 29th August.

Ceremonies and functions like these have now become the traditional accompaniments of royal occasions, but to the people of Scotland in 1822 a Royal visit was something quite without precedent in the previous century and a half. No monarch had set foot in Edinburgh since the days of Charles II, and no one of the commonalty of Scotland, excluding those who might have travelled to the south, had ever seen their King in person. It was small wonder, then, that George IV's visit in 1822 should create an unprecedented wave of curiosity and enthusiasm.

But besides the uniqueness of the occasion, it also had a deep emotional significance for the Scottish people as a whole—or at least for those of them whose emotions were sufficiently

attuned by the activities of Sir Walter Scott and the Celtic Society to be aware of it. For between the visits of Charles II and George IV there had occurred the two Jacobite uprisings, and George IV was in fact the first prince of the House of Hanover (apart, of course, from the Duke of Cumberland in 1746) to enter the northern kingdom. Many people saw in this a striking symbol, not only of official forgiveness and acceptance, but of recognition of Scotland as a nation apart. For the crowds on Calton Hill and Arthur's Seat, and through the streets of the town, the moment of the King's first entry into Holyrood (which, incidentally, Wilkie chose afterwards to paint) was, to quote Robert Mudie's account,¹ an 'open recognition of all their public rights, the actual revival, under a modified form, of the Scottish monarchy'.

The feeling of national revival was very largely the work of Sir Walter Scott and the Celtic Society headed by Colonel Stewart of Garth and General Graham Stirling. Sartorially it manifested itself in the renewed interest in tartans and the kilt, for the Society had been founded in 1820 with the object of promoting, among other things, 'the general use of the ancient Highland Dress'. It is not always remembered, however, that the tartan revival antedates the royal visit of George IV by these two years, and George IV did, in fact, wear the kilt only twice during the entire two weeks of his visit. Apart from this, Scott had built up a romantic picture of a revitalised Scotland in which the clan system and the clan chieftains were to play an important part. Round these 'Highlanders' and round the newly restored Regalia of Scotland, he proceeded to evolve for the visit a whole network of pageantry that more than once threatened to obscure the more proper ceremonial of the day.

For the occasion the gentry flocked into Edinburgh from all parts of Scotland. The greater Highland Chiefs—Clan-

¹ [Robert Mudie]. *A Historical Account of His Majesty's Visit to Scotland* (1822). Referred to in the Notes as Mudie.

ranald, Glengarry and Macgregor—vied with each other in appearing with warlike 'tails', much to the terror of the townspeople of Edinburgh; and some idea of the influx of temporary visitors into the city can be gathered from the fact that over 300,000 people watched the ceremonial entry, and 3,000 members of Scottish society attended the functions at Holyrood.

Among these crowds there came from Speyside John Peter Grant and three of his children. Grant, who later became Chief Justice of Calcutta and a Knight, was the 9th Laird of Rothiemurchus. Having married Miss Jane Ironside of County Durham, he raised a family of two sons and three daughters of whom the best-remembered is undoubtedly Elizabeth, the authoress of *Memoirs of a Highland Lady*.¹ In 1822 both she and her mother were convalescent and remained at home with the younger boy, John, then 15 years old and later to earn a reputation greater than his father's as a colonial administrator. The contingent that accompanied the father to Edinburgh therefore comprised the elder boy, William, aged 24, training to be an advocate, Mary Frances, aged 18, and the sparkling 22-year-old Jane. Mary and Jane are the principal correspondents in the following pages. Jane married twice: firstly, a Colonel Pennington, and secondly, in 1841, James Thomson Gibson-Craig, W.S. (1799-1886), well known as a collector of pictures. Jane died on 25th April 1843, childless by both marriages. Mary Frances married Thomas Gardiner of the Bombay Civil Service, and died on 31st July 1844, leaving a family.

In Edinburgh the Grants stayed at 12 Great King Street, one of many houses which the family occupied in Edinburgh at different times. In 1822 number 12 had been lent to Mrs. Grant's brother, Ralph Ironside, and his family, but there was evidently room and to spare for both owners and tenants.

In the letters that Mary and Jane Grant wrote to their

¹ Ed. by Lady Strachey (1911). Referred to in the Notes as M. H. L.

mother and sister at home, we are introduced not only to the excitement and bustle of Edinburgh in the throes of the Royal visit but also to the regular New Town Society of those years—the Gibsons, the Siddons and the Murrays, the Jeffreys, the Dalzels and the Gillies. Lord Eldin, the crony of Sir Walter Scott and the great wit of the law-courts, limps his way into the narrative, while Francis Jeffrey, not yet raised to the Bench, entertains both at his town house in George Street and at Craigcrook, then pleasantly remote being three miles out of town. There is all the bustle of preparation for the events of the two royal weeks—hats to be made at Miss Jollie's, hair-styling at Gianetti's, and lessons in deportment from Harriet Siddons; and there is all the anxiety and negotiation for the much sought after tickets for the Peers' Ball and the Caledonian Hunt Ball.

The letters are written in a style gayer and more informal than that of the 'Highland Lady'. They are, in form, half letter and half diary, and were for the most part obviously composed with an eye to their preservation. At the end of the last century they were put together as a small book for family distribution; probably not more than a dozen copies were printed, and of these only three are known to survive at the present time.¹ In reprinting the letters here, an attempt is made to identify as many as possible of the people referred to; but the Grant girls were writing home about family friends of many years' standing and sometimes the correct identification of names casually mentioned is difficult to obtain. In compiling the notes that follow, sincere thanks for assistance are due to Col. J. P. Grant of Rothiemurchus, the late Miss Balfour of Edinburgh Public Libraries and Dr. James Corson of Edinburgh University Library.

B. C. SKINNER.

¹ In the collections of the Edinburgh Public Libraries, Colonel Grant of Rothiemurchus, and the late Mrs. Siddons Budgen.

The following Letters were chiefly written by Jane Grant, born 1800, subsequently Mrs. James Gibson Craig, and Mary Frances Grant, born 1804, subsequently Mrs. Gardiner (daughters of Sir John Peter Grant, of Rothiemurchus, Inverness, N.B.), during a visit to Edinburgh in August 1822.

LETTER THE FIRST

*From Jane Grant and M. F. Grant to Mrs. Grant,—
8th and 11th August*

*Dunkeld, 11 o'clock.
Thursday night, 8th August, 1822.*

MY DEAR MAMMA,

We left Dalwhinnie five minutes after one, and were at Dalnarradoch a little before three, where we merely stayed five minutes to water, and then ran merrily on to Blair, where we arrived a quarter after four, without having once stopped since we left the Doune¹. We met the coach loaded outside and in, a little this side Dalwhinnie. At Blair we were to dine, and proposed giving the horses till six o'clock to feed comfortably. Mary and I were shown into a little parlour (two gentlemen being at dinner in the best one), whilst Papa and William stayed below to see about the horses. We saw a gentleman's carriage drive up with only one gentleman inside and a servant on the dicky and a pair of post horses. The gentleman immediately got out, and seeing our carriage, asked whose it was, "Mr. Grant of Rothiemurchus." "Rothiemurchus" repeated he, and I saw him take out his card. Soon after we heard him in conversation with Papa and William at the Inn door; but we could not see them. Both Mary and I thought we knew the voice. Who could it be? "He speaks some-

thing like Mr. Maxwell Curroden²." "More like Mr. Scott." By-and-bye up came Papa and William and introduced the Baron de Staël³. He has been some time in England, and some days in Edinburgh, and lately with the Count and Madame Flahault⁴; he breakfasted yesterday with the Duke of Athol⁵, and is now on his way to Altyre⁶. He is much vexed at finding everybody leaving home. Young Charles Grant⁷ whom he has long known intimately gave him fifteen letters of introduction, and among them one to Papa; but most of these will be of little use owing to the King's visit. Finding we had an hour to wait for dinner, we all walked together over some of the grounds. They are not as fine as I had imagined, but Papa says the gardener did not take us the prettiest way. We dined together, and our new friend contributed not only some pleasant conversation but a bottle of old claret that belonged to Madame de Flahault's grandfather. He is a very nice young man; easy in his manners, liberal in his ideas and intelligent. He is surprised to find this Country so little wild. "It is pretty and graceful; but not grand to me that am accustomed to such high rocks in Switzerland." We think he wishes more to see the People than the Country. If he had not written to bid Lady Stafford⁸ expect him at Dunrobin, he seemed inclined to have returned to Edinburgh, and wait until the bustle is over. He dined last Sunday with Sir Walter Scott, of whom he is a great admirer. He says he is quite childish about the pageant he is preparing for the King. The London gossips say that His Majesty's visit is owing to a certain great Lady who wished to have a few days to herself, and so sent him out of the way. He is to land on Monday, stay Tuesday at Dalkeith, and hold his first levee Wednesday. M. de Staël speaks excellent English. Whilst I was walking with him a little shower of rain came on. He had an old ragged discoloured umbrella, which he held over my

head. "I am almost ashamed of its appearance" said he, "but cannot find in my heart to have it new done up. My poor Mother always walked with it, and now she can no longer use it, it is the constant companion of her Son." I asked him to let me hold it for a moment in my hand, at which he was quite pleased. I can write no more to-night; perhaps you are quite tired of me and my Baron, so I shall resign to Mary who has another celebrated personage to bring in play. By-the-bye, one more word to show my Baron's taste. He thought Dunkeld very interesting and beautiful, but complained that when you were struck with a fine tree and went up to examine it, you found its roots planted round with little flowers and everything in the same style. "In short the gardener's hand appears everywhere, you go to see a waterfall and must look at it through a window of coloured glass⁹."!

J.

(Another handwriting begins here)

Don't be afraid of Jane's heart; it is merely her rage for all Barons and old claret. Just as we finished dinner the waiter came to say a young man wished to give Papa a letter; so he was shown in. It was Dr. Marcett's¹⁰ servant. He had just arrived with his family, and sent his compliments and Mr. Jeffrey's letter which is enclosed. He would have done himself the honour of presenting it in person, but as we were at dinner would not intrude, and had walked out to see the Duke's grounds with the ladies. Dr. Marcett is an intimate friend of the Baron, so he and Papa went after dinner to meet them in the Park. We did not see them, but *en passant* as we drove through the gate, and here we parted with the Baron, a very agreeable man and nice person. Mrs. Marcett is the authoress of a little Book on Political

Economy, and the Conversations on Chemistry. Papa says a very black little woman with white teeth and a pleasant expression. He told her they should turn about and go back to see the King. She should like it exceedingly, she said, but the Doctor was not fond of Kings—he said no, he was fonder of Grouse. Papa told him Kings were scarcer in Scotland than Grouse. He said he had seen more Kings than Grouse and he had never seen Grouse on the wing. By-the-bye the Doctor remembered Papa and had seen him two or three times at dinner at Dr. Saunder's¹¹ twenty years ago. Papa could not return the compliment, for he had not the least remembrance of Dr. Marcett. I hope we shall see the Baron de Staël again. If we return before he leaves the country he means certainly to come to us at the Doune: but he is tied to a day both at Glasgow and London. He has a letter of introduction to Dr. Robertson¹², of Inverness, and he asked us if it was the same Dr. Robertson who was abroad with an English Nobleman, Lord J. Campbell, I think. We explained his mistake, but did not remember till afterwards that the Dr. Robertson he meant (the Glasgow one), sat for Madame de Staël's Lord Nelvil.

We got into Dunkeld at ten o'clock last night, drank tea, slept and Jane wrote her part of this. We were off this morning (Friday, 9th August), at 7, and I am now writing to you at Perth, after having eaten a very good breakfast and whilst the gentlemen have gone to buy flour and files. The Edinburgh Magistrates protested against Glengarry's¹³ bringing more than fifty Highlanders into the town with him for fear of a disturbance. It is understood that Clan Ronald¹⁴ will bring as many, and we shall probably have to describe to you a Highland Battle before we leave Edinburgh. By-the-bye there is but one book at Dunkeld, Therèse, and that M. de Staël took away with him; at Blair he says there are none. He also carried with him to take to Dunrobin Castle a gold pin that Lady Stafford had left

at Dunkeld House three years ago. The road is very full. Lord Claremont¹⁵ left Perth on a Highland Tour just as we came in. We long every hour or two that the carriage was more stuffed. Papa and Mamma on one side, their *three* girls on the other: William on Hotspur riding alongside. Don't let my Aunt¹⁶ and Johnny think we forget them; but perhaps by our next journey the Doctor's lowering system may have enabled Mamma to admit either of their spare forms as a bodkin. Then the overplus shall ride on the dicky. We are all very happy, in the carriage and behind the carriage and in front of the carriage. Ratler I prognosticate will quite cure Charles' rheumatism. My very best love to all, and particularly to you Dear Mamma. Ever most truly and affectionately yours,

MARY FRANCES GRANT,
JANE GRANT.

The Two Letters of Introduction enclosed in the above

No. 1

MY DEAR SIR,

Will you allow me to present to you my friend, the Baron de Staël, son of Madame de Staël. This is enough I am sure to bespeak for him your kind attentions. He is a very intelligent enquiring man.

Ever yours, my Dear Sir,

C. GRANT.

J. P. GRANT, Esq., M.P.,
of Rothiemurchus.

Edinburgh, 27th July 1822.

MY DEAR GRANT,

Allow me to present to you Dr. Marcett and his family who are going on a long tour to the Highlands, and whom I cannot allow to miss the pleasantest spot in it, by passing by Rothiemurchus. The Doctor is a bloody sportsman, and should be commended to the care of William. The ladies are picturesque and interested about all things worthy, and will do for the rest of the family.

I was very much concerned to hear of Eliza's illness, but understand she is perfectly recovered. It is long since we have met, but I remember you all perfectly, and am not without hopes of making a pilgrimage your way in the course of the season. If I wait much longer Jane will be quite an old maid by the time we meet.

With much love to her and the rest.

Believe me always very faithfully yours,

F. JEFFREY.

J. P. GRANT, Esq.,
of Rothiemurchus, M.P.

LETTER THE SECOND

Jane to Eliza—9th August

*Perth, 9th August 1822,
past 10 o'clock, a.m.*

MY DEAR ELIZA,

We are to start at eleven. Papa and William have gone to speak to Mr. Seily about flour, and Mary is finishing our journal of yesterday. You will see by that what a pleasant journey we have made. We expect to get to Edinburgh by eight o'clock this evening by posting from the South

Ferry. William asked everybody on the road whether their turkeys have thriven this year, and finds they have not, which may give Mamma some comfort.

Lord Claremont left this hotel just as we came to it. He is on a Tour to Inverarie, &c. The Duke of Athol was to leave Dunkeld to-day for Edinburgh.

Papa thinks Mamma should send any poultry she has to my Uncle's as well as game, as everything will be dreadfully dear in Edinburgh. The chambermaid at Dunkeld told us there are crowds of people going South and not nearly so many going North as usual at this time of the year. Pray, dear Eliza, let not one post come off without a line from some of you, to let us know how you and Mamma do. It made me quite melancholy when I saw you clap your hands as we set off, and Papa did nothing for the first two hours but lament your and Mamma's not being of the party. But we comforted ourselves with putting one another in mind how much better Mamma is looking than she has done of late; and, as for you, we all agree your complexion is much clearer now than it has been since we came North. I am sure you will be in better health after this tedious illness than you have known for years. Give our best love to my dear Aunt and darling boy.

JANE GRANT.

P.S.—Don't you think our friend Mr. Jeffrey talks of all coolly enough? He remembers us all perfectly, and expects to find me grown into a little ugly old maid! You are the only person of the family he treats with decent respect. Joking aside, I was delighted to find by the way he writes that he not only remembers us, but with all the kind and partial interest he ever expressed towards us. He is indeed "an amiable creature", that is what Monsieur de Staël calls his friend Charles Grant.

J. G.

LETTER THE THIRD

*Jane to Eliza—9th August**South Queen's Ferry,
half-past 9 at night, Friday.*

MY DEAR ELIZA,

We despatched our first journal this morning from Perth, which will I hope reach the Doune by to-morrow's coach along with two silver thimbles which I sent, one for you, and one for Aunt Griffith, because I know hers is in holes, and she has no means of getting one at Rothiemurchus.

We left Perth at eleven. In passing Pitcartley we were astonished to see how neat they have made the little hotel. It is new harled and painted and the garden in which it stands is neatly kept. But the great improvement is a very pretty Verandah that runs all along the front of the house. Under this a nicely dressed party was sitting to see all the carriages pass by: for at that time there were no fewer than four coaches and four in sight (of which ours was one), besides one gone on before us. As soon as we drove up, the little party arose and came forward, the gentleman first, and the ladies following, George Russell¹⁷ and his Wife, Mrs. Pillans¹⁸ and Sophie Younge. You will guess what a shaking of hands, asking of questions, smiles, &c., ensued. They like Pitcartley. Papa asked a good deal about it for you. Tell Mamma that I was quite right when I said Mrs. George Russell would not go to Court. She told us we were all looking lovely, Papa included, and that she should look for all our names in the papers, Mary and me in court dresses looped up with heather. She scolded us excessively for going up empty handed, and said we ought to have brought a seven-year old Wedder at least. This agreeable meeting delayed us a quarter of an hour, but we got to Kinross at

two, very well for that heavy stage and long pull. As we came along all the people were standing idle with their different implements of labour in their hands, to see the sight. I daresay none of them had ever seen so many carriages on one day. Sir Alexander Muir Mackenzie¹⁹ with his wife and daughters were just before us at Kinross, and the Laing Meesons²⁰ had ordered luncheon there and were coming up in half an hour. The Duke and Duchess of Athole were behind with two carriages: but they stopped at the Green and we in the town.

Papa was so good as to take us to see the Castle in Loch Leven whilst they were getting dinner. Two men rowed us to it in a little boat—a mile and a half. The Island is very small, and the Castle too. I had no idea what a miserable place it is. How could any men be so barbarous as to confine a woman in such a miserable little building.

Just as we got back to the Inn door a Landau came up to change horses. There was a servant in the dicky, and inside three fair fine young figures wrapped up in fantastick clokes of tartan velvet, with curious shaped things on their heads by way of hats. Altogether they looked like stuffed men, with venetian masks of wax painted red and white for faces, and a slip of ivory in their open mouths to look like teeth the division marked by a little line, but not really made to open. From the particular shapes of their numerous packages we soon discovered those three figures were intened to represent three English Sportsmen on their way to a Highland Shooting Box. William directly went up to one of them with "God bless me, Wilson! how d'e do?" said in the loud gay tone with which a man generally accosts an old acquaintance, not to say schoolfellow, he happens to meet with unexpectedly. Mr. Wilson, in his usually woful silly voice (you remember him at Kinrara) merely echoes "*How d'e do,*" without moving a muscle of his vacant countenance, or in the least

leaning forward, so that our warm hearted William could hardly reach his sackless hand. The rest of our party now came into view (for we had to pass his carriage to get into the Inn), at sight of whom he gave a little sort of smirk and another "*How d'e do,*" and fell back into his first state of absolute insensibility. His two companions had remained all this time with their backs bolt upright against the back of their carriage, staring with exactly the same expression of folly, or rather the absence of all expression, in their unhappy countenances, which characterises Sir Andrew Ague-Cheek—of whom all three young gentlemen appeared to us the exact counterpart. We soon turned away from such sorry company, and wondered all the time we ate our dinner what could have become of the Leader to this young Bear. The Oxford Tutor in whose leading strings we first saw him at Lord Huntley's²¹, and fancied he would never be able to free himself from them.

We set out again a little before five, the horses going more freshly than ever. At Inverkeithley²² we found the road on both sides completely lined with people in their best clothes. To the right is a high bank, which was completely filled with rows of men, women and children, forming on the slope a sort of natural theatre, which had a remarkably pretty effect. We soon learnt that all this gay assemblage were met to see a race; and, though we were anxious to push on to Edinburgh, we could not resist the temptation of seeing a race on the high road. We, therefore, halted, and all stood up to look on. There was a prodigious crowd of people and some on horseback. A post with a white handkerchief tied on it marked the place from which they were to start, and two of the *Town Officers* in their blue and white long coats and cocked hats and with canes in their hands stood beside it, also the Town Drummer, who beat the signals. One heat had already been run; there were to be three, and *the Course* was a mile long,

namely—from the turnpike gate at which we were stopping to a red tiled house on the top of a hill as far as I could see with my glasses. They had to run twice there and twice back to make one heat. It was a very funny sight, and we all thought it very dangerous, for the road is full of small loose stones: and then to have to make such sudden turns up hill and down hill at full gallop. There were only two horses; one was ridden by a boy in a red cap, who had already won the first heat, and who really rides exceedingly well. We stayed until we saw him come in first the second time, which decided the race, and then came on to the ferry. We found the steam boat²³ ready, which took us over, horses, carriages and all, very quickly, and so easily as really to make this once ticklish passage no trouble at all. We landed a little after seven, but found we could get no post horses to carry us on. They kept fourteen or fifteen pair here, all of which, but one, had been twice into Edinburgh and back this day. Yesterday the road was even more crowded. The steam boat took over eight carriages to-day before ours, besides what the other boats took; and, as for passengers, she went over as often as she had time to make the passage loaded with them as thick as they could stand.

Papa's first idea was to get beds and stay here, but the landlord told us they were all engaged for the Muir Mackenzies, whom we had passed on the road. Then we were to wait an hour for some of the return horses, and still be in Edinburgh by ten.

It is very odd that we should find just such another collection of people on this side of the ferry as we had left on the other, and met too for the same end—to see a race. It was really curious, for this race was also run on the King's Highway, and just in front of the Inn windows. The same red capped boy whom we had seen at Inverkeithley rode one of these horses. Papa and William were highly

entertained, and so were all the quantity of gentlemen's servants about the doors.

Sir Alexander changed his mind and went on with his own horses, and, as those we had been promised had not arrived at nine o'clock, it was determined we should sleep here and breakfast at eight to-morrow morning, and then go in. We did not like to go into breakfast so large a party unawares at my Uncle's²⁴ and this arrangement scarcely loses time. The King does not enter till Monday.

JANE GRANT.

LETTER THE FOURTH

Mary to the Trio left at Home

*King-street, Edinburgh,
Saturday, 10th August.*

My Dear Mamma, Eli and Aunt Griffith,

We breakfasted at the Hall's Inn, South Queen's Ferry, and arrived here about half-past ten o'clock this morning. We admired the roads as we came along; the improved neatness of the suburbs, and all of a magnificent view that a good deal of mist, allowed us to see. My Uncle's was the first face that appeared at the drawing-room window, and in another minute we were kissing and shaking hands with the whole party in the street. My Uncle I never saw look so well and handsome; my Aunt not so well I thought; Eliza improved.

Our house is a handsome house; the diningroom very much so; the walls a beautiful colour; the cornice much admired by those who can see so high; the staircase far from bad for an Edinburgh staircase; the drawingrooms very pretty rooms, and the bedrooms very good.

We had dressed ourselves nicely before we came off from Queen's Ferry, so were soon ready to set out on our visits. We parted with the Ironsides (with an agreement to meet again in half an hour at Miss Jollie's²⁵), at the head of Duke-street, and turned down dear York-place. Miss Clerk²⁶ was our first call, but she was not at home, the Gibsons'²⁷ next. Not one of them in either. However we desired the man to make sure, and we walked meanwhile into William's little study. Everything as it used to be—great law folios and little play books, and a box of gunpowder over the mantelpiece! Margaret came down in an instant all happiness, and a little after Mrs. Gibson who had had a bad headache. Everybody else was out. Margaret is fatter, but otherwise the same; her hand is still in a sling. Mrs. Gibson is looking extremely pretty: so happy to see us, so very very kind; offering to do anything in the World, to take any trouble, to be of use to us in every possible way. We staid but a few minutes, and then on to dear Mrs. Harry.*²⁸ She has the last house in Picardy-place on our side the way next Broughton. A very pretty entrance, very prettily fitted up, and two little white hats hanging up in it. We were shown by Peggy into a beautiful little drawingroom on the ground floor beautifully furnished—muslin draperies excluding half the light; sofa tables covered with flowers and nick nacks; the grand piano-forte; the guitar; and Mrs. Harry and Elizabeth sitting at work at a round table before a sofa. We were happy indeed to meet. Mrs. Harry flew to us with real delight. She made such affectionate enquiries after Mamma and Eli: was so really happy to have us with her again, shook both Papa's hands, and kissed us a hundred times. Harry came running in the moment he heard of us, half washed (his face) and not at all his hands. Willie stayed to complete his toilet, and was shy and did not know us when we first came in. Sally

* Mrs. Henry Siddons.

was only just dressing, as she had a cold and had breakfasted in bed; but she soon came to us: she is a charming girl, with so warm a heart, and so has Elizabeth, but it is in a more constrained manner. They are both looking remarkably well: Elizabeth much taller, and her figure improved, and really extremely handsome; very prettily dressed both of them in white; and making up caps for Monday. Mrs. Harry I never saw looking better or prettier, in such a pretty gray silk gown and one of her own pretty caps. Harry is excessively handsome, a stout large boy very much grown, bold, manly and spirited looking with the manners of a Prince. Willie is very much grown too, but he looks very delicate, and has his Uncle's sulky look. I could not get him to smile with his pretty mouth or to know me. I don't know what's the matter with the boy. I can't tell you all we said. I was so happy I scarcely remember it. Mrs. Siddons begged Papa to call on her brother, and ask him about places at the theatre. They had agreed not to alter the prices, nor the management in any way, except in giving no more than six seats for one family, for the one night the King will be there.

From Mrs. Siddons we went to Miss Jollie's, and found the Ironsides just arrived. We tried on caps for Monday and got two very pretty ones, for it seems it is etiquette to wear caps at the windows as gayly decorated as can be. Then we tried on an extremely pretty little hat, and ordered one a piece in pearl white silk with spencers of the same: we send all our white feathers to Miss Jollie to be dipped pearl colour for the hats. They are something in the shape of that we admired so much of Mrs. Espinasse²⁹, only put on with the front very much to the side, and they are very becoming. Mrs. Ironside bought a very pretty cap here, and Eliza ordered one like mine, and a silk hat and spencer the same shape as ours, only to be pink. It is too kind of Papa to give us all this, I am frightened at the expense. What

an immense deal we are getting and have got. I am ashamed when I think of it. Eliza Ironside is very grateful to her father for giving her so much, and it was quite unexpected. She sent Jane to ask him which should she have, the cap or the hat, and she could hardly believe it when she heard it was to be both. Whilst we were here Colonel and Mrs. Mackintosh³⁰ and two young ladies came in to look at the pretty things. Miss Jollie shewed me my white satin dress made up, but she had quite misunderstood my order. She understood it to be a dress, instead of a slip for wearing under a robe: however as there are expected to be four balls it will make a dress by itself, and I think I shall have to get some white satin for a body to wear with it under my other gowns; the trimming round the skirt she has made to be taken off: the other things we could not see.

From Miss Jollie's we returned to the Gibsons'; they were all come home, and eagerly watching at the windows for us: Cecilia stamping her feet with impatience. We were all like mad people. Jemima said she saw a man standing before the door with an air of the greatest amazement and curiosity as we all rushed together. Mary throwing herself into my arms and Papa trying to keep us asunder. What a family of delightful people; so warm hearted, so attached to all of us! how I love them! they are all more improved than I can tell you. Mary very much so indeed—She has such a pretty figure. Anne is lovely, much taller and fatter, and so very lady-like looking. Cecilia is extremely pretty; very *Dutch* with a most lovely complexion, and her whole countenance so animated and happy. I shall grow quite mad again; and resume my old name now I am again with her; she is quite charming. Anne, and Mary, and Cecilia, and Sally, and Elizabeth, and Mrs. Harry, I love them all, I can't tell you how much. The younger Gibsons are much grown and will all be pretty. We took luncheon with them and William (my brother), joined us looking very handsome.

His hair cut and curled, *his tooth in*, a new waistcoat—He had been with Mrs. Siddons, and you shall hear what a kind brother he is, and how he had been working for our good.

Jane and I and William went into Miss Clerks upon leaving the Gibsons—she had just come in, and we were very glad indeed to see her, she was very kind to us. Mr. *Clerk was too busy for Miss Clerk to interrupt him. Mrs. Cranstoun³¹ and many others waiting for him, but she laid a little snare to intercept him on his way downstairs. She took us into the back drawingroom, opened the folding doors, and set us on the sofa in full view of the staircase. We saw him for a moment. I never saw anybody so kind. We would not let him stay any longer. William went from hence into the Gibson's again, and Jane and I back to sit with Mrs. Siddons, who had engaged us to return to her. Here we staid long and were very happy. William had arranged everything with her. She let us say we would wish her to superintend our dressing and teach us to make a courtesey, and then she got up and showed us how—arranged practisings; is to manufacture brains³² for us; told us all about the ceremony of the drawingroom; was to go that evening to engage her own man at "Giamette's"³³, who will obey all orders—we are to dress at her house; and she is to dress us; then to kiss us, ask Papa and William if they approve; and sit down and write to her "dear girl" an account of everything. You have no idea of her kindness. I enclose another proof of it which Harry brought just as we were going to dinner. I was sorry not to go, though I had a sad headache and was not at all well, and we could not certainly have left the Ironside's the first night. Jane and I had met William Gibson as we were going the second time to No. 12,† but had only time to shake hands with him. He is looking quite well, not a bit altered in his looks, though the girls

* The celebrated John Clerk, afterwards Lord Eldon.

† The number of Mr. Gibson's house in Picardy-place.

think him browner. We met Mr. Gibson too—he is looking very well, and said he must reserve his salute for the drawingroom. The girls walked part of the way home with us, and Papa and William went to Mr. Murray's³⁴, whils't we unpacked our box per Highland Coach. Everything has *carried* beautifully; neither hats nor dresses in the least crushed. There is one thing I am very unhappy about, Mamma's cambric handkerchiefs, three are cut, one very much, two a little. Careless Watling! he undertook to pack them safely with Papa's things. I only got them as we were going off, and there was not room for a hair in the chase seat. Watling promised to open the trunk and pack them there. I am very sorry for it. I said I was afraid something would happen, and so it has; but everything else is safe. Papa's news from Mr. Murray* was just what his sister told us. He said he had been much harrassed and teased. He knows his arrangements will give offence; though I can't see how, but he does not care. His first wish is to do what he can for his friends, for those who have supported him and frequented the theatre when there was no such attraction, and he will do everything in his power for us. But he does not know as yet whether the King goes. No one has been in the house for a fortnight, though Miss M. Tree³⁵ has been here. Even if the King does go, it won't at all repay them. At their own expense they have improved the outside of the theatre, and it is a great improvement indeed. Papa and William went to Mrs. Harry's box in the evening and walked home with her. The girls were there and Mrs. William Murray. Papa says she is very handsome indeed. It is late at night, which must excuse everything, and I have my hair to curl. We finished the evening by Jane taking a violent fit of sickness, and Peggy having to boil hot water for her, and my

* Brother of Mrs. Henry Siddons and manager for her of the Edinburgh Theatre.

taking my usual means to remove a pain in my chest which I have effectually done. Jane was quite well in the morning and all the clearer for her fit of sickness; I kept my room, but had a levée all day, and my Aunt was so kind to me, ordered broth or soup, or what and when I chose. Mary Gibson and Harry Siddons sat with me an hour, and Anne and Cecilia half an hour.

Yours, M. F. G.

LETTER THE FIFTH

*Jane to the Trio left at home sent in the same frank
with the foregoing*

Sunday, 11th August 1822.

Mary in her own room all the morning, and I did not go to church with my Aunt and Cousin in the morning. I went in the afternoon, but first called on the Cathcarts³⁶ who were not at home, and on the Gibsons who walked with me to the chapel door. After church I went to the Siddon's and appointed after breakfast to-morrow for our first *Train Lesson*. I did not sit down, as Mary Gillies³⁷, Anne and Cecilia were waiting for me that we might all go together to King-street, they to see Mary, and I to see Manie Hamilton for she and Mr. Hamilton*³⁸ arrived just after I set out for church. I found Mary Gibson and Mary Dalzall sitting with Mary. I was really happy to see my dear Manie Hamilton, and she was as glad to see me. When she first came in at my Uncle's, Mary who was by that time down stairs went up to shake hands with her. She is short-sighted and took it for granted it was me. She threw her arms about Mary and kissed her, and my

* James Hamilton, Esq., of Barnes and Westburne, brother-in-law of Mrs. Ironside.

Uncle says he never saw anything more ridiculous than poor Mary receiving these unexpected caresses from a stranger. Papa, William and I are engaged to dine at John Clerks, and Mary too, but she thinks it most prudent to send an excuse by me. Miss Clerk had in the first instance invited my Uncle, Aunt and Cousin to come with us; but they expecting the Hamiltons were forced to decline. Eliza however agreeing to come. Just as we were going to bed last night came a note begging my Uncle and Aunt to come and to bring Mr. Hamilton along with them. So nicely done, it was impossible not to accept. Miss Clerk seems not aware of any Miss Hamiltons being in the case. She and Mary will be very good company for each other. I must go and dress.

God bless you all,

JANE GRANT.

LETTER THE SIXTH

John Peter Grant, Esq., M.P., to Mrs. Grant

Edinburgh, 11th August 1822.

MY DEAREST JANE,

We had a journey as pleasant as it could be when you and Eliza were left behind. I shall have very great satisfaction in witnessing the enjoyment of the two girls, and I will confess in exhibiting my two daughters and my son. But it is very materially damped by not being partaken by you, and thinking that you and poor Eliza are left moping whilst they are as gay as want of care can make them, and I am looking as gay as if my undivided attention were occupied by what is passing around me.

I leave the rest of the party to describe the very entertaining and ludicrous state of bustle and expectation

of the sedate and sober citizens of the Scottish Metropolis—and the whimsical affectation of a sort of highland costume, with about as much propriety in the conception and execution as if it had taken place in Paris or Brussels.

I have got two very handsome caps with flowers for the girls, for the day of the entry, when they will be at a window; and cannot wear hats—and two extremely becoming white silk hats with feathers and silk spencers the same, for the possession at the Castle, when they will be on the County Stand³⁹ on the Castle Hill. Miss Jollie has made Mary a very handsome and elegant white satin dress—the trimmings to take off, and wear for a slip the second evening. She has Eliza's present besides as a third dress. Jane has her three that you know of. There are expected to be four balls, and they can wear one dress a second time. There are also expected to be two drawingrooms. We have not determined whether it will be necessary to change the court dress in any respect for the second, but if so, we can do it easily. Miss Jollie's dresses are very beautiful and in very good taste. I find everybody is sending presents of game, &c., for the King's table. Maule⁴⁰ sends ten Bucks.

As possessing the highest mountains in his dominions, I think I ought to send him Ptarmigan. Will you therefore order Ross to take William Gordon with him to the Glen the night you receive this (Tuesday), and sleep there—and let them kill as many Ptarmigan as they can on Wednesday and Thursday, no grouse—to be sent down on Friday morning, in time for the coach addressed to me here, and let Watling himself give them to the guard with strict charges to forward them direct. I shall expect not less than 25 brace, and let Ross stay in the Hill, Friday and Saturday in order to send me as many more as he can by the Monday's coach following.

We have no certainty as to the day of the King's arrival; it is now supposed not before Tuesday or Wednesday.

We all dine (the whole party including the Westburnes⁴¹, if they come), at John Clerks to-day.

Your's ever my dearest Jane,

most faithfully,

J. P. GRANT.

P.S.—The Lauderdales⁴² and Tweeddales⁴³ occupy Gibson's house. Great expected difficulty about tickets for the Peer's Ball⁴⁴. The box from the Doune arrived safe yesterday. The London box I did not expect till to night. Mrs. Siddons has undertaken to *drill* the girls and they are to dress at her house. She has fixed on a good hair dresser: Urquhart⁴⁵ not having a spare hour.

LETTER THE SEVENTH

Jane in continuation of the last

They, that is Manie and Mary, took a little walk in the evening and saw Glenmoriston⁴⁶ who called with Patrick Grant. There was not a soul at dinner but our own party and Mr. and Miss Clerk. Sir Pultenay and Lady Malcolm⁴⁷ (she is mentioned by O'Mearer⁴⁸) were expected, but sent an excuse. We had a very pleasant evening. Mary, Anne and Cecilia Gibson came in before the desert was put down. I never saw Mr. Clerk so kind and agreeable. He asked particularly about *Eliza*, that was the way he named her in his first enquiry, afterwards calling her *Miss Grant*. I wore my green spotted muslin and Miss Elphick's⁴⁹ lilacs. E. L. I. a very pretty striped gown my Aunt, Mrs. Griffith, gave her, and a wreath of white roses from the same kind person. She looked far better than I or Mary or Peggy * Mitchell ever saw her.

* Since married to Robert Allen.

Here once for all let me mention that everybody we met makes the most affectionate enquiries about Mamma and Eli, Lord Gillies⁵⁰, Mrs. Gibson, &c., &c.; and I should fill my paper with loves and messages were I to send you half I promise. Amongst those who have asked most kindly after Eliza: Kirkman Finlay⁵¹, who is here, but none of the ladies of his family (as he says) would come, and I don't know as to the young men.

Monday, 12th August.

Spent two hour's at Mrs. Harrys. She showed us how to carry our trains, kneel or curtsy, profoundly or slightly, as we shall hear is to be the proper mode. For no one seems to know anything about what forms are to be kept up and what dispensed with, and everybody you meet tells you a different tale. She had made a train for us of her beautiful point lace veil, four yards and a half long and one broad. We both walked up to her with it on and back again, without tripping or treading on it, twice; and she is quite satisfied there is no fear of us. How much we are obliged to her! After seeing her do it nothing appeared more simple. She had intended making a frill and ruffles of part of this lace for William, and is quite annoyed that he has sent for them. Her kindness would have saved his £35, offered by her, it could not have been refused. This morning we got a nice letter from Miss Stuart⁵² with ample instructions about our dresses, which she has seen off. I shall keep her letter to show it to you. It is so full of anxiety and interest for us. We saw the Gibsons, and I called on Mary Gillies and Mrs. Jeffrey whom Mrs. Moncrief⁵³ had told me was in town; but she is not, and the old woman says she does not mean to come in at all to stay. Mary meanwhile walked with William to Abbey Hill. Augusta Norton⁵⁴ is at Castle Menzies. George and Carry are in England, and Ellen seems grown stupid. She won't go to Court, nor even to see any of the sights. The Gibsons wanted us to drink tea with them, but

Mr. and Mrs. Robinson (he is Madame de Staël's Lord Nevil) are to dine at my Uncle's, so we could not. William dined with Mrs. Siddons to let off fireworks in honour of her little William's birthday. Manie played a great deal to-night. I am very fond of her. George Carr called this morning when we were out.

Papa has exerted himself with great perseverance and kindness to get us tickets for the balls. For the Peers it is quite impossible unless they enlarge their place; which they may do; and for the Caledonian Hunt Ball⁵⁵ very difficult. I fear we must be content with the Assemblies. You will see by the newspapers how foolish people were mounting an *half finished* scaffold to see the Regalia carried to the Palace. We thought of going to the County stand to see the King's procession to the Castle. This sad accident⁵⁶ has thrown a damp over everybody. It will make them more particular about the other stands, and after all it was the poor peoples' own fault. I don't repeat all that is said of the King, and of when he is to land, and where. There are so many reports. It is only certain that he has not come to-day as was expected.

Tuesday 13th—5 o'Clock.

Still no King. Our court dresses have arrived and are beautiful. The trains of pearl white satin trimmed all round with folds of net and bows of satin, the dress of net beautifully embroidered in a robe shape up the front, and all round the bottom; mine in floss silk and beads made like leaves and flowers, Marys in the same form, but a different pattern in chenille without beads, and both have a full trimming to stick out round the bottom. They are equally elegant, we don't know which to like best. The plumes are very handsome and very well made up. There are four pairs of silk stockings, satin slips and a packet of gloves, and William's lace which is very handsome. I wish I had time to give you this descrip-

tion more in detail. You will soon see all, and judge for yourself. We sent the carriage directly for Mrs. Harry to come and see the dresses. She is as much pleased as we are. Mary and I spent the whole morning making calls, mostly of ceremony. Found Lady Hunter⁵⁷ and Margaret⁵⁸ and Mrs. Guthrie⁵⁹ at home. * Dr. and Mrs. Brewster⁶⁰ and their four boys, Grace Stein⁶¹ and her brother, James and a Missish Miss Bushby, and Christina Graeme and her married sister and the husband. Their brother, Robert came in whilst we were there. The Lady Provost †⁶², Mrs. Grant⁶³, of Grant, Miss Macpherson⁶⁴ of Belleville, Miss Cunningham, Mrs. Thriepland, Mrs. Anstruther were not at home. We also saw the Gibsons and Siddons and are to drink tea with the former this evening. All the Tweeddale party are arrived. We are to sit half an hour with Sally and Elizabeth Siddons before we go on to the Gibson's. Mrs. Siddons is to be out: I fancy at the Theatre. We are just come up from dinner and expect the carriage every minute. Dear kind Eliza's delightful journal came by this day's post. If she thinks us good to write to her in the midst of our bustle (indeed we sit up at nights to do so), how much more kind is it in her, in her weak state to write such a long letter to us. I have not forgot my Aunt's Nanny; how pleased the Bellevilles are at Mamma's going there! Mrs. Macpherson wrote to me to get a letter franked for her by Papa, and mentioned that Mamma was to be with them; and in a way that lets me see she was very happy. We all think you managed *most nicely* about the Marcells⁶⁵. I long to hear that they have been with you. I have not another minute to spare or I would tell you a great deal about my Aunt Judy. She is in such high spirits and good humour. She does nothing but *laugh*. And her kindness to us is not to be told—I think she likes us. She calls me *Janey*. Good Cecilia has written to Eli. This is intended for all. Tell dear Johnnie we are quite anxious

* The celebrated Sir David Brewster.

† The Lady of Sir William Arbuthnot.

about his first day's sport. * Mr. Caw⁶⁶ has promised to get the box as quickly as possible. We have on our green frocks again to-night. I wear my dear Aunt Griffith's cornelians and Mary, Mamma's. The letter must go to-night to catch the coach of Thursday. So good-bye, my dear loved friends. Be happy, because we are, and always believe the true affection with which I remain yours.

JANE GRANT.

LETTER THE EIGHT

*From Miss Stewart, Dressmaker, to Miss Jane Grant,
alluded to in the foregoing*

London, 9th August 1822.

MADAM,

I have the honour of informing you that the things left here last night (Thursday) at six o'clock for the mail coach office; but the mail would *not* take them, nor does it ever take anything above a certain size; but they will leave London this day at two o'clock, which will be sooner than Mrs. Grant desired they should. But I know the delays at the coach offices are so numerous and of so great consequence that we put every thing else aside and got yours finished as quick as possible, that you might not be in fear of being disappointed. We sent some things some days ago off for Edinburgh, and, on enquiry, found they had not left London for two days after. There are so many things sending down just now that one cannot depend on when they go, unless one goes to see them off. I hope when you, or any of the young ladies, are at leisure you will be so condescending as to write and let us know how all the things, *please*, fit, &c., &c. We are very

* Mr. Grant's clerk.

anxious about them, as we have not got good patterns of any of you. I wish VERY much that I were near that I might dress you! The feathers are to be put on a *becoming* distance from the face; the hair to be dressed in bows at the back, and the lappets to be pinned in the middle of the bow, or at the roots of the feathers. I have pinned one pair up in a bow; there may be one or two bows, according to quantity of hair—if much, one bow; and one end of the lappet down the back, and the other in a careless manner coming over one shoulder. The dress over the white satin petticoat to be first put on, and then the train to be *hooked in* the lace of the stays, as that will be *quite safe* from slipping, and hide the other fastenings; the belt of the train to be pinned under the nosegay, as that will cover the fastenings in front; the train to be thrown over the left arm, but, when going into the room where the King is, the Lord-in-waiting will let the train down. The black velvet pad that the feathers are fastened on is to be covered with jewels *well secured* for fear of dropping out. The gowns are worn very long, but you can manage the length of that as you please by hooking the train quite to the length they now are, or higher, if you please.

The person I sent has just returned from seeing the things off by the coach, so that you may expect them by Tuesday morning. I have sent ribbon sashes for the gowns, to be worn after the drawingroom, as I understand his Majesty is to be present at a grand ball that is to be given in Edinburgh, and you would want them on that occasion, although not at the drawingroom; and you will wear your feathers just as they are at court, only without the lappets, and the rest of the dress without the train.

I have the honour to remain Madam

Your very obedient and humble servant,

ANNE STEWART.

LETTER THE NINTH

Partly from Mary and partly from Jane to Eliza

Tuesday, 13th August.

Jane left off just as she and I were going to the Siddons'—the girls—Mrs. Harry was at the theatre—and they had made us promise to look in upon them on our way to Mrs. Gibson's. We left home at eight. I don't know which I love best of the whole family. Willie and Henry are really the finest boys in the world. Willie says he did not know us the first day, but he does now; he is exactly what he used to be, romps and laughs and chatters and scolds us for being too *richly* dressed. Harry, however, was delighted to find we were, for once in our lives, dressed alike, for though the *sprig* was not the same, the colour was (our green dresses). It was nine before we left them; and, just as we had rung for their Peggy to run on before and ring the bell at the Gibson's, Lizzie's godfather, Mr. Rees, walked in, only just arrived from town. He was in a great hurry to go to the theatre to see Mrs. Siddons; and, when he found we were going a few doors off, as it was quite dark, he begged leave to escort us, which we gave very gratefully. We found out he is the Mr. Rees of Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme and Company.

At the Gibsons' were Lady Tweeddale, Ladys Jane and Julia Hay⁶⁷ and Mary Gillies. Lady Elizabeth and Colonel Steele⁶⁸ dined out. Lady Tweeddale was very tired, and looked not at all pretty, for she had rode in (eighteen miles) in a gig in all the furious wind and dust, and shopped in the old town afterwards. She went to bed soon after the gentlemen came up, and so did Lady Julia, who has been extremely ill, and is still delicate, and has got almost pretty upon it. She is too unwell to go to Court. Lady Jane is in great fright about the court dress, which has not arrived from London. It is her first presentation. I thought her rather a nice girl; Miss Clerk

thought she gave herself airs, but I think it is shyness, or, at least, awkwardness. Mary and Margaret Gibson sang duets, but they don't sing well, as if they were at a funeral singing over the grave. Lord Tweeddale and John Clerk and William who came in the evening after us were the gentlemen strangers. We came away a little after eleven. I thought it very pleasant, but the girls of that house make every place pleasant to me. With them all clinging about one, who could be otherwise than happy? William thought it stupid. No one but Lady Jane Hay to flirt with, and she was half asleep.

Manie's dress from Miss Chatto's⁶⁹ has arrived, the petticoat part net, with two flounces of British lace and a white satin boddice: a very pretty ball dress, but not handsome enough for a court—so we are all agreed upon making it a little showier if possible. By-the-bye I must tell you of the Tweeddales' thoughtlessness—in the first place they kept the Gibsons waiting dinner three days; sending in each morning to say they would be in to dinner, and sending in the next with their excuses, but they would be in *that* day, and never arriving. And when at last they did come in on Tuesday they brought with them, besides their own enormous party, three ladys' maids, a valet, a footman, and a coachman, besides the two children and their nurse who were to come in the next morning. William Gibson has to give up his room to the ladys' maids, and Mr. Gibson has actually to take a lodging for the valet out of the house, and to send Jemima and Helen to Miss Thompson's⁷⁰. By-the-way think of her being at this party! She walked home after it, and Jane assisted at her *undressing* to prepare for her walk home which was not a little amusing.

Wednesday 14th.

At breakfast to-day a letter from Miss Elphick arrived which we send, she I fancy tells the true tale, but Mr. Finlay assured my Uncle he could not get the ladies to stir, and

except by positive abduction could not have brought them in! Just as we had finished breakfast who should arrive but the little dumb boy⁷¹, who had found us out and flown to see us. He is taller than Johnny, paler, but otherwise just what he used to be. He asked after John and wrote down that he had constantly called and left his card, but could not get the maid to understand him and was quite in despair. He was delighted to see us—my Aunt scolded us for not asking him to dinner (she was out at the time), and made us promise to ask him when he calls again. Is not this extremely kind. She is not at all stiff or reserved. She does nothing but laugh and pet us all day.

About twelve o'clock we heard the King was at Leith⁷², and was to land at one. The guns fired—canons went off, everybody flew to dress—all was in confusion. The carriage was so long in coming it worried out all our patience. We were off at last; all well dressed, Mrs. Ironside in her new cap from Miss Jollie's which became her exceedingly, Ely in her new pink hat and spencer, the latter very pretty, the former not I think—and too much for her—both pink. Jane and I in our new caps. William thought they made us look old, but some others thought them becoming.

Eliza Ironside and I got out at the Gibson's back door, Jane and Mrs. Ironside at the Clerk's, William and Papa at Mrs. Siddons'*. My Uncle could not be prevailed to go in at the Clerk's, so he started and paid five shillings for a stand somewhere opposite. It was raining in actual torrents. Mr. Gibson had erected a stage⁷³ from about the middle of the window (which was taken out), in William's room, the whole breadth of that half of the house reaching to the door steps, down to the head of the railing; protected from the street by a little boarding in front. There were steps from the room up to the top of the stage, so that it was quite easy of access, and the seats were as firm as a rock. The moment it grew

* All these houses are in Picardy-place.

cloudy Mr. Gibson sent off for sail cloth to make an awning over it, but there was none to be had, and the stage of course got so completely drenched that even had the rain ceased it would have been impossible to go out upon it. All up Leith Walk, and as far as I could see up and down, stages were erected here and there in the same manner; some half way up the houses even, and all empty from the rain, so that it looked quite melancholy. Ladies in white gowns, gentlemen in white trousers all splashed up to their ears, a crowd, but not immense. The yeomanry with their fine new coats and lace, all soiled, the cockades on the horses in the different carriages drooping, and the new liveries of the servants becoming tarnished with the wet. I shall make you laugh when I see you with the laments I heard of the "loss of time and the *perfect confusion* of the house," and the "hurrying of the servants and Miss Thompson's ejaculations on the *pairfect wasterie*" of good meat and jellies when the news arrived that the King is not to land till to-morrow morning!

We all dispersed as quick as we could, and as soon as we had changed our head dresses our party proceeded to get a plume and a trimming for Manie Hamilton.

At the Siddons' were Lord Ravensworth⁷⁴ and the Miss Liddels, Mrs. Richmond and our friend, Mr. Rees. The boys were at the theatre, and the girls and Mr. and Mrs. Murray at a house at the lower end of Picardy-place, close to where the keys were to be given. We got what we wanted at Gallie's, namely, a very pretty plume, and large bunches of white roses to go between the lace flounces, the train we are making at home. The Hamiltons dined with their cousins in Warrington Crescent and William went to the play; and Papa to dine at Mr. Gibson's. At the theatre⁷⁵ the house was almost a bumper £170; the night before £100; and the night before that £200. There was a row for "God save the King," and Mr. Murray came forward to learn the cause of the disturbance. "God save the King" was called for, and a wit from the pit called out

"No song, no Supper, Mr. Murray," to which Murray replied he was sorry he could not give them a supper, but they should certainly have their song.

Thursday, 15th.

We were up by half-past seven, Jane to work at Manie's train and I to scribble to you—as much of this as I could get done last night. Ely lay in bed.

We were off at ten equipped as yesterday. The servants in full dress liveries, the horses decorated with new scarlet cockades and cloth paddings under the saddles of their bright rubbed harness. It was a lovely morning, sun shining splendidly; the heavens bright and clear; the whole scene gay and smiling. I was on the top bench of the stage, Mr. Moncrief⁷⁶ near me, a Gibson on each side, all the girls screaming for a place beside me. All the stages and platforms crowded with people; the windows of each tall house full to the very top; the Calton Hill covered with tents and spectators; the streets crowded on each side, and a broad empty space lined with yeomanry left in the middle for the coming procession. Even the roofs of the houses were covered with people standing upright by the chimneys or clinging where they could; the doors and steps of the houses all full; boys seated on the tops of the lamp posts and hanging up the posts.

We were seated for two hours before the procession began to appear, but I was well amused with watching the crowds passing up and down, the carriages driving up, and about horsemen hurrying here and there and so on. We saw quantities of people we knew hurrying to their several stands or seats. Mr. Bannatyne was one—the Gibsons like him very much. Lord Maitland⁷⁷ was another, and Colonel James⁷⁸ and another brother, and Colonel John Maitland⁷⁹ too. I saw too Mrs. Flemming⁸⁰, wife of the Admiral, a pretty little Spanish woman. Fawcett⁸¹ walked up and down for a long time; and Sally Siddons, with Mr. and Mrs. Murray, passed for their

window down the street. She is really pretty, and so very beautifully dressed. Lizzie stayed at home, for her mother was very unwell. She got up to see the sight, but was very ill.

The procession was beautiful. I think the King's carriage splendid; he was very gracious and each lady in our three houses declared he gave her a particular bow. I could not see his face, I am so blind; but all my party said he was an ugly old man. I saw him take off his hat very gracefully, and everybody said he looked quite pleased and delighted; but when he got further through the town, they complained that he looked fagged and did not raise his hat quite so high. I don't describe the thing more to you because you will see it all in the papers. A gentleman who had seen the entry into Dublin⁸², and the Coronation said this was a finer sight. It was indeed a splendid scene, and such a magnificent entrance into a town, the streets so wide, the houses so handsome.

There were more than sixty people at the Gibson's house and all eating like famished cormorants, really not a pin's point of meat was left on the table. I can't tell you what a hurry I write in; the interruptions are so many; so much to do, people calling; dresses to prepare; hair to curl, walking out; calling on people and the Gibsons and the Siddons saying we might as well be in Rothiemurchus if we don't spend the whole day with them. Literally I have not one minute to do anything.

Ever your affectionate,

M. F. G.

Second sheet in Continuation

We left our different seeing places and returned home to put on our bonnets to make calls. By-the-bye, never were bonnets so admired. Everyone is sure they are London.

We just looked in on the Siddons to pick Papa and William up on our way to do duty; the girls were only there. Mrs. Siddons had gone to lie down. There was a very pretty collation on the side table.

(Here Jane's hand begins)

Before taking you along with Mary in the carriage to the different places we called at, I must let you know how my Aunt and I got on at Miss Clerk's whilst Ely and Mary were at the Gibson's. There were a good many people at all the front windows of the house, high and low, but not more than could see comfortably. Lady Hunter and *Margaret and Mrs. Guthrie, Miss Adam⁸³, Lady Morton⁸⁴ and her mother and sister (Lady and Miss Buller), Mrs. Wedderburn⁸⁵, Mr. and Mrs. Lock⁸⁶, he is the man who wrote the book about the Sutherland Improvements, a relation of the Lord Chief Commissioner. She a nice lively woman, these two with their three charming boys, and John Dalzell⁸⁷ were with *us* in the little end room. My Aunt and I had enough to do to keep the children from falling over; and their delight made us enjoy the procession more than we should have done without them. We had a fine view from one of the high back bedroom windows of the Royal Squadron, and saw the salute fired when His Majesty first put his foot on Scottish land. I refer to the newspapers for all about the landing, &c. The Scotsman's account is particularly accurate.

The King was observed to look with admiration up York-place, and at arriving at North Bridge he called out so as to be heard by many "My God! how fine this is!" There was a high balcony some where in the High-street crowded with well dressed people. He seemed to think it was appropriated to some great and particular individuals for he asked one of the two gentlemen who sat in his carriage, "Now who are these"? They told him they were not any particular people. "No,"

* Since married to Lt. Basil Hall.

said he, "I see Captain Maitland among them." And more than once he distinguished persons he knew among the crowd.*

We had a very handsome collation at Miss Clerk's. I had never spoken to Lady Morton in my life; but she came up to me, and entered very politely into conversation. She is uncommonly kind and amiable in her manners, but not handsome in spite of as fine a pair of eyes as can be seen. She asked me if I were going to the Peer's Ball. I told her I had no chance—that Papa had been indefatigable in his exertions to procure tickets for my sister and myself, but found it quite impossible. She said she wished she had known that sooner, "I have already sent in an unconscionable list of names, but I will add yours," said she, very kindly, "which is all I can do for you." I begged to substitute my sister's name for mine. But that she would not do. "I have not yet had the pleasure of seeing your sister," said she, "or perhaps at your so earnest request I might, but remember the Peers have the privilege of choosing a certain number from the several lists; so you are not sure, only I think your chance a good one, and if you will do me the favour to go to the Assembly to-morrow night, which I am to direct and *show yourself*, I am much mistaken if they will leave you out." So much for Lady Morton's politeness or my new cap!

We drove first to White's⁸⁸ with your songs dear Eliza to be bound. Next to Miss Jolly's to see about our dresses. Then called on Miss Sinclair who was out; and on Mrs. Jeffrey whom we found in the diningroom with two or three gentlemen at luncheon, all come together from seeing the show. No one, not even Miss Clerk herself received us more JOYFULLY than she did. Mr. Jeffrey⁸⁹ and Charlotte were out. We stayed some time in hopes of their return. The old woman had never told them I had called, and Mr. Jeffrey was persuaded we could not be come as he could find no one who had seen us. Mrs. Jeffrey asked us to go out to-morrow to Craig Crook⁹⁰. We thought

* "There's my Friend, Such a One".

with the Illuminations and Assembly we could not dine, but promised to go to breakfast. We then took Papa and William home, and found your letters, of which I *say* nothing from want of time. Papa read most of Mamma's to us standing at the carriage door, and Mary and I read your's dear Eli on our way to Warristown Crescent. We first called on Mrs. Dunlop⁹¹ with whom we found her husband, in his Royal Archer's Dress, just returned from conducting the King to Holyrood. We picked up my Aunt at the Hamilton's who was not sorry to be brought home in the carriage though expected nothing less. I then went to call on Mrs. James Grant⁹², and on my return found our dear Mr. Jeffrey who had run down to see us the moment after he got home, and was now waiting for me. He is looking almost handsome, and Mrs. Jeffrey uncommonly well and quite fat. He insisted upon our *dining* with him to-morrow instead of breakfasting as he is forced to be in town in the morning, and we are to have dinner as early as we like.

Papa, William, Mary and I went to the play⁹³ this evening. William had, as a great favor, got us two seats in Miss Sinclair's box. It was a Play called by the Peers, and expected to be a very good night, and very fine company. Papa went to Lady Tweeddale's box, where were some of the Gibsons, and where we longed to be, for we knew no one where we were, and no one took the least notice of us. I was in front next a most stupid vulgar woman, and Mary at the other end of the second row. Altogether we were uncomfortable and stupified—Mrs. Siddons dying with a headache, had rouged herself very high, and was not at all herself. She [played] * Annette but not as I have seen her play it, though strangers to her acting thought it could not be better, Lady † Eliza too was not near so good as the first time I saw it, except *the song*, and all that pretty little scene, which was highly natural and most amusing, just what it should be and what few if any but

* In the Magpie and the Maid.

† On the day after the Wedding.

herself could make it. *Moniuir Tonson* concluded the entertainments. I never like seeing three little pieces in one night instead of one good play and farce. Calcraft⁹⁴ deserves all the credit he has gained in this character, but it should rather be a good scene in a play than a piece by itself. When it was done, and everybody moving to go away, I got up and was surprised to find no one left in the box but Mary and myself. Our friend Miss Sinclair and all her party were fairly off, leaving us to take care of ourselves. We certainly shall not again put ourselves under *her* care. Poor Mary turned red in a moment and kept close to the next box. I tried in vain to catch Papa's eye, who was four boxes off flirting with Anne Gibson. I looked round through my glasses for some face I knew to send to him. We were really very awkwardly placed. At last I saw in one of the slips on the opposite side James Stein, and before I was aware he was at my side offering his services. I was really grateful for his good nature and politeness. Before he could make his way to Papa, a very handsome young man in plain clothes, but whose mustachois shewed him to be an officer came into our box. At first I did not know him, but the moment he spoke I saw in the tall, manly and gentlemanly person before me our little friend and favourite Oram.⁹⁵ He apologized very ingenuously for not being able to get near us before, but Mary and I were at no loss for the true reason of his not venturing into Miss Sinclair's box. He is as amiable as ever, delighted to see us, and very kind in enquiring about Mamma and Eli. He was so hot and tired with his day's work, that as soon as he was released from duty at Dalkeith, he changed his clothes and had come *inognito* into the playhouse on finding his favourite Annette to be acted. He is now a Lieutenant in the Grays' and says there are few in the Regiment that were in it when here last. George Lindsay⁹⁶ is, but we have not seen him. On getting home we found a card, Mrs. Gillies at home Friday evening (to-morrow) a very small and early party.

Friday, 16th.

Grand consultations as to the possibility of getting through all our business. Could we return from Craig Crook, walk all over the Illuminated Town, go to Mrs. Gillies and the Assembly all in one night? Papa wished us not to miss Mrs. Gillies, as we find we have to make up acquaintances from our long absence from Edinburgh, and there will be many nice people there. We would not miss the illumination, never having seen one in our lives, and it would be highly impolitick not to go to an Assembly of which Lady Morton was Patroness, and which she had so particularly begged me to be at. We agreed I should go to Mrs. Gillies and ask if half-past ten o'clock would be too late for her party; as if not we can go to Craig Crook in morning dresses, be back before night, walk about from nine to ten, then dress for Mrs. Gillies and go to the assembly afterwards. But I must stop.

Mrs. Gillies approved the plan. She told me who were to dine with them, and who were to come in the evening. All Lords and Ladies. I must now tell you of all her kindness. Lord Tweeddale informed her that she would be presented with a ticket for herself for the Peers' Ball, as matter of course, as the wife of a Public Functionary and as he was sure she would not like to go alone, he would try to get a ticket for any friend she wished. She named her niece Mary Gillies, and he immediately promised the ticket. "Now," said he, "if there is anybody else you are anxious about, I think I can give you one more." She told him there were two she was exceedingly anxious to get tickets for, and mentioned us. He expressed his sorrow that he could not give for both, but said he would send a ticket for Miss Grant, of Rothiemurchus, so that either of us that choose might use it. She wanted him to transfer her *own* ticket to the other but he would not. *Mary* Gibson asked him to do the same thing but with like success. How can we show ourselves grateful enough for so much kindness?

I sat some time with Mrs. and Mary Gillies; then went to enquire how Mrs. Harry did. I sat some time with the girls, but could not see her, she was in bed. Was quite unhappy at not having seen her for three days! Mary went for a moment to the Gibson's in the morning, then came home to put up her hair and write the second part of this. Cecilia was with her when I came back, and people had been calling all the time I was out. Mrs. Baillie⁹⁷ and Mrs. Campbell⁹⁸ (who were Denistouns) and the Lady Provost who mentioned that the assembly was put off on account of the illuminations which was good news for us. Others called. I don't remember all. On our way to Craig Crook, we called on Lady Lauderdale who was out. By-the-bye, Mrs. Grant, of Grant, and Mary Cumming and Mrs. Forbes⁹⁹ called on us before we did on them; the same day indeed.

No one was at Craig Crook but Miss Brown¹⁰⁰ (Mr. Jeffrey's niece) and her brother Thomas, about seventeen or eighteen, Susan Rutherford and Johnny Gordon whom none of us knew though he did us. He is not the least like his father, nor so pretty as he was, but improved more than any boy I ever saw. He is quiet and like a *gentleman*; teazes no one; has plenty to say when spoken to; and is in short what every body must call a very fine little boy. Charlotte is no longer the least pretty, but tall of her age and very thin. She has not at all the air of an only child. She is not spoiled in the least, nor does she seem as if she had ever been so; I think her a charming little girl, lively, happy, and full of quickness, gentle, amiable, and unassuming. But when I see the same expression in her face now, that I remember graced with so much childish beauty I cannot but feel sorry that only that expression remains and that the graces are gone; I will not think for ever. I remember our own Eli was the loveliest little child, and a plain, peaky looking girl at thirteen, and at seventeen again how pretty, how interesting, how captivating. Dear Charlotte is now at the plain age. The mother does not seem

to observe any change. They are as much companions as ever; but it does not annoy one as it used sometimes to do; as for her father, I think he is well aware that his little darling is not to be handsome, for he told me she was everything he could wish as to parts, disposition and temper; not possessing one selfish feeling; and that she had not cried once since I had seen her except from some good feeling; but he said not a word of her looks, once his favorite theme: he is however fonder of her than ever; and she seems now as fond of him as of her mother.

We walked about till dinner time, and after dinner till tea, as kindly treated, as happy, and as much at home as ever; Fergus and Kitty and the gardiner and his wife were as glad to see us as their master and mistress. Even Fanny the little dog seemed to remember *me*! Nothing is changed in this pretty and happy little place except that the trees and shrubs have grown like Charlotte much taller, but carrying up their beauty with their height. The walls of the house are now almost hid by creepers; and the bed of roses is really beautiful. We saw our old friends the cow, Capuchin pigeons, peafowl—Totty missed only; poor Totty who is dead. I swang for half an hour, and William, Mr. Brown, and Johnny Gordon played bowls. Johnny to his great delight was always first. The Jeffreys and their party were all coming in to sleep, and we agreed to drive together to our house first, as no carriages were to be allowed to drive about the great streets after nine. William, Mr. and Miss Brown and Mrs. Jeffrey came behind in their *usual* hackney coach with Kitty on the dicky. Mr. Jeffrey, Charlotte and Miss Rutherford with Papa and his six inside the Barouche and Johnny beside the coachman led the way.

Third sheet in Continuation

The illumination¹⁰¹ was just beginning as we approached the town. It extended even to all the suburbs. We found George

Carr with our home party all ready to set off and only waiting for the two Miss Dalrymples, of Duddingston, whose brother had just left King-street promising to come back with them in ten minutes. Miss Rutherford insisted on going home with Johnny Gordon to change her dress; and Papa on escorting her. Miss Brown went with them; why, I know not. Mary and I put on other clothes, shawls, &c., Mrs. Jeffrey protesting even louder than my Uncle against our going in our pretty white bonnets. No signs of the Miss Dalrymples; so we determined not to wait any longer and very luckily, for they never came, nor sent till after they had been walking all about and came here to bed; a convenience we had managed for them with some difficulty for the house was full enough before.

All being ready, we left orders that two servants should always stay in the house to guard against fire, and that Robert and Peggy should be in in an hour when Mary and I proposed dressing for Mrs. Gillies'. Mr. Jeffrey was unanimously elected leader of the party; I was with him; William having Charlotte in one hand, gave his other arm to Mrs. Jeffrey. My Uncle his to Mary; Mr. Hamilton took care of Eliza Ironside; George Carr of Marion, and Mr. Brown of my Aunt, so we had our Beau a-piece, a great comfort. You must stay till we meet for a particular account of one of the finest and strangest sights I ever saw. Never shall I forget the happiness, the delirium of that evening.

Every street in every corner of the town was literally filled with people of every rank; not merely the foot ways on each side, but the broad pavement held a moving mass whichever way you went. Most of the houses were simply lighted with candles, some one in every pane; others in figures; these certainly look best on the whole, and make a better show than lamps. Except on public buildings; Lord Provosts House, &c., where no expense is spared, and a sufficient quantity of lamps are hung to hide the dark walls of the house;

but single stars. G. Rs., &c., have a poor effect. We went up Queen-street to Charlotte-square, all together, but soon found it impossible to keep our party from the excessive crowd. I lost the others very soon because I found it hurt my weak ankle to walk on the round stones in the middle of the street, so kept the flat pavement, though certainly one saw much better from the middle. After walking round Charlotte-square, Mr. Jeffrey and I called at Mr. Rutherford's¹⁰² door to hear of Papa, but he and his two companions had set off half an hour before on their travels. They went all through new and old towns, and Papa was I believe the very last of our party that came home, quite tired, as indeed were all of us. He said he had been very happy, and having left us all in such good company, had no doubt we were the same. My Uncle and Mary went all through the new town and nearly round the Calton Hill; he wanted to take her to the old town, but she would not let him, as Papa had made us promise we would not go there, so he brought her safe home and then went himself. It was near Eleven when Mary got home, absolutely exhausted; the first of all of us; she thought it would be absurd to dress for Mrs. Gillies'. My Aunt, and Marion and Eliza with their respective Beaux managed to stick together. They went to the old town as well as through the new, and I was at home before them. Mr. Jeffrey and I as soon as we missed our party endeavoured to regain them, but soon found it impossible. You never saw a small room so crowded the night of a great Rout, as were all the broad long streets of this magnificent town that evening. Finding Papa off too we called to see if Mrs. Jeffrey had brought Chatty home as she had meant to do so early; but they told us she had not been there; so we left word we would return, and then proceeded down George-street and by St. Andrew's-square to Prince's-street and the Waterloo Buildings as far as to the foot of the Calton Hill. Here I found I could not do much more, so was obliged to give up all idea of going round it; but we returned

to Prince's-street walking on the pavement nearest the new gardens to observe the effect of the old town. When we got again to Mr. Jeffrey's house I was quite knocked up and ready to faint; at least I felt so, though I believed my flushed cheeks gave no outer sign. There was no servant in the house, as William had promised to take the old woman's place, and Mrs. Jeffrey was putting Chatty to bed upstairs. Mr. Jeffrey went himself to get me a glass of wine, and I took off a *good bumper*. He then went upstairs to Mrs. Jeffrey, and I stayed in his room with William, my feet up on a chair and my *two* ancles feeling as if they were half cut through; the sound one worst, for it had had nearly my whole weight to support during the latter part of my walk when the other quite failed me. William insisted that I must go home instantly and dress for Mrs. Gillies! It was near eleven. I thought it nonsense, but he said so much of her having got us the ticket, I was forced to agree. I could not go without wishing Mrs. Jeffrey good night. Mr. Jeffrey would walk home with me. I was much the better for his arm, as well as William's. He left us at our own door. Mary alone had come back. She looked as pale as a ghost; and we all agreed if I could get a chair it was better for me to go, who was only fatigued from not being accustomed to long walks, than her, for she was terribly fagged with the heat, and a headache, and there was not time for two to dress. William dressed in a moment and set off, and I with a heavy heart began my toilet. Peggy, Nanny and Mary all assisted. Everything had been laid out ready, and we took exactly *five minutes*; shoes and stocking, hair, ornaments and all. Robert was equally expeditious in getting a chair, and away I went at five minutes past eleven. William was quite right, and I am very glad we went. It was a *stickit* party. Everybody went out to see the Illumination, and only some returned. It was a constant going out and coming in. When I got there, three or four ladies had been waiting a tedious time for their carriages, which could not get up, and

the entrance of two new guests was very welcome. Sir Hugh and Lady Dalrymple¹⁰³, Lord Lyndoch¹⁰⁴, Miss Stirling (who took in Mr. Jeffrey), and William Clerk¹⁰⁵; a Mrs. Warrender and Mr. Gibson and his son who came in after us were all, I think, that remained of the splendid party.

Everybody was in bed when William and I got home. I am sure so many weary people seldom slept under one roof. It was terribly hot all night; Mary slept, but was very restless. I never shut my eyes, but was not unhappy. I had a very pleasant occupation, and lay all night recalling the bright things I had seen, and the brighter things I had heard in the unusual rambles of the evening with so delightful a guide and companion. It seemed to me that I had been walking through some enchanted country under ground. My head was full of the Arabian Nights.

Imagine, if you can, the grandeur of the scene. Every spot light as noon-day, each house illuminated with splendour, but all empty and deserted. Then the thick crowd through which we edged our way, everyone busy in conversation with his friend, and none of all that immense concourse thinking of us. But of one extraordinary fact you can form no conception. The admirable behaviour of the people. Not a drunken nor an uncivil man among them. With their clean best clothes, the common people seem to have put on their politest manners. They made way for every one, and rather held back than endeavoured to push on. Even the boys were good humoured and orderly. In the most fashionable assembly you could bring together there would be found more noise and bustle, and I have seen those who think themselves gentlemen push forward more rudely to procure an ice than did these honest people to satisfy their natural curiosity. Everybody made the same remark. The greatest crowd was in Prince's-street, the Waterloo Buildings, and on the Bridges. Here you were a good deal pressed upon, but there was no help, and I met with a thousand civilities from all ranks. Mr. Jeffrey

was surprised he did not recognise one face ; I rather think he could not have recognised, though he might have known many.

I have much more to say, but am quite tired of writing, so must leave you with this account of the Illuminations, which closes a very happy day ; and the journal shall go forward as soon as possible. I must thank dear Eli for her nice journals.

It is Sunday, yesterday.

There was not much to say. To-day, since breakfast, I have been employed writing to you all this, and must now dress, for we are going early to dine at Craig Crook. We are sadly bustled, but you should have got a journal last post-day, if I had not trusted to Mary, and afterwards Eliza Ironside promised to write in Papa's letter and make our excuses. She did so, but forgot to send it !

JANE GRANT.

Note from Sir Robert Liston¹⁰⁶ to R. A. Ironside, Esq., enclosed in the foregoing

Milburn, Thursday, 15th August.

MY DEAR SIR,

The boy whom I had desired to call at your house after the King's *entry* was over, to ask if you had any message for me, is returned, and tells me you had not !

I have been told, tho' not by any official person, that the Levé is to be *to-morrow*, and the Drawingroom on *Saturday*, and happening to have an opportunity of conveying a packet to Edinburgh, I now write a few words to say that if you obtain authentick information on the subject, I should like to have it early in the morning, that is before breakfast.

There is no need to send a messenger to-night, unless the hour should be earlier than usual, which is one or two o'clock.

Mr. Hamilton has, I hope, received from Warrington Crescent a sword, sword belt, ruffles and buckles, which I left for him yesterday.

Ever, my dear Sir,

Very truly and faithfully yours,

R. LISTON.

Jane to Mrs. Grant and to Eliza, written in the cover of the last three sheets which concludes

LETTER THE NINTH

DEAR MAMMA,

Thirty brace of Ptarmigan came yesterday, most of them in perfect beauty, of all kinds. It is thought to send all to the King would be preposterous, as he cannot consume them in time. So papa sent twelve brace by Charles last night to his purveyor, and six brace to his steward's purveyor for *their* table. The rest will, as you may guess, be *well* distributed. ad.

DEAR ELI,

Nanny sends her love and best thanks for the gown which Mary and Sally chose yesterday, *white* ; but she is quite pleased. It is a pity you had not told us sooner that you wished it to be *coloured* ; however, to be married in, it is as well.

If you want me to bring you anything from home, send particular instructions. Your drawers are empty, and I can find nothing. I sent Belleville's letter. Mrs. Macpherson is

very kind; but I have not time to write to her. Send all our news.

Nanny's *love* to Aunt Griffith. She is going to-day to see when a packet sails; my Uncle is too hurried to attend to her.

I send with this three sheets of journal addressed to all. Read those in this cover first, and take care of Sir Robert Liston's note, and the little advertisement.

JANE.

Note from Lord Cunningham¹⁰⁷ to John Peter Grant, Esq., of Rothiemurchus, M.P.

*Board of Green Cloth,
21st August, 1822.*

Lord Cunningham presents his compliments to Mr. Grant. He is commanded by His Majesty to acknowledge the receipt of eighteen brace of Ptarmigen, and to express His Majesty's sense of his attention.

LETTER THE TENTH

Journal con.—(Mary's hand)

Saturday, Aug., 17th.

We were busy the whole morning equipping the gentlemen for the Levé¹⁰⁸. The two Miss Dalrymples assisted, and seemed nothing loth to be busied about gentlemen, and help William to put on his *stock*.

(Jane's hand)

My Uncle curled all their hair: Papa's and Mr. Hamilton's, as well as William's, for Mr. Urquhart disappointed them. We had got fine bouquets for the servants from Mr. Dickson's¹⁰⁹,

and a cane for Robert. Mr. Hamilton took two gentlemen in his carriage, and Papa and William called for Mr. Jeffrey. When they were gone, we spent an hour or more in teaching the Miss Dalrymples and Manie how to courtsey and wear their trains—indeed part of the lesson was going on whilst the gentlemen dressed, so that the scene in the two drawingrooms would have made an admirable caricature. Old Mr. Hamilton in an arm chair, dressed out, and quite vain of his appearance, enduring with the most complacent countenance the operation of the curling tongs, which my Uncle wielded with great gravity, his cuffs turned up, and his whole soul in what he was about; Gertrude equally busy about William's stock, and Fanny with a long red shawl, pinned on by way of train, practising courtseys before Papa, who played King, and was trying to use the royal privilege. Mary and I spent a long time at the Siddon's, and found the gentlemen returned when we got home. Gabriel Hamilton¹¹⁰ and his wife dined with us at my Uncle's; and we had a pleasant evening talking over all the occurrences at the Levé, and the ludicrous mistakes that were made, for which I refer you to William, for he only means to stay over the drawingroom, and will be with you as soon as this letter. Dear Mary Gibson ran down to us this evening, after the ladies had left the dining room, and got back without being missed.

Sunday, 18th August.

Mary went to Mr. Alison's Chapel¹¹¹ with my Uncle and Eli, Mr. Hamilton, and Manie. He gave a shameful sermon—every word "*the King*"—and said a great deal about the honour His Majesty did us in visiting this barren land and inclement clime, where the rays of the sun were never seen to penetrate, cheering the poor (at the moment he spoke, every one was overcome with heat!) He also said something about our being "nobodies" till our union with a BRAVER *Nation*! Imagine the offence and disgust such a discourse has given

and produced, coming, too, from a man who, arriving here a stranger, has been living amongst us for so many years, well treated and well thought of.

I was afraid of the heat, and did not go, but spent the whole morning in writing to you all that you saw of my hand in the two great packets sent off for Tuesday's post.

After church, Mary and Cecilia sat with us some little time. We see far too little of the Gibsons: those tiresome Tweeddales take up all their time.

At five, we four Grants went out to Craig Crook, where we found the same little family party as before, without Johnny Gordon. We like Miss Brown, and William says if her brother is as he believes him, he thinks him very clever. He has a disagreeable squeaking voice, and speaks in very much the same sharp pompous tone as his two Uncles.

There never was a finer, fresh, sweet evening after a hot, dusty day. I was very happy, as you will be sure. I am growing quite fond of Mrs. Jeffrey: she certainly is greatly improved—I mean come out: she is really agreeable. Papa says she always was. She said some very good things at dinner, in her own simple way, that made us all laugh heartily.

We left this delightful place, and those kind and delightful people, not without a promise to be soon there again. I don't know if we have told you all the particular questions they asked of the dear invalids at home; most likely not; nor shall I now repeat them. You know the truth of their friendship for us all.

Monday, 19th August.

His Majesty received the addresses of the clergy and universities on the throne. Mary and I called on Miss Dalzell, who was not in, and on Miss Clerk, whom we found in all the fuss and fidget you can imagine her to feel on the eve of going to court. Her Dress, her demeanour, even the way she was to write her name upon her card, gave her the most serious

consideration. We looked in upon the Siddons for a moment, and settled to come there to tea to take a last lesson. We got home by one, when the carriage was ordered to take us to make calls with Papa. We found George Lindsay's and Oram's cards on the hall table. The carriage had been at the hall door, but was sent to take poor James Grant to court. He went as *Elder* with the General Assembly, and sent to papa for the loan of a cocked hat. Papa's and William's, both silk, would not do. Luckily Mr. Hamilton's is beaver, which he lent him. Redcastle¹¹² was in the drawingroom with William when Mary and I came in, and young Charles Grant down stairs closeted with Papa. He came up stairs soon after, and the two sat with us till the carriage returned. Charles Grant has been very ill, and still looks so. Redcastle looks well, and is really a fine, quiet, gentlemanly sort of being.

We drove first to Abbey Hill, but only saw Lady Norton, Lady Menzies, and *Ellen* go to court. We called on Mrs. Baillie and Mrs. Campbell, Mrs. Munro, Miss Elliot Lockhart, Miss Jane Frazer, Mrs. Craigie, Mrs. Massie, Mrs. Elphinstone, whom Uncle Edward recommended; but found none of them at home.

Mr. and Mrs. Gardiner¹¹³ and their little girl dined at my Uncle's to-day—nice respectable people. He is the minister of Bothwell, my Uncle's parish Church. William dined at the Gibson's, and met two or three of William Gibson's travelling friends, who sickened him with trite information of the appearance, situation, manners, &c., of Constantinople. Mary and I spent three delightful hours with Mrs. Siddons and the girls. She is more charming the more you see of her; her remarks so genuine; her observations upon character so skilful and free from prejudice of every kind; her *sentiment* so pleasing, that those who most dislike like sentimentality in general must admire it in her; and the little air of sly humour that every now and then glides into her discourse, adds irresistible attraction to the interesting truths she tells.

At half past nine came William, and at ten the carriage to take us to Lady Hunter's, where we found Papa. We were asked in the morning to drink tea, and having said we were engaged, Lady Hunter begged us to come any time between nine and eleven, just for an hour's friendly chat, to talk over the business of to-morrow. You remember how she would always assure us there was not to be a soul but ourselves, and afterwards we would find one of her most agreeable parties. But this time her assurances were literally true. We sat with them an hour; saw all the dresses; listened to some duetts played, as if no change had ever taken place; and, at last, to please the indefatigable Margaret, stood up, she and William, Mary and I, to dance a quadrille, while Jane Guthrie played to us, Papa sitting beside her ready to flirt, and Lady Hunter looking on. Margaret asked William to dance at least once with her at every ball, for she sees not a creature in Edinburgh now who knows her. What will she say when she finds him, too, away? Jane is grown fat. Mr. Guthrie could not leave town. Their eldest little girl is at Craigie, and the baby here—a fine, pretty little thing.

Tuesday, 20th August.

We got up a little after seven; and before I was washed, a violent ring at the house bell announced the arrival of *Giannette's* man, for Urquhart could not undertake our heads. It was a little, obstinate Frenchman, who, having amused himself for half an hour with making Mary, Manie, and myself as great objects as he could, and sticking our plumes right at the back of our heads like those of horses at a funeral, took his departure. At half past eight, William, Mary, and myself, went in the carriage to breakfast at Mrs. Siddons', where we had taken our court dresses the night before, and our Peggy followed with little &cs.

Mrs. Harry breakfasted in bed, but came in before we had done. We all laughed heartily at the ridiculous effect of our

plumes, and soon took them out. After breakfast, William went away, and at ten we all adjourned with Mrs. Harry to her beautiful bedroom to begin our toilet, attended by the two dear girls, good natured Garbut, and our own nice little Peggy.

I hope you got the letter Sally began and her mother was to finish, as it will save me entering into particulars. As for all these kind people did for us; the pains Mrs. Siddons took about us; the interest; the anxiety she seemed to feel as every pin went in—but it is nonsense to talk of this in a letter such as I have time to write. When we meet, perhaps, we shall tire you with it. Had we been Sally and Elizabeth, instead of Jane and Mary, she could not have shown, she could not have *felt* a stronger, a more affectionate interest about us. She dressed us all herself, hair, gown, train, everything. Four pair of ready hands matched her directions, and executed them nicely, quickly, and quietly. We were ready in little more than an hour; and never were we dressed with so little confusion, so *well*, or so comfortably.

We sat down in the drawingroom to wait for Papa and William. One instance I must give of Mrs. Harry's kindness. I told Peggy to look well how the feathers were arranged, that she might do Miss Hamilton's like them when she went home. After this, Mrs. Siddons took great pains to teach her, and then said we should want her no more, and hurried her away to dress Miss Hamilton, who would, no doubt, be anxious for her. This forethought for my friend pleased me as much as all her kind attention to myself.

END OF VOLUME THE FIRST

VOLUME THE SECOND

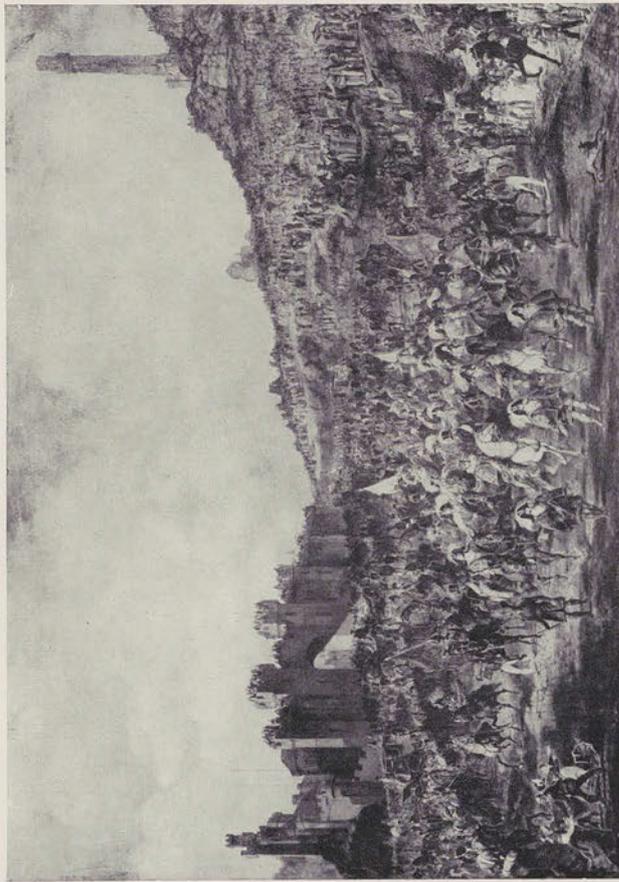
LETTER THE ELEVENTH

*Partly from Sarah Siddons, and partly from Mrs.
Siddons (alluded to in the preceding), to Miss Grant*

*Edinburgh,
Tuesday morning, 20th August, 1822.*

MY DEAR ELIZA,

Jane and Mary have just left us, and I lose no time in giving you a full account of all our proceedings. The important operation of dressing has gone off delightfully. Owing to some confusion in the orders, their heads were dressed at half-past seven this morning, in King-street. Mamma had wished to have superintended them herself *here*; but, however, they arrived at eight to breakfast in perfect despair at the unbecoming manner in which their plumes had been put in. So Mamma, without much respect, I must say, to the poor little hair dresser's exertions, re-arranged them entirely according to her own taste; and I do assure you we all think there will not be two such beautiful heads in the whole drawingroom. Their dresses are really very elegant; they could not be in better taste. Jane and Mary both looked uncommonly well, and the great beauty of their appearance was that they really did not look the least stiff or out of the way, but just as if they had been accustomed to be so dressed all their lives. We are all anxiety to receive them back again. Mamma is to add a few lines to this, so she will tell how they feel after all is over. You cannot think how delighted we have been to renew our acquaintance with your sisters—indeed I think their coming to Edinburgh the best part of the King's visit, as I am sure we shall love each other all our lives. We were all truly sorry to hear of your delicate health, and also



THE ARRIVAL OF GEORGE IV — THE PROCESSION PASSING CALTON HILL

*Oil, by William Turner of Oxford
(By kind permission of the Royal Company of Archers)*



THE DRAWING ROOM AT HOLYROOD

Brown ink and pencil, by Sir David Wilkie
(Reproduced by gracious permission of Her Majesty The Queen)

of Mrs. Grant's illness ; but I hope this letter will find you better. I must leave some room for Mamma, so farewell for the present ; and my dear Eliza.

Believe me ever most truly yours,

SARAH SIDDONS.

(The remainder is in Mrs. Siddon's hand-writing)

MY DEAR ELIZA,

My dear girls have this moment returned quite happy and quite delighted. The ceremony was only that of a moment, but performed with great gravity and dignity on the part of royalty, and with all grace and good breeding by your sisters. Mr. Grant was highly pleased, I am sure, with their appearance and manners, and I have felt real gratification in being in any way useful to them. You are all very dear to my heart, and that every happiness may attend you through life is my constant wish. I scarcely need then tell you that the latest accounts of your health were delightful.

I dare not write more, as I am going to the theatre to act Portia¹¹⁴. So God bless you ; and with best regards to Mrs. Grant, ever believe me.

Faithfully and truly yours,

H. SIDDONS.

LETTER THE TWELFTH

John Peter Grant, Esq., M.P., to Mrs. Grant

*Edinburgh, Tuesday, 20th August, 1822.
7 o'clock.*

MY DEAREST JANE,

We have just, or nearly just dined, and are going to the play to see Kean's Shylock¹¹⁵, and Mrs. Siddons' Portia. The

drawingroom was really very handsome ; a great many pretty women, and the whole well dressed and well looking.

You will be more anxious to hear of your girls. They were certainly *as well dressed*, to my mind better dressed, than any young ladies there, because their dresses were so simple, ladylike, and well chosen ; the plumes very handsome, and well put in. Mrs. Siddons dressed them, and could not have been more anxious for her own daughters. They both looked *as if they had never worn anything else*, and looked extremely well, Jane most remarkably so. Her approach to the King, and her reverence after he saluted her were *perfect*. Mary was a good deal frightened, but not more than made her interesting, and she performed her part quite as it should be. You could not suppose either to be other than perfectly accustomed to similar scenes, though with all the grace of timidity. I was just behind them and followed them, William next. I think HIS appearance would have pleased you. Lady Lauderdale was first ; then Lady Eleanor Balfour ¹¹⁶ ; then two Miss Grants, of Congleton, quite beautiful ; then your two daughters ; all presented by Lady Lauderdale.—Yours ever, J. P. G.

P.S.—Sir Robert and Lady Liston are here at dinner. She is at my elbow, and begs to be remembered to you.

(A second postscript added by Mrs. Ironside)

Many thanks, my dear Jane, for the many good things you have sent me. I have only time to beg you to take care of yourself, and to offer my sincere and warm wish for your perfect recovery. The pears are remarkably fine.

JUDITH IRONSIDE.

*Journal continued from the last page of the first volume
(Jane's hand)*

I have nothing like time to give you a description of the drawingroom ¹¹⁷. William was with us all the time, and from

him you will learn every particular far better than the best pen could give it. The great rapidity with which you pass through the Presence Chamber and undergo the ceremony, is what most strikes everyone. You have not time to see the King, even if the mist with which the agitation of the moment covers your eyes were withdrawn. I believe I saw him better than most people, for, as Papa had bid me, I kept my eyes fixed on his all the time, and Mary, who was most happily just behind me, took longer time to come up than the other ladies, so I did not get the bow of dismissal quite so quickly, and had time to recover myself quite enough to see Mary as she came up, but very indistinctly owing to the mist I told you of.

Make William tell you everything, if he has not done so already, how kind everybody was ; how attentive the lords in waiting ; and how gracefully, respectfully, and gently, the King received us. The ease of his manner gave you confidence ; his dignity made you feel respect, not only for him, but for yourself ; and he went through his part in such a way as to save you all trouble about yours. Some ladies said they got no kiss at all, and one was heard to say she was not satisfied. Mary says she scarcely felt him brush her cheek. He gave me a kiss. He looked as grave as possible all the time. It was what it ought to be, a mere ceremony, and if it were to do again, we all feel it would be nothing. The first observation Mary made was—"I wish it was to be done again ; I could do it much better."

(Here Mary's hand begins)

After we came out from the Presence Chamber we stood for an hour in the Ante-room leaning against the railing looking on those who were going in and on those who were coming out from the drawingroom. You returned into the same Ante-room after the presentation as you had passed through into the Presence Chamber. There was a passage railed off for those who came out leading by another door into

a separate suite of apartments which conducted you by a different entrance into the fine old gallery, where we had all been ushered in the first instance to await the King's arrival at the Palace, and the opening of the drawingroom. As we remained in the Ante-room watching the tide of people flowing in at one door of the Presence Chamber, and out at the other in two continued lines, we had great fun talking to all our acquaintance, and we seemed to know, at least by sight, almost everyone. The ladies all looked handsome, and held their heads well, and carried their feathers as if they were accustomed to them, their dresses in general handsome, and some very splendid ones. The Duchess of Athole¹¹⁸ in a train and petticoat of red tartan velvet, with a border a quarter of a yard deep of gold, and above this festoons of gold and jewels. Her head and neck splendid beyond everything. The great Miss Sinclairs¹¹⁹ towering aloft, walked about with a gigantic Major Beaton¹²⁰, 6 foot 7. One had a red tartan satin train (hidious), another blue, a third pink, they really did look better than you would have supposed. Mrs. Monroe¹²¹ looked pretty. Mrs. Brown was there. Ellen Norton and Lady Menzies¹²² like ladies. Mrs. Macleod, of Macleod¹²³, only does *at a distance*. He was in full highland garb, and perfectly well dressed. The coat black velvet. The Lauderdales, and Mr. and Lady Eleanor Balfour were extremely kind to us. Lady Lauderdale wore fine pearls, Lady Eleanor splendid emeralds set round with diamonds. I was in such a dreadful fright, I lost courage every step I took. We had fortunately got seated with our party in the gallery at the head of the room close to the door which opened on the suite of apartments conducting to the Presence Chamber. We were full an hour arrived before that door was opened. The whole of that great long gallery was filled with company, very soon after we arrived; and as there were only seats all round the walls, most people had to stand.

A beefeater, a good honest Englishman, who stood before

the window just behind us, was commissioned by William to give us notice of the King's arrival, that at the opening of the doors we might place ourselves so as to have the first *droit d' entrance*. The shouts of the crowd, however, proclaimed his coming long before his carriage came in view. He arrived at a little past two, and instantly we all moved towards the door. It was open, and the room it led to was already full of people. No more than a certain number were allowed to enter at one time by the archers, who acted as the King's Body Guard, and two of whom guarded the entrance. When that first party disappeared into the next Ante-room, ours' was admitted, two and two, Lord and Lady Lauderdale, Mr. Balfour and Lady Eleanor, then two Miss Grants Congleton, arm in arm, then Papa and Jane, then William and me. We ladies each took off the right glove. William and I were just above the number allowed to be admitted into the suite of Ante-rooms at one time, and the archers were for shutting us out, but whenever we explained who we were, they very goodnaturedly let us pass.

I think we passed through seven or eight rooms all lined with archers, a great many of our acquaintance were amongst them, Mr. Dunlop, Mr. Cullen¹²⁴, &c. I heard Jane say she gathered courage every fresh room. I lost it. All our party were in a fright. As we passed the rail-way that separated us from those who had come out, how I longed to be amongst them. I was at the Presence Chamber door before I knew where I was. I lost my head quite. There was a little bustle about my train; and archers and lords-in-waiting speaking to me, but I neither heard nor saw. William, who did both, told me afterwards an archer came forward and desired me to put down my train; upon which the lord-in-waiting said, "Sir, do not frighten the lady, it is my business to take the train." He told me *that* was the King in the middle, to go forward and not be frightened. I walked on, and I thought I should have exposed myself, and fallen, or stopped. I could

not get my feet along. The Presence Chamber was full of people, ladies and gentlemen crowded up behind the King, and on all sides. These were all who have what is called the right of entrance, and had been there before the drawingroom opened. Papa distinguished many whom he knew who were watching the presentations. The King took hold of my hand, and I had passed on, and the lords-in-waiting at the other door has very kindly given me my train again, and I was in the outer room and hold of William again before I really understood where I was, or what I had been doing. The little delay about my train made me late, and the lady next following came of course sooner after me. I scarcely saw the King. I don't think I even made a courtesy. I have not an idea of his face. I only saw a pair of thick lips, and a grave respectful-looking face bending towards me. He appeared to me a most immense man, much, much, above me. What made me more frightened was that being slower than the others, the lord-in-waiting had pulled the King's arm and called out loud in his ear "Miss Mary Grant," long before I reached him. Jane, Papa says, made a most graceful courtesy, and I think looked *beautiful* in her feathers. I heard a gentleman say, looking towards her as we were leaving the gallery after all was over, "that's the prettiest girl I have seen yet."

Mr. James Hamilton, whose wife has apartments in Holyrood House, kindly took us into where she was, and a collation and people eating, Mrs. Anstruther among them, and her daughter, who was not at court. Afterwards we proceeded with a crowd of others to wait under the portice for our carriage. We saw Sir James Dunbar¹²⁵ standing near the great gate, and who should there be hanging upon his arm but Miss Grace Baillie. We also recognised Mrs. Robert Cunnyingham whom we met at Brussels. She spoke to us. We saw and spoke to many more, but I cannot tell all the people. Who do you think William espied among the crowd of bystanders but my Aunt, Mrs. Leitch¹²⁶, and my Cousin Charlotte. He will

tell you all about this strange and amusing encounter, and how she praised his fine person, and whole appearance in his court dress. He certainly does become it more than most people.

We drove direct to Mrs. Harry's, and found her waiting for us; a cold collation on the table, with wine, &c.; harts-horn in her hand, and water near her. I never saw such a woman.

Sally says she was so full of anxiety after we drove off in the morning, she could scarcely sit or stand, or do anything. She fancied we might faint; our feathers drop out of place; our trains be torn off; she did not know what might not happen to us; but she said she should be miserable till we returned. She had to rehearse Portia after this, and act at night. Sir Robert and Lady Liston dined at my Uncle's, and we went to the play at seven o'clock to Gabriel Hamilton's box.

Tell Mamma that there are no kings, nor princes, nor dukes, nor marquises, nor earls, nor lords of any sort, baronets, knights, nor even plain squires for beaux that I have seen, except Gabriel Hamilton's eldest son¹²⁷—a very handsome, tall young man in yeomanry regimentals, only seventeen, but a great friend of mine.

The playhouse was crowded: boxes, slips, pit, and galleries. Mrs. Harry Siddons was beautiful in Portia. Kean execrable. He got no claps. He made his usual stops in the accustomed places; but no applause ensued. Poor man! his day is over. Calcraft and Jones were not good in Bassano and Gratiano, and the rest bad. The set is dreadfully fallen off—very bad now; and they are quite aware of it. We did not stay the farce.

Yours in sad haste, but ever affectionately,

M. F. G.

LETTER THE THIRTEENTH

*Journal continued in Jane's hand**Wednesday, 21st August.*

Immediately after breakfast Mary and I went to see my Aunt Leitch, who is in lodgings in St. David's-street. Charlotte is not pretty, but nice looking. We left them with a promise to be soon back, and went on to see Mrs. Harry after the fatigues of yesterday; then we sat some time with the Gibsons, two of whom we met on their way to ask us to dinner, then back to my Aunt Leitch, then home, and Charlotte with us. Soon after we had a visit from Miss Dalzel and from Redcastle; and then came Mr. Jeffrey to hear how we felt after our presentation.

My Uncle, Eliza, Mr. Hamilton, and Manie, dined at Sir Robert Listons; William, at John Clerk's; Papa and Mary, at the Gibson's. I sent my apology, not choosing to leave my Aunt alone. Henry and William Siddons came just as she and I were sitting down to our solitary dinner. They each ate more than we two between us; so they are not altered, in that respect at least, for they had not been long done their own dinner when they came, dear boys! They amused us exceedingly, and ended their evening by stripping and bathing themselves in the *cistern* in the back court. They were highly pleased by being sent home in Mr. Hamilton's carriage after it had brought the party from Milbourne. Papa and Mary came home in good spirits. They had not much of a party. Lady Carmichael¹²⁸ and a great tribe of children, Lord Alloway¹²⁹, Miss Clerk, and Lord Tweeddale; the rest of his party went out in the morning to Yester to recruit, and are not to come back till Friday. William has just set out for Perth at half past eleven at night on his way to you.

Thursday, 22nd August.

Our hopes of another Peers' ticket very low. It is determined that I should ask Miss Clerk to take me to call on Lady Morton. Mary set off to see her on the subject. I wrote home. Kept in uncertainty about the procession to the Castle. The weather threatened all the morning to be very unfavourable, and we expected every moment to hear the two guns fired as a warning that it was not to take place. We dressed nevertheless, and ordered the carriages. Our white silk spencers are very beautiful, but do not fit well. Everybody admires the hats; they think mine becomes me better than anything I ever wore.

No signal guns, so away we went at half-past twelve. Eliza Ironside had a cold and kept in bed, choosing rather to lose this sight than run the risk of missing the Caledonian Hunt Ball, for which her Uncle, Mr. Hamilton has got her and his daughter Manie tickets from the Duke of Montrose¹³⁰. We drove to the top of the mound, and there left the carriages, and walked up to the lieutenantcy stands erected on the Castle Hill, and set apart for the principal people of each county, or such as the lords lieutenants of each county chose to think so, for they sent tickets each to as many people of his own county as the stand would accommodate, and their size was proportioned accordingly, all this William can explain to you. It was a very good way of showing off the aristocracy of the country to His Majesty. The family of every justice of the peace had tickets as matter of course. The stands were hung in front with draperies of scarlet cloth, and painted awnings had been stretched over them in case of rain. The name of each county was placarded before the several divisions of the stands, which were erected in the form of stages, and raised to a great height on each side the road leading from the top of the high street up to the very archway on the crest of the hill, under which the King passed into the castle.

(Here Mary's hand begins)

We got into the front of the Inverness stand. Some of the Frazers (Culdulhil), were behind us, and the Gordons, of Castle something near. We sat for a long time; the rain pouring in torrents, and only ceasing now and then for a moment or two to pour again with more violence. At last it penetrated through the seams of the awning, and umbrellas and parasols were lifted up without our caring whether the poor people behind could see over our heads or not. I was most happily placed, just out of the dripping. Jane was in the very midst of it.

At last the procession¹³¹ came in sight, and His Majesty in a close carriage, but looking out (luckily on our side), with his hat off, and a face lighted up with smiles. He got out at the archway, heedless of all wet, and walked up the winding road to the castle, came out and stood for a quarter of an hour on the battlements, his hat off, bowing and raising his hand to the crowd huzzaing below. The sound of the first full shout when they discerned him standing on that proud eminence was truly magnificent. He turned and looked about on every side, and still they shouted; and as he turned from side to side speaking and pointing, their loud huzzas seemed to gather strength. Sir Alexander Keith¹³², who was with him on the battlements, told us he lifted and clasped his hands when he came out on the top of the castle, and said—"Good God! what a fine sight, I had no conception there was such a scene in the world; and to find it in my own dominions; and the people," he added, "are as beautiful and as extraordinary as the scene." He lamented the mist, and made his attendants explain what was in such and such directions, which the mist obscured. When the people about him begged him to go in for the rain. "Rain!" he repeated. "I feel no rain." My Uncle says he acts his part admirably. He got into his carriage again at the archway, walking down to it without an

umbrella, and then the procession moved down the high street.

The moment the royal carriage disappeared, everybody was on foot. We had all left our carriages on the mound, and had to walk down a dreadfully dirty way to get to them. The ladies with their fine dresses actually complete mud up to their knees; the feather in their hats drooping and hanging all different ways down to their waists. Jane, who, since the King saluted her, is an immense *Kingite*, what with the rain through the awning, and stretching her head out beyond the awning, was a complete figure; but, luckily, her spencer is not hurt; and the plumes which we lent to Eliza for the Caledonian Hunt Ball are sent to Galli to be cleaned and curled. I sent those in my hat too, for they are rather soiled for wearing in daylight. We took Mrs. Campbell Barcaldine¹³³ home, whom we picked up on the mound standing with her husband, shrinking under a soaked umbrella, having lost her sister's carriage in the crowd.

On our return home, we found a note and card of invitation for a party that night from Lady Keith. The note made an apology for sending so late; but she only heard that very moment of our being in town.

My Aunt Leitch, Charlotte, and George Carr, dined with us. We dressed and were off by ten. My Aunt examined us all round, approved very much, looked at my feet, and then pulled up my petticoats above my knee, before I was aware what she was about, to see if my legs were handsome. Jane had on Eli's Brussels gown, Papa's necklace, and my Mrs. Vine's wreath, which, in its proper shape, is by every one thought hideous; but we doubled it so as to do away with the plain piece in front, and made one very pretty branch of it instead of what looked so like a horse's forehead band and blinkers. I had on Miss Elphick's flowers, and Miss Jollie's satin gown, which is very handsome now without the silver.

Miss Sinclair was the only person at Lady Keith's when we

arrived. There were three apartments open, one with the carpet off, very ill-lighted, an inner room, and a little anti-room. People soon flocked in, and it became a great crowd. There were three parties given that night: a small early one at the Duchess of Argyle's ¹³⁴, and a small one at Lady Wemys's ¹³⁵. Ours was horribly stupid; the men and girls vulgar looking. We knew hardly anybody. Miss Ramsay ¹³⁶, of Barton, and her sister we spoke to for a few minutes. Mrs. Grant Kilgraston ¹³⁷ and Catherine were there and asked after 'Eliza' very kindly indeed, and were very glad to see us. Lady Buller (Lady Morton's mother) spoke a long time to Jane, and was introduced to me. She asked me if I should like to dance, and I said no, which I was sorry for afterwards, as I found she had put the same question to Jane, who had made the same answer, and given the same reason, on account of the heat; and it was so very kind of her, as she saw we knew no one. But, really, the heat was excessive, and the men looked so queer, I felt I did not see one among them I should like to stand up with; and I did not think it ill policy, for I felt sure I should not see any of the beaux I saw there at the Peers' Ball, and I was right; except one, I did not. Till one sees some one one would like to dance with, one does not care to dance. However, Papa, who is nothing but kindness, spirited up by Jane, went some time after to look about for a partner for me. When he returned, he brought with him a gentleman in a mantle of white silk, scarlet doublet, and hose slashed with white satin, large rosettes of white at his knees, and on his shoes. Papa introduced him as a Spaniard, and he addressed us in good Spanish; but no disguise could hinder us from recognising the pale disconsolate face of Elias Cathcart, who, mounted on Mary Gibson's *Die*, had borne his part in the day's procession as a squire to the Duke of Hamilton.

I should have told you that whoever came to Lady Keith's that night, who had been in the procession, came in their full dress. Sir Alexander's own two pages were two of the most

interesting people there: a nephew and a son of Sir Walter Scott ¹³⁸, both as like him as possible. Elias soon took Jane away to dance, and Papa walked about with me. On our way to the inner room, we met Lady Keith with a partner to introduce to me; but I could not catch his name. He was a very good, civil sort of vulgar man, a most melancholy description for a young lady to give of her partner at a ball, as my Aunt Ironsides says, who regularly wakes me every morning (when we have been out the night before) a little after light, wrapped in her flannel wrapper, to hear the news of our parties.

With this civil partner, I went down stairs to a standing supper, the best part of the evening, for I got some delicious magnum bonum plums. Papa and Jane joined us here, and we went away soon after. Little Mr. Nash ¹³⁹ (the King's Mr. Nash's son) was there in the King's livery, the same uniform as the lords lieutenant of counties and their deputies wear: blue coats with red collars and cuffs, only that the King's household wear the crown buttons. This little Mr. Nash is a very presumptuous impertinent man, as everybody says, and I thought him so particularly. He is the image of a monkey dressed up; the way his head is put on to his neck is really strikingly like.

I ought to have told you the Gibsons wrote to ask us again to dinner that day, but on account of my Aunt Leitch dining in King-street, we could not go.

(End of the first sheet of this Letter; the continuation is placed after the next for better connection)

LETTER THE FOURTEENTH

J. P. Grant, Esq., M.P., to Mrs. Grant

Edinburgh, 22nd August, 1822.

Joy! joy! a *second* ticket for the Peers' Ball! The Gibsons wanted the girls to dine with them to-day, but Mrs. Leitch and your neice were to dine here, and they could not.

While we were at dinner, came a note for Jane from Mary Gibson with a ticket for the Peers' Ball, which she said she wanted to have surprised her with if she had come to dinner. They are really the kindest people I ever knew, and I am *in love* with Mary Gibson. She wanted to give *her own ticket* to Jane, but the latter would not allow her, and I believe she has given it to her own sister Margaret. We have not got more than one ticket for the Caledonian, *certain*, but we have several irons in the fire for another.

We had a very bad day to-day for the procession. The King looking very well; and everybody pleased with *him* and the *show* notwithstanding the weather.

He drinks nothing but *whiskey*, and he is an admirable judge of glen livat. Lord Lauderdale carried out two bottles to-day as a grand present. Pray send a dozen of our best¹⁴⁰. William and I believe Eliza knows where to find it. Address it—GLASS, J. P. G. of R., 25 Great King Street.

For His Majesty's use.

It may be here on Tuesday, and I shall give it to Lord Lauderdale to take.

We are going to a ball this evening at Lady Keith's (Sir Alexander Keith), as you will see by the enclosed card.

The girls are looking extremely well and quite contented. Jane insisted on Mary's having the *only* ticket for the Peers' Ball while there was only one, and wished her to have the only ticket for the Caledonian. But I have insisted on a fair partition. I have no ticket for either, but they have abundance of chaperones, and will not *want* me; though they would like to have me, and I should like to see how they get on, but it is all well.

I am very much relieved by Mrs. Griffith's account of you and Eliza. I long to be back with you.

Yours ever,

J. P. G.

Journal continued from page 49 in the envelope. (Jane's hand)

Friday, 23rd August.

Mary forgot to mention that whilst we were at dinner yesterday, before going to Lady Keith's, a large sized letter was brought into me. I opened it with trembling hands, and all eyes full of anxiety were bent towards it. It was addressed—

For Miss Grant, of Rothiemurchus,
James Gibson, Esqre,
Picardy-place,

(and in the corner) from Lord Tweeddale,

“A Ticket!”

So it proved; and I was overwhelmed with kind and warm congratulations on every side, Mr. Hamilton as happy as the rest. An affectionate note from Margaret Gibson, expressing the joy of their whole family, accompanied the welcome unexpected packet. Mary was the first who sufficiently recovered from these raptures to express a sensible but cruel doubt that this after all might prove *the one* ticket that Lord Tweeddale had promised Mrs. Gillies. It was Mary's anxiety that suggested this, and I soon persuaded myself she was right. Papa and the others were more sanguine. Just before we left Lady Keith's, as I was admiring some little woman dancing a quadrille, I was surprized to see her leave the dance to come up and ask me eagerly if I had got my ticket for to-morrow (that is now to-day).

“Then I have you to thank for it.” “Yes; at least I did my best. I sent in your name with a strong recommendation, and had every reason to believe I should succeed. I longed to see you; I am delighted you are to go.” I thanked my kind Lady Morton as warmly as I could, and told her how I had

begun to fear they had but sent us one, as my sister had never received hers. She was staggered at this, and hoped it would prove otherwise. I set off before nine this morning (Friday) to see the Gibson's, and express how much I felt their kindness. They were at breakfast and I willingly joined them. My story was soon told, and all our prudent doubts confirmed. But I assure you I am more pleased with Mr. Gibson's exertions in my cause than if I had got the ticket, for then I should never have known half the kind interest he takes in us. He dispatched me instantly to Mrs. Gillies. She had received their own tickets, but none for Mary. This put all doubts to rest—it was quite clear there was no ticket for me. Mr. Gibson waited for my return and then set off instantly to see what was to be done for me. But I should write for ever if I told you one half his efforts in my behalf, or one half of what he and all of them *suffered* when all proved unavailing. The number of tickets each Peer could give was *strictly* limited. It was made impossible for anyone to enlarge his list, nor were the tickets transferable. It was now the morning of the grand day, and of course not a ticket remained undisposed of.

Here the journal breaks off suddenly, the remainder of the envelope is written in a strange hand, as follows:—

Sunday, 25th August.

MY DEAR ELIZA,

I am deputed by Jane to put up and send to the post for her the enclosed sheet, and to add that after this sad history of the ticket we all went to the Review, and in the evening Mary went to the Peers' Ball, of neither of which fine sights have they time to give you an account to-day, as the carriage is at the door to carry them to Newhaven to go on board the Royal Yacht. Mary will write every particular of the Review and Peers' Ball to-morrow.

I have only time to say how much pleasure it gives me

to hear of your complete recovery, and to beg my kind regards to Mrs. Grant and your brother.

Accept my love for yourself, and believe me truly yours,

MARION HAMILTON.

LETTER THE FIFTEENTH

Journal of Friday, 23rd August, continued from the preceding (Mary's hand)

We had to send the carriage to bring Jane from the Gibson's to dress for the Review¹⁴¹, to quiet Mr. and Mrs. Ironside, who—it was but eleven o'clock and we were not to set out till twelve—were both in the greatest fidget that we should be far too late, get no place, or more probably find the whole Review over. Manie, Eliza, and Mr. Hamilton went in Barnes' carriage, my Uncle and Aunt, Jane and I, in ours, and Joanna Gibson, whom Jane had brought with her, for none of *them* were going and Joanna was all anxiety to see her brother William present the colours of his yeomanry regiment¹⁴², Papa mounted by Charles on the coach box.

No day could be brighter or finer, and the sun shining as it did most gloriously upon the crowd of equipages and people flocking in their best attire to the Review, along the fields and roads as far as the eye could reach, made it a very beautiful scene indeed.

The Calton Hill and Salisbury Crags are covered with tents, where people who could not get lodgings in the town have been living since the King came to Edinburgh. On each of these tents gay flags were flying, and both heights were crowded with people. Officers in scarlet coats, their horses neighing and richly caparisoned, pranced along the road; open landaus, full of gaily dressed ladies, barouches, barouchettes, curricles, gigs, open chariots, one-horse chaises, carts full of hearty farmers and their rosy families, stage

coaches, loaded outside and in with laughing *countenances*, every sort of equipage the world could furnish was to be seen this day on the Porto Bello road, all bound to the same place and for the same purpose.

We were in excellent time and got admirably placed. Two officers, one the Colonel who had the direction of every thing (Smith¹⁴³, I think, they both knew Papa's name), came most civilly to direct us how near the ground we might take our stand. Mr. Monteith¹⁴⁴ came and spoke to us. Mr. Hope Vere¹⁴⁵ and all the Hays were on one side of us; Sir Charles Lockhart¹⁴⁶ and his family for some time on the other; and a most amusing party of fat women and one beau a little in the rear of us, who seemed to have come in from some village and hired a chaise for the occasion. We saw a good many of our friends, but I have not time to enumerate them. There was many a scene for the pencil of Hogarth. The variety of equipages, the unloading of many of them, and particularly the discharging of the inside of a stage coach that stopped to see the Review, the boothers with all their raree shows, the stands crowded with people, the innumerable men on horseback who seemed never to have seen a horse before, the splendour of some of the carriages, all added in their several ways to the beauty of what I think must be one of the most beautiful landscapes in the world. The Review was on the Porto Bello Sands. The sea was as clear and blue and glittering as possible; the beautiful opposite coast of Fyfe perfectly distinct. The King rode three times up and down the sands, and we saw him perfectly. He bowed and touched his hat repeatedly as he moved slowly along the lines of the regiments drawn up in single file, with their backs to the sea, and all presenting arms, and every time the King bowed the crowd of lookers on cheered him so heartily. Afterwards each regiment passed in review before His Majesty, but they did not go through any manœuvres. The yeomanry did their part extremely well; and the Scotch Greys looked beautiful with

old Sir James Stuart¹⁴⁷ riding at their head, so like the pictures of the great King of Prussia.

A gentleman on a gray horse rode up to our carriage and accosted Papa; introduced himself as Mr. Lloyd¹⁴⁸; said he had only come to Edinburgh last night; was mounted on one of the Greys' chargers; his brother was Mr. Lloyd in the Greys, and was as anxious as himself to introduce himself to Mr. Grant and return him thanks for his kindness in having given them some days shooting on his high hills some two or three years ago. Papa's memory is not so good, for he does not seem quite sure that instead of giving them shooting, he did not refuse it them. The breaking up of the whole thing was most beautiful; officers flying up and down the course; carriages and people scattered all over the sands promiscuously, and all hurrying off; altogether it was the most splendid scene, and far the most worth seeing of anything I have seen yet.

When we came home Jane went with Miss Clerk to call on Lady Morton to thank her for her exertions about the ticket for the Peers' Ball.

We were not to dine till six, and I was to be at Miss Clerk's at half-past seven, for she is a dreadful fidget, and her party, the Adams¹⁴⁹, had sent her word not to be a minute later at the Assembly Rooms¹⁵⁰ than a quarter before eight, as the crowd would be immense, and the King was to be there before nine, and, of course, everyone must be there when he arrived.

The carriage came, but my head was not firm; Peggy and Jane were most indefatigable in their endeavours to fix the feathers in my melancholy puckle of hair. Papa stood as judge in front of me. I begged to have *this* made more firm, a pin here, another comb there. Jane desired me to hold my tongue, Papa to hold up my head. I was off at last, dressed as at Court, only without train and lappets. Never did a young lady go off with so heavy a heart to a ball; without either Jane or Papa whom for their own sakes I would have given anything in the world to have there, independent of

my own forlorn feelings without them; going with Mr. and Miss Clerk, whom I was afraid of encumbering all night, without knowing one single man, and, but the Gibsons' and Cathcarts, one single woman in the room.

I had full leisure to lament my fate in the carriage, for I waited nearly, or perhaps fully, half-an-hour at Mr. Clerk's door, first for his sister, then for himself. At last I thought he was coming, but no—it was his man to enquire whether he was to wear his sword. Again we heard doors banging but still it was the man to beg a pocket-handkerchief for Mr. Clerk. Miss Clerk asked where was Mrs. Such-an-one, "bid her get the handkerchief." Mrs. Such-an-one "was gone out." "Gone out! What business had she to go out without my orders. I must go myself." I offered mine, which was clean. I knew I should have no need for it, but Miss Clerk would not take it, and she had to get out in all her finery, and toil up to the very top of the house for a handkerchief for her brother. He returned with her, and we drove off at half-past eight, Miss Clerk very angry, I very patient, Mr. Clerk very penitent.

We drove up George-street to within a dozen houses of Charlotte-square, before we got into the line of carriages, and we moved down again at a foot's space, by regular intervals, towards the Assembly Rooms. The crowd in the street was immense. All the windows of every house were open and full of people, staring out. The Scotch Greys surrounded the Assembly Rooms, which were most beautifully and splendidly illuminated, shedding the most brilliant light around. They were much more splendid and tasteful than anything at the General Illuminations. The pillars of the portico were wreathed round with coloured lamps; beautiful devices hung over the pillars, and ornamented with tenfold brilliancy the whole of the portico; but every part of the building, from roof to base, and on the four sides, was completely illuminated.

The whole thing was very well arranged, and exceedingly well managed. A well dressed woman received our shawls at

the door; tied them together, ticketed them, and gave us the number. At the top of the stairs we gave our tickets to a gentleman with a table before him, on which they were all arranged, and some of the committee stood by to see that all went right.

The rooms were really quite beautifully done up. You first entered a saloon fitted up with blue and yellow glazed calico, which had the effect of silk; the pillars were wreathed to the top with flowers, and a splendid chandelier hung from the ceiling. On the right of the door you entered at was an entrance into another suite of rooms. Opposite was an open space guarded by Beef-eaters, which showed a landing-place and two broad flights of steps covered with scarlet cloth, where the King was to come up, and on the left was the grand entrance into the large Assembly Room. This was done up with great magnificence. At the top of the room was a raised *dais* covered with crimson cloth, and magnificent velvet chairs placed along it. In the middle, a little raised, a beautiful canopy of crimson velvet, bordered with gold, within which stood the chair of state. The room was beautifully lighted; immense candelabras at the bottom of the room, and splendid chandeliers from the ceiling.

Before I tell you of the company, you must go with me into the saloon, which was delightfully dark and cool, and out at the opposite door, into an extremely pretty room, which was all glare again. Three high-arched doorways, opposite to where you entered, hung round with draperies, discovered a fairy feast within; and the lights, and covered tables, glittering with barley sugar temples, iced mountains, &c., had a very pretty effect. Other doors opening on the other sides, communicated with other supper rooms.

Everybody was beautifully dressed; some magnificently. The ladies all looked well—the men, in their Court dresses, all like gentlemen.

We found our party, the Adams', near the door in the

large room, and got very well placed near the space left for the King to pass to the Throne. He came about ten minutes after us, with his head *en l'air*, and his face lighted up with good humour, smiling and bowing on all around. He shook hands with the Lord Chief Commissioner, Mr. Adams, as he passed. I was close by. He said: "Ah! how d' ye do? Lord Chief!" He did not take his seat on the Throne all night, but mingled amongst the dancers. When he reached the head of the room, God save the King ceased, and an old strathspey was instantly struck up. Half the room thought the King was dancing. I saw no more of him till he came out. The crowd gathered so thick about him, that it was quite impossible, except for the circle immediately around the King, to see either him or the dancers. John Clerk took me to a seat which was raised like a stage, where I could just see heads and feathers popping up and down. Here I sat some time. I knew no one in the room; I knew many faces well, and many names, which was the more tantalizing as it made me wish to speak with their owners; but I was never out here, and, of course, no one knew me. The Gibsons and the Cathcarts were the only ladies I really knew, and the Gibsons I did not see for two hours, and then hardly got, "How d' ye do?" said in passing. Lord Fyfe¹⁵¹, Gabriel Hamilton, and Lord Alloway were the only men I knew. Here, on my seat, I began to weary, when Gabriel Hamilton came up and spoke to me. He asked me to walk about with him, and to go with him to supper, both of which I did, and I was with him almost the whole evening. Lord Fyfe came up and spoke to me for a little while, and I stood with the Cathcarts some little time.

Gabriel Hamilton is a famous person to go about with. He knows everybody; all the pretty women, all the high people. Asks "Kennedy," how he managed his bet; "Hoptoun," how he likes his horse; some other lord, "how much wine he drank t'other night," and desires "Belhaven," to clear

the way for him to supper. He pointed everybody out to me, and spoke to everybody.

The Duke of Hamilton¹⁵² was in the full Highland dress. I don't admire him at all; he is like a dancing master and an Italian greyhound. He stood on my toe, and made the most ridiculous bow and grimace, with his hand on his heart, by way of apology. The Duke of Athole is a great pig; the Duke of Montrose, ugly; the Duke of Argyle¹⁵³, very interesting. They were all in the kilt, &c. The Duchess of Argyle is beautiful, and looked lovely in a kind of Highland bonnet, done with gold; a beautiful eagle's feather and a large plume of fine black feathers sweeping her neck and cheek. Lady Moncrieff¹⁵⁴ is very pretty; Lady Elphinstone¹⁵⁵ I don't admire much; the Miss —, looked very ungentle, bouncing about with tartan under one arm and pinned on the other shoulder, and a streamer flying about on each side. They say the King gave his arm to Lady Gwyder¹⁵⁶. The people crowded too much on him, and fatigued and over-heated him. He went away about eleven, without taking any refreshment. I was close to him as he passed out, and by the Duchess of Argyle with whom he shook hands, and said, "Good night, my dear Duchess." He looked very well and gracious, and wore a field marshal's uniform; blue pantaloons and boots for which he made an apology; but one of his feet is lame—he had been obliged to wear boots for the review in the morning, and his surgeon had advised him not to change them. He came by his hurt through the awkwardness of a would-be Celt, who in making his bow at the levé, to kiss the King's hand, dropped his pistols on His Majesty's great toe. Young John Hamilton Dundas, when the lord-in-waiting, seeing he did not know what to do, called out to him: "Kiss hands, kiss hands," instead of bending reverently to kiss the K[i]ng's hand, kissed his own to the King, and passed on.

Did we tell you Lady Hamilton Dalrymple's¹⁵⁷ *bon mot* on the King's wearing the kilt. The old Lady Saltoun¹⁵⁸ was

making a sad rout about it, and saying, "That if he wore the kilt at the drawing-room, she could not tell what the ladies must do. She did not think they could go—it would be so shocking—for her part she should be horrified." "Oh!" said Lady Hamilton, 'I don't know. If he's to be here so short a time, I think the more we see of him the better.'

The King said of the drawingroom he had never seen so few diamonds or so little dirt. "In London," he went on to say, "they put on their diamonds to hide their dirt, but it don't do."

Lord Roseberry¹⁵⁹, who is a very great Court man, says he never saw so well dressed or so orderly a drawingroom, and that the ladies wore their feathers and looked as if they had been at Court all their lives. In London they push and squeeze and tear their trains and spoil their feathers.

There are great disputes whether the ladies as a whole were pretty. One party says not; another says yes. I think it stands thus—Those who were there say everybody there looked handsome; those who were not there say everybody who was there was plain. I will tell you something to comfort your vanity. Our old footman, Joseph, who is now with Sir Robert Abercromby¹⁶⁰, came on purpose, full of glee, to tell it to Peggy. His three fellow-footmen, who were at the drawing-room, told him they heard the gentry saying they saw none better dressed, nor who looked better, or did better, than the two Miss Grants, of Rothimurchus!

But I must go back to the Peers' Ball, I was introduced to Lady Morton, and to the Lord Chief Commissioner, and all his family. There were quadrilles danced in the room within the saloon, after the King was gone; while he remained no other dance was permitted but reels and country dances. He was quite enchanted with Muray, of Abercarney's dancing, and made him dance an immense deal before him. I did not dance a step all night, and I did not feel neglected, because almost everybody was in the same predicament. It

was not in fact a dancing ball. The Ladies Charteris¹⁶¹ were with their father, Lord Wimys, all night; the Cathcarts with theirs; the Gibsons with their brother; husbands and wives together; there was, in short, no separating from your party, for if you once did, the odds were great against your meeting again. When I was with Gabriel Hamilton, I lost Miss Clerk for an hour, though all the time I was hunting everywhere for her. It was like walking about at the illumination. You saw a face that you recognized for one minute, but you never saw it again. For one moment I felt a wish to dance. It was when the quadrilles began, and I saw the *back* of a gentleman I danced with at the Northern Meeting, Mr. Hay Mackenzie¹⁶², but his back was towards me, and he did not see me; and after all I am not sure that it was him.

We came away at one, and anything like the hurrying and confusion in getting into the carriages I never saw. Ladies torn down stairs, feathers and all, and thrown into their carriage. A man at the door immediately after the carriage was called, cried out, 'Ready!' 'Coming down,' was screamed from the top of the stairs by those who were coming, and in whose name the carriage had been called; but, if they did not run down like lightening and shoot themselves in, the carriage, without half a minute's delay, was sent off. I saw three carriages in this way ordered to drive off, though the parties were putting on their shawls on the landing place.

There was a terrible fight when we got off. Soldiers, menacing with their bayonets; the mob hissing and groaning, footmen hollooming, and Highland porters flinging about their arms. Lord Erroll¹⁶³ was knocked down by a Lady somebody's footman, and very much hurt.

Lord Erroll and Mr. Stuart¹⁶⁴, Lord Moray's son, are the handsomest men I ever saw.

I found Manie and Jane sitting up for me, to whom I told all the news. Papa had desired Jane to make me go up to

him and waken him that he might hear my news, but we thought it better not.

I never saw any human being so kind and good as Papa. Everybody says so; he is the admiration of everyone. He is so anxious to have us happy, so indefatigable in his exertions to make us so.

William Murray had the entire management of the Peers' Ball. The committee consulted him in everything, and Mrs. Siddon's says, they are under eternal obligations to him; for with all his own hurry and bustle, Kean's being here, and the uncertainty whether the King was to go to the theatre or not, and the arrangements in consequence having to be hurried on at last, he has been indefatigable about helping the Peers, and has besides been consulted as to all the processions, fitting-up of Hollyrood House, and of the Parliament House, where the Lord Provost entertains the King at dinner. In short, nothing has been done or attempted without him, and he has acted every evening. At half-past four on the day of the Peers' Ball, he went after rehearsal to see how things came on at the Assembly Rooms, and what they had been doing in his absence. Here he found Lord Lieven¹⁶⁵ in the greatest distress. "Good God!" Mr. Murray, "see what they have done; there is no time to alter it, and it will disgrace us to let it stand; what must be done?" "Why, my lord," said Murray, "this," and he tore it all down. He left them at half-past six to go to dress to act at seven, with everything completed and properly done. The supper room, you must know, is a temporary room, built out at the back of the others, and really beautiful. The floor was covered over with cloth, and the roof and sides done like a tent, and fluted like the saloon, with pink and white glazed calico, lighted with beautiful light chandeliers from the top. It really looked like some fairy palace, and it was erected almost as quickly as Aladdin's with his wonderful lamp. By-the-bye, I saw Charles Grant for a minute, who spoke to me, and asked me if I had

danced, but was either too awkward or had not the grace to ask me. Gabriel Hamilton asked me to dance, but I was not anxious about it, the heat was too intense.

Would you have believed that the few people I did not know did not know me. Feathers make such a difference on me. One person I saw staring at me and inquiring who I was, whom I knew very well, and who ought to know me. Mary Cathcart did not know me in the least.

M. F. G.

P.S. (in Janes' hand.)

I enclose a note from Mrs. James Grant. Only think of the coolness with which she asks for seats in our box the night the King goes to the play, when we have only got four seats for ourselves in all!

LETTER THE SIXTEENTH

Journal continued. (Jane's hand)

Papa, my Aunt, Mary and I, were out all day in the carriage. First we took poor Henry Inglis with us, who was delighted with the drive, and, after setting him down, we called for our own two boys, Henry and William Siddons, who jumped in with the same rapture that they used to do.

We found charming letters from home when we got back, which was not till just dinner time, tho' we did not accomplish above half the places we had upon our list. Mr. Jeffrey had called to remind us we were to breakfast and dine at Craig Crook on Monday, and to ask my Uncle, Aunt and Cousin to join the party. I was quite provoked at having missed him two days running. As we have hopes of one ticket, and perhaps two, for the Caledonian Ball, on Monday. I have written to tell Mrs. Jeffrey we cannot stay dinner, as the King's hours are so early. A very kind little note from Elias Cathcart's wife, came to ask Mary and me to dine with them

on Monday, and as we can easily dine there in our own street, dressed for the ball, we have agreed to go.

Sunday 25th.

We are, at this moment, both writing home; at one we are to go to see the Royal Squadron. The King goes in state to the High Church to-day, which will do more than any other thing to make him popular. Papa has now gone to see Lord Archibald Hamilton¹⁶⁶ about the ticket for to-morrow. If he can get one at all he has promised it to us. Papa is then to ask Mrs. Siddons if she would like to see the yachts. The Brewsters, quite pleased with our attention in thinking of them, go with us, and my Uncle of course. My Aunt has gone to a Scotch Church which comes out early, that she may be in time to make another, but Eliza thinks she has a cold, and afraid of losing the ball won't come. A description of all we are to see to-day, will begin the next sheet.

Journal of Sunday continued

At one, my Aunt, Mary and I set out in the carriage to call for Mrs. Brewster, and went on to Newhaven, where we found Papa, my Uncle, Dr. Brewster and the two boys. I mean Harry and Willie, also Tommy Thompson, whom I had not seen before, and was very glad to meet. Captain Adam¹⁶⁷, through whose interest we went, appeared soon after, and conducted us on board the barge, where another party were already seated. Macleod¹⁶⁸ and his wife, Adam Hay¹⁶⁹ and his sister Elizabeth. Mr. Caw was with us. A provoking shower came on just as we put off; but we had plenty of boat-cloaks, umbrellas, &c. Altogether we had a very pleasant day; the whole scene was gay and interesting. Innumerable pleasure boats crowded the sea; some just leaving the shore; others with sails and oars making their way towards the squadron, and some returning from the gilded yachts whose decks were crowded with officers in full uniform, and well-dressed visitors, to whom in succession they did the honours of their ship. We

first went on board the "Royal Sovereign"—Captain Adam. This was the old king's yacht, and she always attends his present majesty, and is much more magnificent than his own, but they say not so comfortably fitted up. A capital stair that touched the barge when we got alongside, took us on deck, where we were welcomed by all the officers, and immediately shown every part of the ship. The fore-deck is neatly covered with handsome oilcloth, and everything richly carved, painted, gilded, ornamented in short in every way. The staircase into the royal cabins is quite easy and beautiful. There is a little lobby before you get into the diningroom, which is large and so high that the tallest man can stand in it erect, with his hat on, and have some inches above him. A large mahogany table, covered with crimson cloth, stands in the middle; the sides are hung with damask, of the same colour, and large sofas of the same stand all round, except on one side, which is taken up by the sideboard, nicely fitted in and very convenient. The drawingroom is done in the same style, only the sides and ceiling are of rosewood inlaid with brass. There is a beautiful ornamental fire-place, and plenty of light. The masts, &c., are all disguised and made ornamental. The bedroom is also of red damask, with a good-sized French bed, carpeted and quite comfortable. We afterwards visited the "Royal George"¹⁷⁰, which brought the King to Scotland, and some of us thought it did seem the more comfortable. The ship is larger, the apartments are not so large. The drawingroom, hung with a pretty chintz, ceiling and all in pipes, the French fashion, has a clean, cool look; the covers of the sofas of brown hollands. There is a nice little library, which, on looking over, I thought well chosen, but I fancy my short-sighted eyes deceived me, for when I said so, my Uncle made a great laugh against me. Everybody observed *one* book, "Les malheurs du Marriage." The bedroom is very plain, but neat and clean, and a nice washing stand, with china basin, &c. The diningroom is painted white and gold.

LETTER THE SEVENTEENTH

(Jane's hand)

22 King's-street—Thursday,
29th August 1822.

The last unfinished journal was sent off in a great hurry by Manie, whilst we were at the play the night before last (Tuesday); the night the King went; for, in my bustle, I had forgot it, and had only time to send Mr. Caw to her, to beg she would despatch all the written sheets she saw lying about on our table. We were positively to have left Edinburgh on to-morrow, but yesterday, Papa told me we could not, as a letter he expected and must wait for, did not arrive. This is very provoking, and vexes us all extremely, more I believe on our darling Johnnie's account than on any other. His holidays will soon be over. At the same time everyone here is so kind to us, we feel it almost ungrateful to regret spending another day amongst such dear good friends.

Journal continued—Sunday, 25th.

After having seen the King's own yacht, we returned to Captain Adam's, where we found a very handsome, elegant and delicious collation set out in the officers' cabin. Mr. Hope¹⁷¹, the first lieutenant, a son of the Lord President, sat at the head of the table, and the surgeon of the ship at the foot. Captain Adam walked about all round the table. We were a good large party of ourselves, and two or three of the officers increased it. We were very well waited on, and had plenty of good things—cold chicken, ham, tongue, veal pie, chicken, beef and pigeon pies, grapes, peaches, nectarines, and so on; claret, hermitage, barsac, port, sherry, Madeira. Campbell Riddell¹⁷² joined us at the banquet, and came home in our

barge. The same rattling, foolish thing he used to be. Tommy Thomson was my beau, and Dr. Brewster Mary's. This entertainment is given every day during His Majesty's stay, at the charge of the Admiralty, for such parties as are invited by the captain of either ship. We set Mrs. Brewster home, and called to tell Mrs. Siddons my Uncle had engaged her boys to dinner. Everybody is as fond of these dear children as we are. At dinner, I was really afraid Henry would make himself ill. He ate three large slices of roast veal and tongue, notwithstanding all the good things he had stuffed on board the "Royal Sovereign". "No jam," said he, in his usual sentimental tone, 'eating too much never does me any harm, but eating too little does not agree with me!' "Henry," cried little William, from the other side of the table, in a slow voice, and with an air of dry humour, quite irresistible, "if you were to reverse *one* word you would speak very good sense." It was a fine evening; and as soon as we ladies had come upstairs, I, without saying a word to anybody, ran for my bonnet and went out to see the Gibsons. Before I got to the end of King-street, I found Harry by my side. We were received with rapture. Mrs. Gibson and her son were out walking on the Calton Hill—all the rest at home, nobody with them. Mr. Gibson told me all he had done in my cause on Friday, and how vexed he was not to gain his point. You know he is not used to fail when he has set his mind on anything. Mary, to my surprise, as much as that of all the others, arrived soon after me, attended by her beau, Willie. We could not stay long, but hurried home to tea. My Aunt, half in joke and half in earnest, scolds us when we go anywhere.

I had at last thought myself sure of a ticket for the Caledonian Ball, but not from the fire where any of our irons were set. I found a note from Mrs. Gillies, with a promise of the ticket Lord Duncan¹⁷³ had promised her, and which, as she did not mean to go, but was to set off for Hermanstone instead, she had got him to say he would transfer to me.

Monday, 26th.

Only Eliza and I went to Craig Crook, where, as you may be sure, we were very happy. Mary was tired, and having great hopes of a ticket for the ball, thought it prudent to stay at home. I could have fancied it one of the mornings I used to spend there: all was kind as usual. We made our way up a good part of the hill. I never admired the pretty views so much. There was a passing mist that went and came every now and then, that had an uncommon but fine effect. We got home by three, and I found Papa waiting to take me a secret expedition to help to choose a necklace for Eli, for the ball. Most opportunely, my Uncle, seeing our carriage at Marshall's door, came in, and as he seemed to admire very much a gold necklace we had fixed on, Papa and I carried it off. Poor Eli received it with a much better grace than the beads at Inverness. She really put her hands upon Papa's, as she said, 'Indeed, Uncle Grant, I am very much obliged to you.' I told Papa I had begun to despair of Lord Duncan's ticket, as it was now so late in the day. He assured me I had no chance of it, he had been at the club and had heard so. After a good deal more plaguing, he pulled out a ticket for me; a ticket with my name actually upon it—the one Lord Archibald Hamilton had promised us all along, and another for himself, sent by the members of the Caledonian Hunt, without his having asked for it. To complete our joy, he told us Lord Maitland had sent one to the Gibsons for Mary—and Manie and Eliza had already got theirs from the Duke of Montrose, and over and above an assurance that Eliza need not be afraid of going though she had not been presented. She was very much annoyed at the idea of not going, more so than I thought she would be about a ball.

Mary and I had a nice quiet little party at Elias Carthcart's. Mr. and Mrs. Dunlop (her brother and his wife), and by-the-bye he was the archer that let Mary through at the drawingroom. Graham Spiers¹⁷⁴, Mr. Oswald, of Auchin-

chrew¹⁷⁵, and a stupid Mr. Conyngham¹⁷⁶, from London. Mr. Oswald is one of the Caledonian Hunt. We went to dinner dressed for the ball, in our plumes and court dresses. Elias was also in court dress; but his wife only got her ticket in the middle of dinner; so we left the drawingroom very early, to give her time to dress. Eliza and Manie were to go with Lady Stuart, and went to drink tea with her at Mrs. Wolfe Murray's¹⁷⁷. Papa, Mary and I set off for the Assembly Rooms at half-past eight, and got into the line when there was not more than two divisions of Georges-street between us and them. The rooms were illuminated brilliantly outside and in, and the top stories of the opposite houses. The whole was very much the same as at the Peers' Ball¹⁷⁸, but not quite so crowded, not quite so much restricted to high people. Consequently if anything more generally pleasant and certainly much more so to Mary. The King came a little after nine. We stationed ourselves close to the door, on the right hand, as he came in, with only a line of the Caledonian lords in waiting, pages, and so on, before us. These moved as soon as the noise without gave notice of his Majesty's arrival, and went down stairs to meet him. The lords in waiting first, dressed in full livery, blue coats, with collar and cuffs in red, quite covered over with gold lace; and then the members of the hunt, two together, arm in arm. William will tell you what a fuss they had before they could fix on a dress for the occasion. It ended in a scarlet coat, with green collar, their proper uniform, only made in the court fashion, and white cloth waistcoats and shorts, with silk stockings, buckles, &c., instead of cords and top boots. They carried white wands in their hands, and looked very well. The little procession soon returned in reverse order. The lords in waiting immediately preceding the King, excepting only Lord Elgin, one of the Hunt, who carried the candles. The King looked very well, much better than on Friday. He was dressed as usual, in a field marshal's uniform, with Wellington boots. We saw him admirably, and, in fact, got the first bow,

owing to our being stationed so as to face his right hand. He bowed on all sides as he advanced into the great room—we thought he walked rather infirmly. The crowd soon closed after him, and we followed with the rest. Elias gave me his arm, and Papa took his wife instead. He engaged me to dance the first reel or country-dance, but it was too hot and crowded to think of dancing, and my engagement to him was a capital excuse. We pushed our way into the circle that surrounded the space in front of the throne, kept clear for dancing. In this space two reels at a time were danced without any stop, all the while the King stayed, which was two hours. We got quite up to this open space, and had a famous view, not only of the dancers but of the King, who stood the whole time fronting us; his back to the windows and his left arm to the throne. The Duchess of Argyle was on his left, and Mrs. (General) Balfour¹⁷⁹ on his right, to whom he paid very great attention. He looked very good-humouredly at the reels, and beat time with his foot and body. He called for Murray of Aberganny¹⁸⁰, who certainly dances very well and who pleased him very much at the Peer's Ball. When we had satisfied our eyes with looking at royalty, we walked about, and found out and spoke to all our friends, of whom I saw a great many. There were other reels going on at the lower end of the room, and after the King went, country-dances and quadrilles in the small room. The supper was laid in the temporary room as before, done up like a tent, for which see Mary's description. I never saw a room so prettily decorated. The whole supper was on plate, and quite magnificent. Champagne and every kind of fine wine in oceans, and *seats*, which were not at the Peer's supper. Besides this, there were ices in abundance in one of the small rooms during the whole evening, and a supper for the King in another. He merely went to look at the tent, but did not take anything. We saw him go away as well as we had seen him come in, and I managed besides, to make the tour of the great room, so as to stand close behind him for a

considerable while, and as he constantly turned round his head, I now know his countenance quite familiarly. I have no time to give so particular an account of this evening's entertainment as I should wish. I was a long time with Mr. Gibson, and Manie was with me too, which I was very glad of. She is, indeed a charming person. At the end of the evening, I could not resist Elias's importunities to dance, though at the time he insisted on my doing so I was engaged in a very animated conversation with my great favorite, Charles Grant. He is very awkward though! Just as I was getting to the top of the dance, the ribband that bound the full trimming at the bottom of my dress came off, and every moment my foot entangled. Everybody tried to pin it up; but it got worse and worse. I tried to tear it off, but it would not break. The gentlemen felt in vain in the pockets of their embroidered waistcoats for knives. At length, a chieftain who was dancing down in full belted plaid and phillibeg, took from the sheath of his dirk his maiden knife, and gave it into the eager hand of a gallant officer who, kneeling down, cut off the offending ribbon, and all was right. Macleod was the chief, and Major Pringle¹⁸¹ the operator, and a gentleman I will not name is to write a poem upon the occasion, that is to rival the "Rape of the Lock." Who shall say hereafter, that the Highland dress may not be of use in a drawingroom?

The Gibsons are here at tea and calling me away. I can do no more than beg Mr. Caw to add the latest news.

JANE GRANT.

NOTE.—The Dr. Robertson who is mentioned in the first letter as "the Glasgow one, who sat for M^{de}. de Staël's Lord Melville," is the subsequently well-known Dr. Robertson Glasgow.

THE END

NOTES

1. The house of Doune stands at the foot of the hill which gives it its name. The present building is largely eighteenth century, additions having been made to the original block by Dr. William Grant, M.D. (*d.* 1786), grandfather of the Highland Lady. A full description will be found in M.H.L., pp. 25-6.
2. This reference is obscure. There was a family of Maxwell of Carriden; their associations were principally with the island of Antigua.
3. Auguste-Louis, Baron de Staël-Holstein (1790-1827), son of Mme de Staël.
4. Auguste Charles, Comte de Flahault (1785-1870), the French General, passed the years preceding 1827 in retirement in Britain. He married the daughter of Admiral Lord Keith, and his own daughter married the 4th Marquis of Lansdowne.
5. John, 4th Duke of Atholl, K.T. (1755-1830).
6. The home of Sir William Gordon Cumming, 2nd Baronet.
7. Charles Grant, later Lord Glenelg (1778-1866), was of the family of Grant of Aldourie, a cadet branch of the Grants of Grant.
8. Elizabeth, Countess of Sutherland in her own right, married George, Marquis of Stafford and later 1st Duke of Sutherland; she died in 1839.
9. At Ossian's Hall, Dunkeld, an ingeniously contrived window gave a dramatic, if distracting, view of the Falls of Bran. The building was destroyed in 1869, but was later repaired.
10. Alexander John Gaspard Marcet, M.D., born in Geneva in 1770, lived most of his life in England where he had a brilliant medical career. He died in October 1822. His wife, Jane Hallimand (1769-1858) was well known as a writer of text-books, and published *Conversations on Chemistry* in 1806 and *Conversations on Political Economy* in 1816, the latter much admired by Lord Macaulay.
11. William Saunders, M.D. (1748-1817), a Banffshire man who was on the staff of Guy's Hospital when Marcet first lived in London.
12. Mme de Staël in her letter to Henri Meister of June 29, 1803, introduces to him 'two Englishmen . . . One is Lord John Campbell, the second son of the Duke of Argyll, the other Mr. Robertson, a Scotsman of highly cultured mind.' (R. M. Wilson, *Germaine de Staël* (1931), p. 201.) Lord John Campbell (1777-1847) later became 7th Duke. Robertson, in his subsequent career, became well known as Dr. Robertson-Glasgow.
13. Col. Alexander Ranaldson Macdonell, 15th of Glengarry (1771-1828).
14. Reginald George Macdonald, 18th of Clanranald (1788-1873).
15. There was at this period an Irish peer, William Charles Fortescue, 2nd Viscount Clermont (1764-1829), but this identification is not altogether probable in the present context.
16. 'Aunt Griffith'; Mary Ironside, Mrs. Griffith, later Mrs. Bourne.

17. George Russell, W.S. (*d.* 1826), had married Jane Simpson of Ogel. They lived at 45 Castle Street.
18. Helen Thomson, sister of the Rev. John Thomson of Duddingston, the painter, married Professor James Pillans, who occupied the Chair of Humanity and Laws at Edinburgh University from 1820-1863. Their house was at 78 George Street.
19. Sir Alexander Muir MacKenzie of Delvine, 1st Baronet (1764-1835) married Jane Murray of Clermont; besides one son, their family comprised eight daughters.
20. Gilbert Laing Meason of Linderties, whose town house was at 26 St. Andrew Square.
21. George (1770-1836), Lord Huntly, later 5th Duke of Gordon.
22. Inverkeithing.
23. Steam navigation at the Queensferry passage was introduced on 1st October 1821, when the *Queen Margaret* was commissioned.
24. Ralph Ironside, brother of Mrs. Grant, had married Judith Dunn of Tannochside, and had two children, Edmund and Eliza. In this year John Peter Grant had lent to the Ironsides his Edinburgh house at 12 Great King Street, which he had taken in 1820 on the expiry of his lease of 8 Picardy Place.
25. The Misses Jollie, milliners, at this time of 6 St. David Street, worked in Edinburgh through the years 1808-1825; their name occurs in several contemporary memoirs.
26. Elizabeth Clerk, sister of John Clerk (1757-1832), Lord Eldin, the judge and connoisseur, whose house she kept at 16 Picardy Place. She was an admired friend of Sir Walter Scott, who sadly notes in his journal her death on 17th January 1826. Clerk, at this time an advocate, was appointed Lord of Session in 1823.
27. James Gibson (Gibson-Craig), (1765-1850), was Clerk of the Signet and received a baronetcy in 1831. His wife, Anne Thomson, and their family were the principal confederates in Edinburgh of the Grants. The children were as follows: William, later 2nd Baronet (1797-1878); James (1799-1886), who married Jane Grant as her second husband; Mary (*d.* 1889), Mrs. Wm. Kaye; Margaret (*d.* 1871); Anne (*d.* 1869), Mrs. Hay MacKenzie of Newhall; Cecilia (1804-1894); Joanna (1806-94); Helen (*d.* 1869), Mrs. Bigge Andrews; Jemima (1808-98), Mrs. Henry Fisher. Their house at 12 Picardy Place, was decorated upon the outside for the Royal Visit with a Crown, St. Andrew's Cross and the royal initials (*see* note 101).
28. Harriet Murray (1783-1844), sister of W. H. Murray, manager of the Theatre Royal, was widow of Henry Siddons who had died in 1815. She lived at this time at 2 Picardy Place. At the Royal Performance of *Rob Roy* on 27th August, Mrs. Siddons played the part of Diana Vernon.

29. Possibly the wife of Francis Espinasse, a teacher of French, who lived at 33 George Street.
30. Col. John Mackintosh (*d.* 1823), retired on half-pay from the Royal Marines.
31. Perhaps the wife of George Cranstoun, advocate, 82 George Street.
32. trains.
33. Mr. Joseph Gianetti, perfumer and hairdresser at 31 George Street. For the Royal Visit, his house bore upon the outside a full-length transparency of the King in his Regimentals, saying 'How's a' wi' ye?'
34. William Henry Murray (1790-1852), son of Charles Murray the actor. After appearing regularly on the stage of the Edinburgh Theatre Royal, he took over its management on the death of his brother-in-law, Henry Siddons. In the presentation of *Rob Roy* before the King, Murray took the part of Captain Thornton. In 1822 he lived at 4 Thistle Street.
35. Ann Maria Tree (1801-62), actress and singer, and later the wife of James Bradshaw and sister-in-law of Charles Kean. Miss Tree made her first appearance in Edinburgh on 31st July 1822 as Diana Vernon, the part which Mrs. Siddons took before the King.
36. Elias Cathcart of Auchendrane (*d.* 1877) was eldest son of Lord Alloway, the judge, mentioned in these letters. He was himself an advocate, lived at 77 Great King Street, and in 1818 had married Janet (*d.* 1878), daughter of Robert Dunlop, the Glasgow merchant. In the ceremonies of the Royal Visit, Elias Cathcart was Squire to the Duke of Hamilton.
37. See note 50.
38. James Hamilton (*d.* 1833) of Barnes and Westburne had married Eleanor Dunn of Tannochside, and was thus brother-in-law of Mrs. Ralph Ironside. He had, besides two sons, two daughters—Margaret and Jane. Hamilton was Major-Commandant of the Dunbartonshire Yeomanry.
39. On 8th August it was decided that stands (the 'County' or 'Lieutenancy' stands here referred to) should be erected on Castlehill to accommodate 2,000 spectators for the royal procession to the Castle—preference to be given to 'County ladies and gentlemen.'
40. William Ramsay Maule (1771-1852), M.P. for Forfar and son of the 8th Earl of Dalhousie, became a peer in 1831 as Lord Panmure of Brechin. In this year, 1822, he married his second wife, Elizabeth Barton.
41. i.e. the Hamiltons of Barnes and Westburne.
42. James, 8th Earl of Lauderdale, K.T. (1759-1839) and his Countess, Eleanor (*d.* 1856).
43. George, 8th Marquis of Tweeddale, K.T. (1787-1876) and Susan, Lady Tweeddale.
44. The Grand Ball given by the Peers of Scotland took place in the Assembly Rooms, George Street, on Friday, 23rd August.

45. Hairdresser and perfumer at 40 George Street; carried a St. Andrew's Cross and the initials 'G.R.' upon his house for the Illuminations. 'Most people . . . paid each other visits or congregated in our northern emporium of fashion, Mr. Urquhart the hairdresser's shop.' (M.H.L., p. 281.)
46. James Murray Grant, D.L., J.P. (*d.* 1868), 12th of Glenmoriston.
47. Vice-Admiral Sir Pulteney Malcolm (1768-1836) had married (1809) Clementina Fullarton Elphinstone, a niece of Admiral Lord Keith.
48. Barry Edward O'Meara (1786-1836) was surgeon to Napoleon on St. Helena while Sir Pulteney Malcolm was naval officer commanding the St. Helena Station. In 1822 O'Meara had just published his controversial *Napoleon in Exile*, bitterly attacked by North in *Blackwood's Magazine*.
49. Miss Elphick was governess to the Grant family from 1812 to 1819, 'a little bundle of a woman recommended by Lady Glenbervie' (M.H.L., p. 161). When she left the Grants, she took service with the Kirkman Finlays of Toward.
50. Adam Gillies, Lord Gillies (1766-1842), the judge. He married Elizabeth Carnegie (1779-1862) of Craigo, and at this period lived at 16 York Place. His niece, Mary Gillies, is mentioned frequently in these letters.
51. Kirkman Finlay (1773-1842) head of the great Glasgow trading-house of James Finlay & Co., was at various times Member of Parliament, Lord Provost of Glasgow and Lord Rector of the University. He married Janet Struthers, and had three sons, John, James and Alexander. In 1820 Finlay established the estate now known as Castle Toward.
52. The Highland Lady frequently refers in her memoirs to the 'little Miss Stewarts, who covered my mother with velvet, satin, and rich silks, and me with nets, gauzes, Roman pearl trimmings and French wreaths' (M.H.L., p. 286). Their dress-making establishment was in London, and among the staff there, from 1811, worked Anne Grant, an 'accidental daughter' of one of the family. Her expectation of inheriting the business was disappointed when the Misses Stewart decided abruptly to sell out.
53. Probably Ann Robertson, the wife of James Moncrieff, mentioned below.
54. Augusta Norton (*d.* 1859), daughter of Fletcher Norton, Baron of Exchequer, later married James Johnstone of Alva. Her brother George (1800-75), and sisters, Caroline and Ellen, are mentioned immediately following. The fourth sister, Grace, had married Sir Neil Menzies of Castle Menzies. The Norton home was the old house of Abbeyhill, Edinburgh. Despite Ellen's gloominess here reported, she was in fact presented at the Drawing Room on 20th August.
55. The Ball given by the Caledonian Hunt of which the King was patron, was held in the Assembly Rooms on Monday, 26th August.
56. In this tragic accident which occurred on Monday, 12th August, two people were killed and a number seriously injured. As a result the Town Council surveyed the remaining stands and condemned two.

57. Elizabeth Barbara Arbuthnot (*d.* 1841), sister of the Lord Provost of Edinburgh, married, as his second wife, Sir John Hunter (*d.* 1816), Consul General in Spain. Their daughters, Jane (Mrs. Guthrie) and Margaret, are noted separately. Lady Hunter lived at 16 Hope Street.
58. Margaret Congalton Hunter (*d.* 1876) married Captain Basil Hall (1788-1844); she was the authoress of *An Aristocratic Journey*.
59. Jane Campbell Hunter had married in 1820 David Charles Guthrie of Craigie. Both died in 1857.
60. David Brewster (1781-1868), later knighted, was well-known as a natural philosopher and editor of the *Edinburgh Encyclopaedia*. In 1810 he married Juliet, the younger illegitimate daughter of James Macpherson of Ossian fame. At this time the Brewsters lived in Coates Crescent.
61. Grace Stein was daughter of John Stein, M.P.; she married in 1824 Sir Alexander Don of Newton (*d.* 1826). In 1818, she had shared harp lessons in Edinburgh with the Grant girls (M.H.L., p. 330). The mother of Grace and James Stein was a Bushby of Tinwald Downs, and the Miss Bushby referred to here was presumably a first cousin.
62. Anne Alves of Shipland (*d.* 1846) married William Arbuthnot (1766-1829), Lord Provost at the time of the King's visit. He was created a baronet at the banquet of 24th August 1822. The Arbuthnots lived at 16 Charlotte Square.
63. Mary Anne Dunn (*d.* 1840), wife of Frederick William Grant (1778-1853) who later became 6th Earl of Seafield.
64. Ann Macpherson, elder illegitimate daughter of 'Ossian' Macpherson and sister of Mrs. Brewster (above). She inherited from her brother James the family home of Belleville (formerly 'Raitts'), Inverness-shire.
65. Marcets. *See* note 10.
66. Clerk to John Peter Grant since 1817. 'That clever good-hearted oddity' (M.H.L., p. 393).
67. Lady Jane Hay (1796-1879, unmarried) and Lady Julia Hay (1787-1835, married 1828, Sir John Hobhouse), sisters of the 8th Marquis of Tweeddale.
68. Lady Elizabeth Montagu, daughter of the 5th Duke of Manchester and sister of the Marchioness of Tweeddale, had married Colonel (later Major-General) Thomas Steele in 1819. He died in 1845 and she in 1857.
69. Miss Chatto, dressmaker, 33 Dublin Street.
70. Round the corner at 21 Broughton Street.
71. Henry Raeburn Inglis, the deaf and dumb son of Ann Leslie, Raeburn's step-daughter, was the subject of the painter's well-known picture 'Boy with a Rabbit', painted in 1816 and presented to the Royal Academy as his Diploma work in 1821.
72. The King's proposed landing on the 14th August was postponed at 2 o'clock until the following day on account of the weather.

73. The stand for spectators erected by Mr. Gibson is clearly shown in Lizar's engraving of the Royal Procession at Picardy Place, illustrating Mudie.
74. Sir Thomas Henry Liddell, Bt. (1775-1855), of Ravensworth Castle, Co. Durham, was created Baron Ravensworth in July 1821. He had three sisters, the two Misses Liddell referred to here and Mrs. Richmond, characterised by Robert Plumer Wood in his novel *Tremaine, or the Man of Refinement* (1825).
75. The Theatre Royal in Shakespeare Square, on the site of the General Post Office, was built in 1769. Its appearance in 1822, shown in the John Leconte water-colour (E.P.L. Collection), was altered eight years later by W. H. Murray. During the two weeks of the Royal visit, the repertoire at the Theatre Royal, changed nightly, included on each occasion two or three of the following: 'Rob Roy,' 'The Spectre Bridegroom,' 'Heart of Midlothian,' 'The Sleeping Draught,' 'Hooly and Fairly,' 'The Law of Java,' 'The Forest of Bondy,' 'Monsieur Tonson,' 'The Magpie and the Maid,' 'Merchant of Venice.' In honour of the laying of the foundation stone of the National Monument, the Theatre displayed for these performances, 'Mr. D. Robert's new scene, A View of the Parthenon.'
76. James Wellwood Moncrieff (1776-1851) advocate, succeeded to a baronetcy in 1827, and was raised to the bench two years later as Lord Moncrieff. His wife, mentioned above, was Ann Robertson (*m.* 1808).
77. Lord Maitland (1784-1860), later 9th Earl of Lauderdale, eldest son of the 8th Earl.
78. The reference is probably to Colonel James Maitland (*d.* 1826), at this time Colonel of the 20th Foot.
79. Colonel John Maitland (1789-1839), third son of the 8th Earl of Lauderdale, was at this time Colonel of the 32nd Foot.
80. Admiral Charles Elphinstone Fleming (*d.* 1840), second son of the 11th Lord Elphinstone, had married in 1816 Donna Catalina Paulina Alessandro.
81. John Fawcett (1768-1837), the actor.
82. George IV made his state entry into Dublin on 17th August 1821, almost exactly a year before his arrival in Edinburgh.
83. Miss Louisa Adam, sister of Chief Commissioner Adam.
84. George, 16th Earl of Morton (1761-1827) married in 1814 Susan-Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Francis and Lady Buller; Lady Buller (Elizabeth Lydia Holliday) named her two daughters 'Elizabeth' and 'Susan-Elizabeth'.
85. Isabella Clark (*d.* 1865) married in 1813 James Wedderburn (1782-1822), Solicitor General; her home was at 31 Heriot Row.
86. James Loch (1780-1855), the economist, was son of George Loch of Drylaw and thus nephew of Chief Commissioner Adam. Between 1811 and 1820 he supervised the Sutherlandshire evictions and published a pamphlet on these 'improvements' in the latter year. His wife was Ann Orr; they had nine children, of whom the eldest was aged eleven in 1822.

87. John Dalzell (1796-1823), son of Professor Andrew Dalzell, became an advocate in 1818. The 'Highland Lady' describes him as 'a good young man, said to be clever, known to be industrious' (M.H.L., p. 353). The Dalzells lived in a house behind Picardy Place.
88. James Whytt, bookseller, 14 S. St. Andrew Street.
89. Francis Jeffrey (1773-1850), the judge and literary critic, married in 1813 Charlotte Wilkes. Their only child, Charlotte, became the wife in 1838 of William Empson, editor of the *Edinburgh Review*. At this time Jeffrey, not yet appointed to the bench, occupied 92 George Street as his town house.
90. Jeffrey acquired Craigcrook in 1815 and occupied it for thirty-four years enlarging and improving both the house and its gardens. 'Mr. Jeffrey,' says Lord Cockburn, 'knew the genealogy and personal history of every shrub and flower it contained.'
91. George Dunlop, W.S. (1776-1852), became an Archer in 1802. He married in 1807 Isobel Simpson of Ogle, a sister of Mrs. George Russel who is mentioned here. The Dunlops lived at 53 Great King Street.
92. Helen Shearer of Knowheed married in 1803 James Grant of Burnhall, W.S. (1768-1834). They lived at 17 Duke Street.
93. The programme on this evening was 'under the Special Patronage of the Peers of Scotland.' It included a melodrama, 'The Magpie and the Maid,' with Mackay and Murray in the leading roles, and a farce 'Monsieur Tonson' with Roberts, James and Calcraft, of whom the *Edinburgh Dramatic Review* remarked that 'he kept the house in a roar of laughter.'
94. An army officer turned actor, Calcraft acted on the Edinburgh stage from 1819 to 1824 when he went to Dublin; in the Royal performance of *Rob Roy* he took the title-role. Calcraft was author of a life of Charles Kean, and died in 1870.
95. William Henry Oram, promoted Lieutenant in the Scots Greys on 4th April 1822.
96. George Haywood Lindsay, Cornet in the Greys.
97. Mary Lyon Dennistoun (d. 1872), daughter of James Dennistoun of Colgrain, married in 1815 William Baillie, of Polkemmet (later a baronet). She lived at 62 George Street.
98. Elizabeth Dreghorn Dennistoun, sister of Mrs. Baillie above, married, also in 1815, Sir Duncan Campbell of Barcaldine (later a baronet). A third sister, Isabella, Mrs. Hamilton-Dundas, is mentioned below.
99. Perhaps Mrs. General Forbes of 5 St. Andrew Square.
100. Martha Brown, who in 1902 bequeathed £5,000 to the University of Glasgow, was daughter of Dr. Thomas Brown (1774-1853) of Glasgow Royal Infirmary and Marion Jeffrey (d. 1846). Her brother, Thomas, (d. 1873), established himself as an advocate in Edinburgh.

101. On this evening, Friday, 16th August, a display of illumination was staged in Edinburgh on public and private buildings, owners vying with one another in the array of transparencies on their street-frontages. Torches were placed on the castle walls, a bonfire was lit on top of Arthur's Seat, and a gas-lit crown decorated the top of the gas-works chimney. Bands of boys paraded the streets with flaming torches, and *feux-de-joie* were fired by the Artillery on the city's hills.
102. Possibly Robert Rutherford, W.S. (1790-1866), Deputy Keeper of the Abbey of Holyrood.
103. Sir Hew Dalrymple Hamilton, 4th Baronet (1774-1834), and his wife, Jane (d. 1852), daughter of Viscount Duncan of Camperdown.
104. Thomas Graham, General Lord Lynedoch (1748-1843).
105. William Clerk, the brother and eventual heir of John Clerk, Lord Eldin, was a particular friend of Sir Walter Scott, and the original of 'Darsie Latimer'. He lived at 1 Rose Court.
106. Sir Robert Liston (1742-1836), the diplomatist, had retired in October 1821 and settled at Milburn Tower to the west of Edinburgh. His wife, Henrietta Marchant (d. 1828) is mentioned below.
107. Henry, 3rd Baron and 1st Marquis Conyngham (1766-1832), was Lord Steward of the King's Household from 1821 to 1830.
108. George IV held a Levee at Holyrood on Saturday, 17th August, appearing himself in highland dress. The two thousand men present (listed by Mudie, p. 133) included John Peter Grant of Rothiemurchus, and his son William.
109. Walter Dickson, seed merchant, Waterloo Place and 31 James Square.
110. Gabriel Hamilton-Dundas of Duddingston, a nephew of James Hamilton of Barnes and Westburne (above), married Isabella Dennistoun, another sister of Mrs. Baillie and Mrs. Campbell mentioned before.
111. The Rev. Archibald Alison (1757-1839) was minister of the Episcopal Chapel in the Cowgate.
112. Col. Hugh Duncan Baillie of Redcastle, Co. Ross.
113. The Rev. Matthew Gardiner (1776-1865) was Minister of Bothwell from 1802 until his death, and held office as Moderator of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland in 1837. He married in 1808 Sarah Forrest (d. 1850); their two sons, James and John, followed the law in Edinburgh.
114. At this period, Harriet Siddons frequently took this part, sometimes the Shylock of Young, sometimes to that of Kean. Dibdin describes Portia as Harriet's best part.
115. Edmund Kean (1787-1833) first made a reputation in the part of Shylock in 1816. He was bitterly disappointed in 1822 that George IV did not command a play in which he could appear.

116. Lady Eleanor Balfour (*d.* 1869), daughter of the 8th Earl of Lauderdale, was wife of James Balfour of the Balbirnie family. She was presented by her mother.
117. The King held a Drawing Room at Holyrood on Tuesday, 20th August, at which he received 500 ladies of Scotland (listed by Mudie, p. 168). Altogether, 2,600 people were present; the King wore Field Marshal's uniform.
118. Marjory (*d.* 1842), wife of the 4th Duke of Atholl.
119. Diana (*d.* 1863), Margaret (*d.* 1879) and Julia (later Countess of Glasgow, *d.* 1868) were daughters of Sir John Sinclair of Ulbster, and were presented at court by the Countess of Morton. According to Mudie, they wore tulle and satin dresses, with trains of Royal Stewart Tartan, and feather head-dresses trimmed with diamonds.
120. Henry Lindsay (1787-1851), *de jure* 9th Earl of Lindsay, settled on the estate of Kilconquhar in 1821 and adopted the surname of Bethune; in this year, 1822, he married Miss Coutts Trotter. His great height brought him considerable notoriety in Persia where he served before 1821.
121. Mrs. Munro, wearing a 'splendid silver lama dress,' and Mrs. Brown, probably the wife of James A. Brown of Glasgow who had attended the Levee, were both presented by Lady Liston.
122. The two Norton sisters were presented by the Duchess of Atholl, Ellen in a lace dress festooned with silk roses, Grace in gold lamé.
123. Sarah Stackhouse (*d.* 1831), wife of Norman, 23rd Chief of Macleod, also presented by the Duchess of Atholl, wore a dress bordered with thistles, and a 'silver net highland hat with a profusion of feathers, diamonds and pearls.'
124. Archibald Hope Cullen of Parkhead, advocate (*d.* 1850), was admitted to the Company of Archers on 1st August 1822. He lived at 22 Howe Street. His companion archer, George Dunlop, is noted above.
125. Sir James Dunbar of Boath, Captain R.N., had been present at the Levee and carried a Loyal Address from the County of Nairn. He had married in 1814 Helen Coull of Elgin.
126. Mrs. Leitch was elder sister of Judith Ironside; she died in 1823. Her husband had been a merchant in Glasgow and purchased the estate of Kildermindy, outside the city.
127. John Hamilton Dundas, eldest son of Gabriel Hamilton, was at this time acting Captain in the West Lothian Yeomanry. He was presented at the Levee by the Earl of Hopetoun.
128. Anne Napier (*d.* 1862), daughter of Lord Napier, was second wife of Sir Thomas Gibson-Carmichael (1774-1849), whose family numbered four by his first marriage and six by the second.
129. David Cathcart of Greenfield (1764-1829) was elevated to the bench as Lord Alloway in 1813. His wife, Margaret Muir of Blairston had died in 1802, but

- their son, Elias Cathcart, is frequently mentioned here. Lord Alloway lived at Heriot Row.
130. James, 3rd Duke of Montrose, K.G. (1755-1836), Lord Justice General.
131. The State Procession from Holyrood to the Castle which took place on Thursday, 22nd August, was the most splendid pageant of the Royal visit. The Scottish Regalia were carried before the King, and the streets were lined by the Incorporations and public bodies of Scotland.
132. Sir Alexander Keith (*d.* 1832) of Ravelston and Dunottar, Knight Marischal of Scotland, was created a baronet in 1822. As Custodian of the Honours of Scotland, he played a leading part in all the ceremonies of the Royal visit. At Ravelston House he was a neighbour of Francis Jeffrey, and his town house was at 43 Queen Street, the façade decorated on this occasion with a crown, sceptre, sword, the royal cipher and two stars.
133. Elizabeth Dennistoun, wife of Sir Duncan Campbell of Barcaldine, is noted above.
134. Caroline (*d.* 1835), daughter of the 4th Earl of Jersey and wife of the 6th Duke of Argyll.
135. Margaret (*d.* 1850), daughter of Walter Campbell of Shawfield and wife of Baron Wemyss (restored to the Earldom after 1826).
136. Probably one of the three unmarried daughters (Jean, Mary and Helen) of George Ramsay of Barnton (*d.* 1810), who also had five other daughters who married.
137. Anne Oliphant of Rossie, wife of Francis Grant of Kilgraston (*d.* 1819). Their daughter, Catherine, married in 1832 Graham Spiers, mentioned below.
138. The reference here is to Thomas Scott (1807-76), son of Sir Walter's brother, Thomas, and to Charles Scott (1805-41), Sir Walter's younger son. They acted as pages to Sir Alexander Keith on 22nd August, and attended Mr. Howison Crawford on 24th August. (Mudie, p. 235; Scott's Letters (Grierson) vol. VII., p. 226).
139. Son of the well-known architect, John Nash (1752-1835). Livery: i.e. the 'Windsor uniform.'
140. Eliza Grant (M.H.L., p. 355) records her reactions at being asked to send down the treasured Glenlivet. To her father's gesture, however, she attributes his later preferment to the Indian judgeship.
141. The Grand Cavalry Review took Place on Portobello Sands on Friday, 23rd August; three regiments of the line and eight yeomanry regiments, numbering in all 3,000 men, marched past. The Celtic Society and the Highlanders formed a separate contingent.
142. William Gibson was Cornet in the Midlothian Yeomanry.
143. Col. Smith, C.B., was Brigade Major to Major-General Sir Thomas Bradford, officer commanding the Review. He was probably identical with the Lt.-Col. James Webber Smith, C.B., Royal Artillery, who died in 1853.

144. Probably Alexander Earle Monteith (1792-1826), 14 Shandwick Place, advocate.
145. James Joseph Hope Vere (1785-1843) of Craigiehall who married Lady Elizabeth Hay, daughter of the Marquis of Tweeddale.
146. Sir Charles Macdonald Lockhart of Lee and Carnwath (1799-1832).
147. General James Stuart Denham (1744-1839) who had at this time resumed his original name of Sir James Steuart, was appointed Colonel of the Scots Greys in 1815.
148. The Army List of 1822 records Mark Lloyd as Lieutenant in the Scots Greys.
149. William Adam (*d.* 1839) of Blairadam, Lord Chief Commissioner of the Jury Court of Scotland. His wife Eleanora, was a daughter of the 10th Lord Elphinstone. They lived at 79 George Street when in town.
150. For the Peers' Ball the Assembly Rooms were redecorated and refurnished by Mr. Trotter. A temporary wooden building was set up against the south wall, and was entered through the first floor windows of the south ballroom. This additional accommodation was fitted up as the main Supper-room; its walls were painted in landscape by David Roberts, then scene-painter of the Theatre Royal.
151. James Duff, 4th Earl of Fife (1776-1857).
152. Alexander, 10th Duke of Hamilton (1767-1852).
153. George William, 6th Duke of Argyll (1766-1839).
154. Helen (*d.* 1869), daughter of Aeneas Mackay, and wife (1819) of Sir David Moncreiffe of Moncreiffe, 6th Baronet (*d.* 1830). Their eldest son, Thomas, was born in January of this year.
155. Janet, wife of John, 12th Lord Elphinstone (*d.* 1813) was by birth an Elliot of Wolflee. Her first husband was Sir John Gibson-Carmichael.
156. Clementina Sarah (*d.* 1865), daughter and heiress of James Drummond, Lord Perth, married Peter Robert Willoughby in 1807. He became 2nd Lord Gwydir in 1820 and died in 1865.
157. See note 103.
158. Marjory, Dowager Lady Saltoun (*d.* 1851) was the widow of Alexander, 15th Lord Saltoun (*d.* 1793).
159. Archibald John, 4th Earl of Rosebery (1783-1868).
160. Sir Robert Abercromby (1740-1827), General.
161. Francis, 8th Earl of Wemyss, had eight daughters, of whom one, Eleanor, was already married in 1822.
162. John Hay Mackenzie (*d.* 1849) inherited the Cromartie estates in 1822. In 1828 he married Anne Gibson (-Craig) (*d.* 1869).
163. William George, 18th Earl of Erroll (1801-1846).
164. The Hon. John Stuart (1797-1867), second son of the 10th Earl of Moray and later 12th Earl, carried the Sceptre in the Procession to the Castle, deputising for Lord Francis Leveson Gower.

165. David, 8th Earl of Leven and 7th Earl of Melville (1785-1860).
166. Lord Archibald Hamilton, M.P. (1769-1827), second son of the 9th Duke of Hamilton.
167. Captain Charles Adam (1780-1853), son of the Chief Commissioner, was knighted in 1835 and promoted admiral in 1848.
168. Norman Macleod of Macleod (1754-1831), 23rd Chief, was one of the Captains of the Celtic Society; he had married Sarah Stackhouse, as his second wife.
169. Adam Hay (1795-1867) was 3rd son of Sir John Hay of Smithfield, whose house in George Street the Grants had rented in 1816 (M.H.L., p. 307). In 1823 Adam Hay married one of the Grants of Congalton. His sister mentioned here was Elizabeth (*d.* 1859), who was to marry, in 1825, Sir David Hunter Blair.
170. The King's yacht, the *Royal George* (330 tons), was built in 1817 at Deptford from a design by Sir Henry Peake. She carried King George to Ireland in 1821.
171. Charles Hope (1798-1854) later rear-admiral, second son of Lord President Charles Hope.
172. Campbell Riddell (1796-1858), second son of Sir James Riddell, 1st Baronet of Ardnamurchan and Sunart, was later a member of the legislative council of New South Wales. At this time he lived at 30 Abercromby Place.
173. Robert Dundas Duncan, later 1st Earl of Camperdown, (1785-1859) and son of the famous admiral. His wife was a Hamilton Dalrymple.
174. Robert Cunningham Graham Spiers (*d.* 1847), second son of Peter Spiers of Culreuch, was admitted advocate in 1820, and twelve years later married Catherine Anne Grant of Kilgraston. His Edinburgh house was at 60 Great King Street.
175. Richard Alexander Oswald of Auchincruive (1771-1841) commanded the Glasgow Yeomanry detachment in Edinburgh in 1822.
176. Perhaps Francis Nathaniel Conyngham (1797-1876) later 2nd Marquis Conyngham.
177. Isabella Strange, grand-daughter of Sir Robert Strange the engraver, had married James Wolfe Murray, Lord Cringletie (*d.* 1836). She was noted in Edinburgh society for her wit and vivacity.
178. The Caledonian Hunt Ball at the Assembly Rooms on Monday, 26th August, made use of the decorations and arrangements provided for the Peers' Ball. The Hunt members wore a new uniform suggested by the King; Gow's band provided the music.
179. Lt.-General Robert Balfour of Balbirnie (*d.* 1837) had married Eglantine Katherine Fordyce (*d.* 1852).
180. Probably James Murray, 16th of Abercairny (*d.* 1840) or his brother William, 17th Laird (*d.* 1850). A "Murray of Abercairney" partnered Jane Grant in a reel performed before the King (M.H.L., p. 354).
181. Major Norman Pringle (*d.* c. 1834), 31st Foot.

EDINBURGH MANUSCRIPTS IN THE POSSESSION
OF THE UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH LIBRARY

EDITORS' NOTE

THERE is printed here a list of manuscript material in the University of Edinburgh Library relating to the history of Edinburgh.

This is not a comprehensive list of all the manuscript material held by the Library, since space is not available for the separate listing of all the many items which relate to the history of the University in general and the Library in particular. Items of this sort which have had to be omitted include Class Cards and Class Lists, Lecture Notes, material (including Minute Books) relating to University Clubs and Societies, and the various Library Catalogues and Accessions and Donations Registers. All this material, much of it going back as far as the seventeenth century, is available for research on application being made. One other class of material is excluded from the list; documents contained in the collection bequeathed to the University by David Laing, which have already been listed in the *Report on the Laing Manuscripts* published in two volumes by the Historical Manuscripts Commission in 1914-25. A selection of other items contained in this collection, not so calendared and of Edinburgh interest, is included.

Shelf marks are given in all cases. The manuscripts have been listed under those headings which are judged by the Editors to be of the greatest interest. Because of the shortness of the list, no cross references have been given.

<p>Army Recruitment. Correspondence between Sir J. A. Oughton, Lord Provost of Edinburgh, and Captain Flint about the right to beat the drum for recruiting in Edinburgh, 1776. La. II. 509.</p>	<p>Brown Square Emulation Society. Transactions of, 1826-7. Dc. 1. 101/8.</p> <p>— Medical and Surgical Society. Laws and list of members, 1826. Dc. 1. 101/8.</p>
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- Bruntsfield House.** Inventory of furniture, etc., belonging to Sir George Warrender at, 12th Dec. 1822. La. Add. 6/93.
- Caledonian Railway Station.** Account of laying the foundation stone of, 10th Apr. 1847. Dk. 7. 46/56.
- Canongate Playhouse.** Papers relating to, c. 1750. In La. II. 451¹.
- Castle.** Letter to the Office of Ordnance in the Tower of London requesting an acquittance for an account of stores for previous year, 1726. La. II. 423/85.
- Cordiners of Edinburgh, Incorporation of.** Voucher for the accuracy of the Treasurer's accounts, 2nd March 1767. La. II. 83.
- Crawford, Thomas.** *Regent of the College of Edinburgh.* Charter of 2nd March 1659 under the Great Seal of Richard Cromwell, Lord Protector, granting a house in Hoppers Close to. Dc. 2. 83.
- Drummond, Sir George.** A religious journal of, 1736-8. 2 vols. Dc. 1. 82-3.
- Edinburgh, Diocese of.** Accounts of rents of, 1654-6; 1662-4. La. II. 8.
- **Review.** Letters of Lord Jeffrey about articles by himself and G. Wilson, Professor of Technology, in, 1847-9. Dk. 6. 23/1.
- Heriot's Hospital.** Account of bread received, and other accounts perhaps relating to the same, 1683-4. Dc. 6. 53.
- International Club.** Reminiscences of, 1913. Dc. 4. 104⁴.
- Mechanics' Library.** Record book of proceedings relating to the heritable property in Riddle's Court of, 1853-1860. Dk. 1. 4.
- Merchant Company.** Plan for raising a fund to provide for the widows of, late 18th century. La. II. 680.
- Musical Society.** Index to the whole music belonging to, 1765. La. III. 761.
- Parliamentary Elections.** Indenture between the Sheriff and the burghesses, witnessing the election of Colonel Nathaniel Wetham and John Thompson to represent the burgh in the Parliament to be held at Westminster, 27th Jan. 1659. Signed and sealed in Edinburgh, 31st Dec. 1658. SR1.
- Roads.** Letter about a proposed excambion between Craigerook and Barnton trustees to allow for a new road through Clermiston, 1823. La. II. 509.
- Royal College of Surgeons?** A. Monro, *Primus.* Record book of prentices, scholars and masters, with fees paid, 1720-49. Dc. 5. 95.
- St. John's Episcopal Church.** Letter about the surrender of a nursery at the West end of Princes Street in favour of the Committee for building Bishop Sandford's Chapel, 1815. In La. II. 511.
- Topography.** Draft plan of Edinburgh streets with a key and notes, c. 1754. Dc. 1. 88.
- Notes on topography, street numbers, residents, etc. By J. I. Smith. c. 1875-1900. Dk. 2. 9.
- Town Council.** Accounts of expenditure by the City Treasurer on pensions for the poor of the city, 1719-44. Dc. 1. 68.
- Letter of J. Cunningham, newly appointed Scottish Consul in Spain, about his appeal to the Lord Provost and magistrates to grant him an allowance to help maintain his position. Cadiz, 9th Dec. 1687. Dk. 7. 55/17.

- Trinity College.** Instrument of resignation of John Learmonth, minister of Kirk of Gogar, as one of prebendaries of, 1597 Dk. 2. 20/1.
- University.** Account of student days at, 1886-94. By Sir J. S. Flett. Dc. 6. 116, 116.*
- Account of the Snowball Riot, 1838. By R. Scot Skirving. Dc. 1. 87.
- Case of the University in relation to the recent institution of a Professorship of Surgery by the Royal College of Surgeons, 1804. Dc. 1. 5.
- Deeds by H. Foord in favour of, 1674-8. Dc. 1. 22.
- Diary of a medical student at, 1866-71. Dc. 8. 171-2.
- Draft petition of the Professors of the University to Her Majesty's High Commissioner about a desired increase of salaries, 1707. La. II. 63.
- Injunction 'for the janitor of the Colledge,' and a list of janitors subscribing, 1638. Da. 2. 1.
- Letter from Home Office, Whitehall, concerning the exemption of students from the Militia Act, 26th March 1831. In La. II. 511.
- Letters illustrative of life at, 1790-1830. Dc. 2. 57.
- Letters of T. Cunningham relating to medical education at, 1847-1849. Dk. 7. 46/54 etc.
- Papers illustrative of the history and constitution of, 2 vols. 1611-1742. Da. 4.
- Petition of 'the gentle-men of the Colledge to Her Grace The Duchess of Buckleugh,' 1706. La. II. 90.
- **Buildings.** Letter books of Building Extension Scheme Committee, 1874-1900. Da. 3.
- Portion of the diary of W. H. Playfair dealing with the rebuilding of Edinburgh University, 1817-22. Dc. 3. 73.
- **Hostels.** Record Book of proceedings relating to University Hall, Riddle's Court, 1889-92. Dk. 1. 4.
- **Natural History Museum.** Catalogue of Sir Andrew Balfour's collection, bought by the Town Council for, c. 1700. Da. 3.
- Papers relating to the purchase of Alexander Weir's collection for, 1784-6. La. II. 352/2.
- **Physic Garden.** Customs clearance certificate for the supply of flowers, etc., from Rotterdam for, 8th Aug. 1694. La. II. 490''.
- Weekly Magazine, or Edinburgh Amusement.** Accounts between T. Ruddiman and other Scottish booksellers relating to, 1768-73. La. III. 752.
- Wightman, John, Bailie.** Satires on. 1721. La. II. 673.

MISCELLANY

29. LETTERS FROM DR. GREGORY AND SIR HENRY RAEBURN as to their fees for their respective services as Physician and Portrait Painter.

Alexander Young of Harburn was admitted to the Society of Writers to the Signet on 7th March 1786. He practised at 48 Queen Street, Edinburgh. After his retiral from business, in his leisure moments he compiled 'Memorabilia' of the eminent men with whom he was acquainted and with whom he had corresponded during his lifetime. Appended to these 'Memorabilia' were principal letters received by him from his correspondents.

Mr. Young acted as law agent for the 7th Earl of Galloway who died at Galloway House on 13th November 1806. Dr. Gregory¹ and Dr. Monro² visited the Earl of Galloway at Galloway House in his last illness. On their return Mr. Young wrote Dr. Gregory to enquire what their fees would be and received the following reply:—

ST. ANDREW SQUARE,
Wed. Even. 26 Novr. 1806.

DEAR SIR,

You put a very delicate question to me, even as relating to myself, still more so, as relating to my friend and colleague the Venerable Preceptor Dr. Monro. In the course of full 30 years practice, such questions have often been put to me; but I have always declined answering them from considerations of Delicacy. Your requests however is in itself so reasonable and proposed in such a friendly confidential manner that I shall most frankly give you what materials I can to enable you to form a Judgment on the important point of what ought to be a Doctors fees on such an important occasion as going to visit the Earl of Galloway at Galloway House in his last illness.

In the first place I am sorry to say there is no fixed or established rate in this country for such visits, as there is in London where a Physician gets a guinea a mile for the distance to which he is called, whether it be 3 miles or 300. I heartily wish there was any fixed rate known in this country, were it only that we might know whether we

¹ Dr. James Gregory (1753-1821), Professor of Medicine, Edinburgh University

² Dr. Alexander Monro, secundus (1723-1817), Professor of Anatomy and Surgery, Edinburgh University.

could in prudence afford to go for such distant visits. You will be surprised when I tell you that I and, as I suspect, also some of my Brethren, have frequently been out of Pocket by our Country visits; that is counting both our travelling expenses and the loss of our average Receipts by Practice in Edinr. for the Number of Days that we were absent.

That cannot be your wish or intention or Lord Galloways. I presume you mean that we should be more than indemnified for our Expenses and our average loss by absence for a week from Edinr.

My travelling expenses were full £24.

Monro's must have been more than 30 guineas as he took Four horses all the way to Galloway House. Then remember he was a day or two longer absent than I was. I got back on the afternoon of the 6th day.

I can show you, by my book, that my Average Receipts by Practice are about £10 a day: for example £194 in the 19 days of this month that I have been at home and above £3000 in the last 12 months. What Monro's average receipts by Practice are I really do not know.

I know that when he was called to the late Duke of Argyle in his last illness, which, I believe (Inverary) is not so far as Galloway House, he received 120 Guineas for his visit. Twice this year I was called into Perthshire to the distance of about 60 miles to two different patients: one of them Lord Melville. Both times I was back to Edinr. in 3 days and for each visit I received 50 gns. (including my travelling expenses). Two years ago I was called to Aberdeen to a very private gentleman and received £100 for my visit.

With these data I shall trust to you that neither Dr. Monro nor I shall be any losers by our unavailing journey to Galloway House.

I have the honour to be,

Dear Sir,

Your Most obedient servant,

(sgd) J. GREGORY.

In pencil.

£10 per day 6 days.	£60
expenses	24
Extra	40
		<hr/>
		£124

Mr. Young also acted as law agent for the 10th Duke of Hamilton on whose behalf he wrote Sir Henry Raeburn in regard to a proposed portrait of the Marchioness of Hamilton and her son. Sir Henry Raeburn replied:—

EDINR. 8th Sept. 1812.

DEAR SIR,

I have this day been favoured with your letter. My portrait of the Marquisesse Horse is not yet finished. As I somehow understood that the Marquis himself was to have been painted either on him or standing beside him. There was a portrait of Coll. Lothian on the Marquisesse Horse which appeared in last Edinr. Exhn. painted by Mr. Howe.¹

With respect to the Marchioness fame has not been silent on her beauty and great accomplishments and it would certainly give me very great pleasure to paint a portrait of her and her son but as my time is completely filled up—having more to do than I can well undertake—I cannot go from home without sustaining considerable loss and soon after I began business I found it necessary to make a rule to which I have invariable adhered never to leave my own house without a reasonable consideration for loss of time, etc. Therefore however desirous I may be to paint the Marchioness I would not go to Hamilton to do it unless that were attended to, for if I broke thro my rule in this instances I must also do it in others or give offence. It would make a difference probably of 30 guineas, not more. I have 100 guis. at present for a full length and intend very soon to raise it 20 or 30 more.

If the Marquis should wish me to go to Hamilton I do not think it would be in my power to go sooner than the 25th of this month but it would suit me much better to delay it till the 2nd of Octr.

I beg you will accept of my best thanks for the manner in which you express yourself of my little acquirements in my profession and believe with great Esteeme,

My Dear Sir,

Your most Obed. Servt,

(sgd) HENRY RAEBURN.

JOHN RICHARDSON.

¹ James Howe (1780-1836) is best known as an animal painter.

30. CLOTHING AS A PLEDGE.

4 July 1583. The qlk day Williame Fairlie sittand in jugment anent the precept purchest at the instance of Nicol Uddart burges of this burgh Makand mentioun that quhairupoun the xxj day of februar 1577 yeirs Capitane George Creych be his lettres obligatouris subscrivit with his hand grantit him to have borrowit and ressavit fra the said Nicoll in his grit and urgent necessitie the soume of tua hundreth pundis usuall money of this realme qlk he than obleist him to have payet to the said Nicol betuixt and the feist of Witsounday nixt thaireftir in anno 1578 yeirs and in plege of the said soume he then delyverit to the said Nichol the clething and geir underspecifeit that is to say ane balhoiwe¹ covarit with blak lader² ane klok with sleivis of blak grograme³ furrit with wolff skynis ane klok with ane nek of blak serge lynit with taphatie⁴ Item ane mandell⁵ of blak wellwot⁶ of gascoun⁷ fassoun pasmentit⁸ with blak pasmentis Item ane pair of breikis of blak welvot with reid cordingis⁹ of silk and gold Item ane uther paire of breikis of violet welvot that ar auld Item ane pair of hois of the myllane¹⁰ fassoun of gray welvot lynit with gray satyn and kannownes¹¹ of gray satyn pikkit out Item ane dowblet of quhyt canves lynit with blew taphateis and sewit with cordingis of gold Item ane blak welvot bonnet without ane string Item ane pair of garteins¹² of blew taphatie with pasmentis of gold Item ane hat string of rowane¹³ sylver and gold Item sex buttonis of gold weyand ane quarter of unce and ane halff drop wecht with threttie sex buttonis of sylver weyand ane unce and ane halff and failyeand of non payment of the said ii^e li befor the said day the said capitan be his lettris obligatouris as said is consentit that it should be lesoum to the said Nichol to dispone upoun the said clething and geir and to compryse the samyn at the merkat croce of this burgh as he best mycht and the samyn being comprysit and sauld the said Nichol to mak himself to be peyit of the said ii^e li of the first and reddiest pryces thairof and the superplus of the pryces gif ony sould happin to be the said ii^e li being deducit to be furthemand to the said capitan . . .

Burgh Court Records, Register of Decreets.

H. A.

- | | | |
|---|--|--------------------------------------|
| ¹ a chest, coffer or trunk. | ² leather. | ³ a kind of coarse cloth. |
| ⁴ taffeta. | ⁵ a loose cassock. | ⁶ velvet. |
| ⁷ Gascony. | ⁸ strips of lace or silk sewn on. | |
| ⁹ cord-work. | ¹⁰ Milan. | |
| ¹¹ ornamental rolls on breeches. | ¹² garters. | ¹³ Rouen. |

31. A SEIZURE FOR DEBT.

13th April 1591.

The quhilk day comperit Mungo Banks officer with his witnesses . . . and maid faithe that he had maid thrie mercat dayis and lauchfully comprysit the guids and geir underwrittin poyndit be him fra John Dundas for executioun of ane decreit obtenit be David Fairlie merchand upoun the fyft day of Januar last bypast befor the proveist and baillies of this burgh and the maist that was bidden for the saids guids was the prices fallowing viz : ane almery¹ at ten pund, ane buithe kist² at thrie pund aucht schillingis, ane stand bed³ fyftie seven schillings, ane lang buirde⁴ and ane furme sex pund sex schillings aucht penneis, ane irne chimnay⁵ contenance aucht stane and ane half tuentie ane schillings, ane littill taissill⁶ buirde tuentie ane schillings, ane silver masser⁷ contenance sextene unce price of the unce fourtie ane sc. sex penneis, ane silver pece conteneing allevin unces price of the unce fourtie ane schillings sex penneis, ane blak klok lynit with figurit taffitie price tuentie four pund, ane satene dowblett price ten pund threttie schillings four penneis, ane taffitie dowblett price thrie pund tuelf penneis, ane chyre⁸ threttie sc. four penneis, ane fedder bed bowster⁹ with ane pair of blankets price nyne pund fyvetene schillings, ane pair of courteins fyvtie sex schillings, ane quart ane pynt ane chopene¹⁰ ane plait ane truncheour¹¹, all of tyn, weyand ane stane weycht price of the pund wecht four sc. aucht penneis, ane basone of tyn tuentie four sc. aucht penneis, ane chandleur¹² of brass weyand thrie pund wecht price of the pund sex schillings aught penneis ane brasin¹³ pot of ane stane weycht price of the pund wecht sex schillings aucht penneis, ane dowblett of fil de mort¹⁴ and ane pair of breiks price fourtie aucht schillings, ane blak dowblett price nyntene sc. ane pair of gluffes and kuyffes thrie pund, for ane knapska¹⁵ bonnet tuentie twa schillings, ane sey kist¹⁶ tuentie four schillings, ane auld arress wark¹⁷ tuentie schillings . . .

Burgh Court Records, Register of Decreets.

H. A.

- | | | |
|--|--|---|
| ¹ cupboard or press. | ² chest for use in a booth. | ³ bed with posts. |
| ⁴ table or board. | ⁵ iron grate or fireplace. | ⁶ teazle. |
| ⁷ mazer or drinking-cup. | ⁸ chair. | ⁹ feather bolster. |
| ¹⁰ a vessel containing liquid measure equal to a half pint Scots. | ¹¹ candlestick or chandelier. | ¹² made of brass. |
| ¹³ plate or trencher. | ¹⁴ yellow or brown. | ¹⁵ originally a close-fitting metal defensive headpiece. |
| ¹⁶ sea chest. | ¹⁷ Arras tapestry. | |

32. DISGRACEFUL CONDUCT OF A BURGESS.

20 June 1604. Joseph Reid being accusit for ganging upon the Sabbath day bair fuit and bair leggit with his hose and schone about his neck upon the last Sabbath day fra Dunfermline to the Queensferrie, and fra thence to this burgh to the dishonor of the merchant estait being burges of this burgh acts himselve not to hurt the lyke in tyme cuming under the penaltie of xl lib. toties quoties.

Scroll Gild Register 1602-1608.

H.A.

33. THE APPRENTICESHIP AGREEMENT OF TWO GIRLS IN 1638.

At Edinburgh the first day of August the yeir of God 1638. It is agreit betuixt the pairties following to witt betuixt John Eistoune maltman burges of Edinburgh for himself and takand the burding upon him for Jenet and Elspeth Eistounes his lawfull dochters on the ane pairt and Robert Neilsone merchand in the said burgh and Mariounne Campbell his spous on the other pairt That is to say the saidis Jonet and Elspeth Eistounes with consent of their said father is become and be the tennour heirof becomes bund prenteisses and servandis to the said Marioune Campbell to hir airt and calling of peirling weiving¹ during the spaces following To witt the said Jonet for the space of thrie yearis and the said Elspeth for the space of four yearis nixt and immediatlie efter the day and dait heirof During the quhilk spaces the saidis Jonet and Elspeth Eistounes bundis and obleiss thame be the faith and treuth of thair bodies to be leill trew faithfull and obedient servantis to thair said mistres in all thingis godlie and honest and sall not absent themselvis fra thair saidis mistress serveice during the saidis spaces without leive askit and given and gif failze and do in the contrair they bind and obleiss thame to serve thair said mistres tua dayes for ilk dayes absentis efter the expyreing of thir indentes² and sall not heir nor sie thair saidis mistress skayth³ during the said space bot sall reveill the samyn to her and remeid the samyne to their poweris for quhais labbers remaining and fulfilling of the hail premises the said John Eistoune is become cautioner sourtie and full debtour and binds and obleissis him to furneische and sustaine his saids dochteris in the hail abulyementis⁴ of thair bodies

¹ lace-making in thread or silk.

² indentures.

³ hurt.

⁴ clothing.

bathe lining and woolen for holyday and workday during the hail spaces of their prenteisschipsis effeirand¹ to the ranks of honest laidis bairnes Lykas the saids Robert Neilsone and Maroun Campbell his spous binds and obleisses thame to ken teache lerne and instruct the saidis Jonet and Elspeth Eistounes hir prenteisses in the hail poyntis and practiques of the said Marione Campbell hir airt and craft of perling weaving and sall not hyde nor conceill no poynt nor practique thairof from them bot sall doe hir exact dilligence to caus thame consave and be capabill of the samyne and sall gif thame ane lesone upoun the Buik everie morning and sall furneische and susteine thair saidis prenteisses honestlie in meit and drink bedding and washing dureing the hail space of thair prenteisschipsis for the quhilkis causes the said John Eistoune bindis and obleissis him his airis executors and successours thankfullie to content and pay and deliver to the said Robert Neilsone and his said spous . . . the soume of tuentie punds Scotis money in name of prenteiss fie . . .

Moses Bundle No. 25, 1033.

H. A.

34. LOST OPPORTUNITIES—NOR' LOCH.

This note supplements Mr. R. Butchart's article 'LOST OPPORTUNITIES' in Vol. XXX.

The area now laid out as Princes Street Gardens was once an extensive loch stretching from St. Cuthbert's Chruh eastwards beyond the site of the North Bridge. Probably the best illustration of the Loch that we have was sketched by John Clerk of Eldin about 1774. It forms the frontispiece of volume I of Grant's *Old and New Edinburgh*. The Nor' Loch, as it was called, was drained in the early part of the nineteenth century and in the process the Mound was formed, constructed to a great extent by the dumping of earth from the foundations of the buildings in the New Town. In the late 1840's the North British Railway was constructed and the bed of the Loch was laid out as we now know it. But in 1890 there were new plans proposed for further railway development. These are outlined and attacked in a brochure entitled *The Great Railway Question: the Heart of Midlothian; or, Torn by Two Factions*. This publication bears no author's name, but it was issued by J. C. Downie, 133 N.W. Rose Street Lane. It is not

¹ fitting.

proposed to set out here in detail the proposals envisaged by the Caledonian and North British Railways but these included the construction of a low level station under the present one at the west end of Princes Street, a tunnel under Princes Street, and other major developments. The writer begins his onslaught on the proposals by an Invocation in the following terms :—

Oh, ye
apathetic citizens
go to the centre of the
Mound and behold there the
valley of desolation, once made
beautiful by the hand of God ; now
made hideous by the hand of man ; then
shall ye shun the folly of your fathers
and curse the deeds of the de-
stroyers ; and your children's
children shall praise
your name.

The pamphlet is illustrated by three sketches

- (a) The valley as it *might have been*.
- (b) The valley as it *is*.
- (c) The valley as it *will be*.

The important one for our purpose is the first which shows the Nor' Loch transformed into a great boating loch with landing stages for the gondolas and boats plying on the waters. It is spanned by a suspension bridge located at right angles to the Scott Monument. The picturesque sketch illustrates an imaginative treatment of an awkward subject. The drawing is dated 1890 and is signed J. M. B., possibly J. M. Bell, an Edinburgh artist who issued a volume of etchings under the title *Old Edinburgh Closes* in 1884.

R. B.

35. THREE MORE HUTS

The article on William's Hut in Volume XXX of the *Book of the Old Edinburgh Club* also contained brief references to the Bruntsfield, Lothian, and Ramsay Huts. Some additional matter may be of interest about three other houses bearing this designation.

Of these three additions one was at Lasswade and two in Edinburgh. The specimen at Lasswade went by the name of Adam's Hut, and a picture of it appears in the Bannatyne Club's volume of etchings by Clerk of Eldin, plate IX, No. 4. A note on page xviii records 'L. Adam's Hut [in the garden at Eldin, was so named by Mr. Clerk after his brother-in-law].'

Both the Edinburgh Huts now listed are mentioned in Grant's *Old and New Edinburgh* (and various other books) and both were chiefly used as inns or taverns—therein differing considerably from the others. The Comedy Hut was some sort of convivial haunt kept by the comedian Tom Lancashire and used as a meeting-place by the Cape Club. 'In May 1769 we can see in the Club Minutes, that the Sovereign, attended by several Knights, laid the first stone of Comedy Hutt at the end of Princes Street, belonging to "Sir Cape," i.e. Tom Lancashire.'¹ The exact position of the Comedy Hut is now hard to determine, but it seems that it stood in St. Ninian's Row, now Leith Street, not far from the theatre. Various references in Town Council Minutes point to this locality, about the spot where the old Physic Garden was situated, and it may be that one of the two triangular plots marked on Edgar's Plan as lying between the Physic Garden and the Orphan Hospital is where William Montgomery, barber, 'erected a tenement on part of a triangular piece of ground adjoining land called Comedy Hut.'²

The other was the Portobello Hut, which is said to have been built by an old Seaman who named it after the battle of Puerto Bello in which he had served under Vernon. The Portobello Hut appears to have been the only one of the Huts which was its owner's sole residence and place of business—for Tom Lancashire had another tavern besides the Comedy Hut—as it was also the oldest of the seven. It appears to have been erected after 1746 and it was demolished in 1851. It is described as having stood on the southwest of the High Street of Portobello, opposite Regent Street on the site now occupied by the Town Hall. Originally this had been a wild and lonely place at the Figgate Whins on the halfway coach stage between Edinburgh and Musselburgh, an ideal location for an inn variously suspected of being a smugglers' haunt and robbers' roost, and a place suitable for horse-racing and cruel sports, under cover of the owner's ostensible occupa-

¹ *Book of the Old Edinburgh Club*, Vol. III, p. 159.

² *Town Council Minutes*, 29th March 1842.

tions of cobbler and innkeeper. A picture of the building with its outside stair and adjoining stable appears in Baird's *Annals of Duddingston* (page 286). It is the only one of the Huts not invariably so named—being also known as Portobello House and Shepherd's Ha'—and is credited with having given its name to the district.

M. TAIT.

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APPENDIX

MARIE A. BALFOUR, A.L.A.—AN APPRECIATION

CHARLES A. MALCOLM, O.B.E., M.A., Ph.D.—
APPRECIATIONS

ANNUAL REPORTS FOR THE YEARS
1958-59, 1959-60, 1960-61 AND 1961-62, ETC.

MARIE A. BALFOUR, A.L.A.

AN APPRECIATION

That an appreciation such as this should be penned by a professional colleague rather than by a fellow member is, I believe, sufficiently unusual in itself to allow me to begin by describing Miss Marie Balfour as the finest librarian who never sought a testimonial. For therein lies the real measure of her devotion to her native city and to its history. With her excellent qualifications and first rate natural ability she could have succeeded at any level of her chosen profession but she even declined offers of internal promotion in order to be able to continue to apply her energies to the organisation of local record. Edinburgh was beloved to her in all its aspects and Marie's sudden death on 29th March at the age of 55 has left a gap in our ranks that we can never hope to fill.

Marie and I—she was always 'Marie' to her colleagues—were contemporaries and we shared with a few others of our generation of recruits the privilege of being exposed in a very special way to the reforming and infectious enthusiasm of Dr. Ernest A. Savage, a member of the Club from 1927-45, one of the finest and most able of librarians. We were made to understand new concepts of service and no one translated these concepts into actuality so fully and so happily as Marie did in all her work. But it was in the Edinburgh Room that she found her real *métier* which was, very simply, helping others. It was through her work there too that her ever-present interest in our city's history was quickened and her experience quickly became a tower of strength not only to her fellow members of the Old Edinburgh Club but to enquirers in all parts of the world.

For instance—and such instances could be multiplied a thousand-fold—a professor of English at an American University engaged in compiling a list of dramatic periodicals sought the help of our library in completing his records of Edinburgh published material. That help was given by Miss Balfour and the research which it involved was one of the last of Marie's labours of love before her untimely death. The following passage from the professor's reply is typical of many and



MARIE A. BALFOUR, A.L.A.

would be a fitting tribute with which to end this brief notice of a very fine librarian and admired personal friend. The last word, however, I wish to reserve for another tribute which to my knowledge has no parallel as between the governing body of a public library service and one of their employees. But first to quote the professor—

“May I thank you most sincerely for your very wonderful kindness in checking your files for dramatic periodicals. Truly, in all my research work, of writing to various libraries in the United States, England, Ireland, and Scotland, I have never had anyone take so much care and trouble in their reply.”

And now to close. At their meeting in April last the committee for which I have the honour to act as chief executive unanimously resolved on the motion of the chairman to erect a plaque in the new Edinburgh Room of which Miss Balfour had just taken charge. The inscription on the plaque speaks for itself and for everyone who had the privilege of knowing :—

MARIE A. BALFOUR

Librarian

of the Edinburgh Room

1942-1961

Erected by

The Libraries and Museums Committee
of the Corporation

in appreciation of her outstanding services
to the Citizens of Edinburgh

C. S. MINTO.

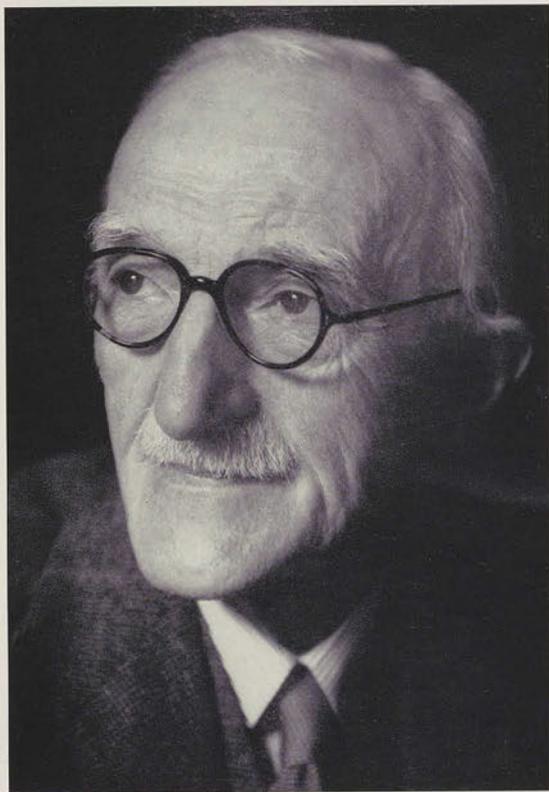
CHARLES A. MALCOLM, O.B.E., M.A., Ph.D.

APPRECIATIONS

The architect Reid's late Classic Renaissance interior of the Signet Library was the appropriate setting for the kindly figure of Dr. Charles A. Malcolm. The lower gallery flanked on either side by its window recesses, so reminiscent of the small carrels in a monastic cloister where monks studied in privacy, was where he usually worked. It was from the innermost of these on the south side, that he emerged to greet the enquiring visitor. For tranquillity, however, he had an official study at this western end of the building—nearby a collection of prints and pictures relative to the features of old Edinburgh claimed the walls of the west staircase. All these exhibits had a place in his heart, and stimulated the imagination of this distinguished and excellent man whose kindly eye kindled with enthusiasm whenever old Edinburgh was discussed.

It was with a youthful fervour that he would conduct a visitor up the Grand Staircase to the upper library, pausing on the way to discuss the portrait representations of the City's former great men of worth. On the top landing he would stop to explain the particular construction and appearance of the entrance doorway, the outer elevation being half the width of the inner. When the door was opened he would pause with conscious pride to admire the long vista, where Corinthian columns retreat in perspective. Then under the shallow dome of Regency times he would point out with delight the procession of allegorical figures painted by Thomas Stothard, R.A., in 1822 that add such a note of distinction to the long shallow coffered ceiling. It was in this charming gallery that the treasures of the library were kept, a truly valuable assortment of rare typographical and artistic volumes, many in rich bindings. But the day came when circumstances demanded that many treasures beloved by Dr. Malcolm had to be sent to the auction room. It was with great feelings of sadness that he endured the loss of these lovely and interesting books.

It was, however, in the Royal Mile that the Doctor walked as it were hand in hand with the metaphorical figure of Antiquity, for there



C. A. MALCOLM, O.B.E., M.A., Ph.D.

From a photo by Paul Shillabeer, F.R.P.S.

was not a neuk or cranny from the Castle to Holyroodhouse that was not subject to his enquiring mind and its particular relative importance emphasised and proclaimed. Like Macdonnel of Glengarry, whose portrait by Raeburn is so well known, Dr. Malcolm when progressing down that historic street had his tail of followers, the members of the Old Edinburgh Club or a similar tail of enthusiastic students, slowly wending their way the whole length between the Castle and Holyroodhouse, where in bygone times the Honours of Scotland were borne in state while onlookers stood uncovered.

Dr. Malcolm's erudite research into the history of his native town and its relative buildings was the subject of the Rhind Lectures delivered in 1937. These he gave at the invitation of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, taking the place of the late Lord St. Vigean who was denied this honour through ill health. Although his six lectures were never published he willingly gave their contents to the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments and Constructions of Scotland who, in consultation with him, produced their Inventory of the City of Edinburgh. Since that date, unfortunately, a number of the subjects inventoried have been demolished, much to the regret of him who had spent so much time in tracing their history.

J. S. RICHARDSON.

The following appreciation appeared in *The Scotsman* of April 14, 1961 :—

In Dr. C. A. Malcolm, Signet Librarian, whose death occurred on Tuesday, his friends knew a unique combination of erudition and kindness. He had a vast store of knowledge about Edinburgh ; no one was more full of information about the Old Town and its inhabitants of past generations. He could tell how each close came to be named and who had lived in almost every house. In recent months he was eagerly searching the evidence for John Knox having lived in the house called after him.

No one was more generous in giving information. He knew all the sources and spared no pains to put inquirers in touch with them, not least the contents of the great library of which he had the charge for a quarter of a century. It was a fitting recognition of his work on the town's history when the Old Edinburgh Club made him its honorary vice-president in 1954.

From 1951 he was a member of council of the Scottish History Society. As a member of the Scottish Committee on the History of Parliament he was engaged at the time of his death on the biographies of the Commissioners for Edinburgh and Midlothian. Made O.B.E. by the Sovereign and LL.D. by Glasgow University, he has passed on full of years and honour. His subject, his city and his friends are the poorer by his death.

E. W. M. BALFOUR-MELVILLE.

THE FIFTY-FIRST ANNUAL MEETING OF THE CLUB was held in the DEAN OF GUILD COURT ROOM, on the afternoon of *Thursday, 26th March 1959.*

The Lord Provost, The Right Hon. Sir Ian Johnson-Gilbert, C.B.E., presided.

During the year five lecture meetings and two summer excursions were held. On 27th February Mr. Paul Shillabeer showed a magnificent collection of slides to illustrate "Edinburgh in Colour" and Dr. C. A. Malcolm supplied a commentary. On 18th March Dr. D. C. Simpson gave a lecture on "Some Plans of Edinburgh," and thereafter members had an opportunity of viewing an exhibition of maps and plans. Mr. Charles H. Stewart, J.P., M.A., LL.B., C.A. Secretary to the University, gave an illustrated address on "The University of Edinburgh" in Adam House on 17th April.

Two summer outings took place. On the evening of 5th June the members were shown over Lauriston Castle by Mr. C. S. Minto, City Librarian, and later were shown colour slides of the Castle and grounds throughout the seasons. On the afternoon of 3rd July a visit was paid to Corstorphine Church under the leadership of Dr. Foster Franklin and Dr. James Richardson.

To mark the Jubilee of the Club, a meeting was held in the Library of the Society of Antiquaries on the evening of 3rd October 1958, when addresses were given by Dr. James Richardson, President, and Dr. C. A. Malcolm, Hon. Vice-President. Light refreshments were served in the National Portrait Gallery. The University Raeburn Portraits and the Drummond drawings were on view.

Professor D. B. Horn, M.A., D.Litt., gave a lecture on "Edinburgh Writers of History in the eighteenth century" on 18th November, and on 5th December Dr. Douglas Guthrie gave an illustrated lecture on "The Old Physick Gardens of Edinburgh." All the meetings were well attended.

During the year the Club suffered the loss through death of two Vice-Presidents, Dr. Henry W. Meikle, C.B.E., and Mr. Henry M. Paton, M.A., an original member of the Club and for many years Hon. Editor. The ranks of original members were further thinned by the death of Dr. Archibald Milne. The roll of the Club stands at 329.

Old Edinburgh Club

ABSTRACT OF ACCOUNTS OF THE HONORARY TREASURER

as at 31st December 1958

RECEIPTS		PAYMENTS	
Balance in Bank at 31/12/57	£1,010 7 11	Printing, Postages, Stationery and Expenses of Meetings	£199 18 7
Subscriptions received:—		Schedule "D" Income Tax	8 1 6
288 Members at £1, 1s.	£302 8 0	Balance in Bank—	
41 Libraries at £1, 1s.	43 1 0	Current Account	£154 4 4
	345 9 0	Savings Account	1,026 5 2
Sale of Volumes	6 7 6		1,180 9 6
Bank Interest	26 5 2		£1,388 9 7
	£1,388 9 7		

W. CROWN HODGE, *Hon. Treasurer.*

EDINBURGH, 9th January 1959.—I have examined the Intrinmissions of the Honorary Treasurer of the Old Edinburgh Club for the year ended 31st December 1958, of which the foregoing is an Abstract, and have found them to be correctly stated and sufficiently vouched and instructed. The sums shown as Subscriptions received include arrears collected and payments in advance.

J. H. N. WILSON, C.A., *Hon. Auditor.*

The FIFTY-SECOND ANNUAL MEETING OF THE CLUB was held in the OLD COUNCIL CHAMBER, CITY CHAMBERS, on the afternoon of *Tuesday, 1st March 1960.*

The Lord Provost, The Right Hon. SIR IAN JOHNSON-GILBERT, C.B.E., presided.

During the year, five lecture meetings and three excursions were held. On 6th February, to mark the bi-centenary of the birth of the national poet, Miss Marie Balfour gave a lecture on "Edinburgh in the time of Burns". As 1959 was the ter-centenary of the opening of George Heriot's School, the Headmaster, Mr. W. McL. Dewar, addressed the Club on "The Story of George Heriot's School" on 2nd March. This was followed in April by a visit to the school and its precincts. On 25th June, Dr. Ronald Selby Wright showed a large gathering of members round the Canongate Kirk and Panmure House. On the evening of 15th July, members visited Duddingston Church and Manse, where the Rev. James A. Laing recounted their history. Dr. C. A. Malcolm recalled literary and historical associations concerning Arthur's Seat and its environs. A short tour of Duddingston village was also made.

Dr. D. C. Simpson, in October, gave an illustrated talk on "Early Nineteenth Century Maps and Guides", and before and after the lecture members had an opportunity of seeing a well-staged exhibition of the Guides and plans. The November lecture was on "The Unexplored High Street" by Dr. C. A. Malcolm, while in December, Mr. A. R. Turnbull, Secretary to the Edinburgh University Press, delivered an illustrated lecture on "Edinburgh and Its University Press". All the meetings and excursions were well attended.

In December, Volume XXX of the Book of the Old Edinburgh Club made a welcome appearance. It is dedicated to William Angus and H. Brougham Patterson, members who generously left legacies to the Club. A useful list of manuscript material relating to the history of Edinburgh, to be found in the Edinburgh Public Library is provided. This may be helpful to future contributors. The volume contains the

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address on the occasion of the Jubilee of the Old Edinburgh Club by the President, Dr. James S. Richardson, and an appreciation of the late Henry M. Paton, M.A., for sixteen years Editor of the Book of the Club.

It is with regret that we record the death of the last original member of the Club. The sole remaining link with its foundations is Mr. J. H. W. Lownie who was an original Associate Member. Throughout the year eleven members have died and seven members and one library have resigned. The roll of the Club is well maintained and stands at 326.

EDITORS' NOTE

We are glad to have this opportunity of amending the above Report: Mr. John A. Barrie has not only been a member of the Club since its foundation but was present, along with twelve other gentlemen at the meeting in John Knox's House in June 1907, when it was decided to form the Old Edinburgh Club. His recollection is that the gathering was arranged by the late W. J. Hay of John Knox's House. Mr. Barrie remembers sitting beside Harry A. Cockburn (grandson of Lord Cockburn) and walking home to the South Side with him afterwards.

Business took Mr. Barrie out of town a great deal during the early days of the Club, but he well remembers outings to houses in the area, particularly those under the guidance of Dr. Ross, and also a garden party given to members by Dr. Moir Bryce at his home in Blackford Road. Mr. Barrie's love of Edinburgh and his illustrated lectures on the subject gained him the name "Old Edinburgh" in Dalkeith, where his business interests lay.

Old Edinburgh Club

ABSTRACT OF ACCOUNTS OF THE HONORARY TREASURER

as at 31st December 1959

RECEIPTS		PAYMENTS	
Balance in Bank at 31/12/58	£1,180 9 6	Printing, Postages, Stationery and Expenses of Meetings	£808 19 6
Subscriptions received :-		Schedule "D" Income Tax	10 1 6
292 Members at £1, 1s.	£306 12 0	Balance in Bank :-	
40 Libraries at £1, 1s.	42 0 0	Current Account	£83 15 4
		Savings Account	643 12 11
Bank Interest	348 12 0		727 8 3
	17 7 9		
	<u>£1,546 9 3</u>		<u>£1,546 9 3</u>

W. CROWN HODGE, *Hon. Treasurer.*

Edinburgh, 18th January 1960.—I have examined the Intromissions of the Honorary Treasurer of the Old Edinburgh Club for the year ended 31st December 1959, of which the foregoing is an Abstract, and have found them to be correctly stated and sufficiently vouched and instructed. The sums shown as Subscriptions received include arrears collected and payments in advance.

J. H. N. WILSON, C.A., *Hon. Auditor.*

THE FIFTY-THIRD ANNUAL MEETING OF THE CLUB was held in the OLD COUNCIL CHAMBER, CITY CHAMBERS, on the afternoon of *Thursday, 16th March 1961*.

THE LORD PROVOST, The Right Hon. J. GREIG DUNBAR, presided.

After the adoption of the Annual Report and Balance Sheet and the election of Office-Bearers and Council, Dr. James S. Richardson proposed and Dr. Malcolm seconded the following amendment to the constitution :—

The paragraph 2 of the constitution shall be amended to read—

“II. The objects of the Club shall be the collection and authentication of oral and written statements or documentary evidence relating to Edinburgh ; the gathering of existing traditions, legends, and historical data ; the selecting and printing of material desirable for future reference ; and the support of measures taken to safeguard any building or site of historic, architectural, traditional, artistic or archaeological importance within the limits of the City and Royal Burgh of Edinburgh.”

The amendment failed to secure the necessary two-thirds majority.

During 1960, six lecture meetings and three excursions were held. On 18th January, Mr. J. Mitchell, A.M.I.C.E., A.M.I.W.E., gave an illustrated lecture on “Edinburgh’s Water Supply”. On 2nd February, Dr. D. S. M. Imrie, the Rector, told the story of “The Royal High School,” and on 23rd March, the Rev. R. Leonard Small, D.D., spoke on “St. Cuthbert’s Church”. To commemorate the quater-centenary of the Reformation, Dr. Gordon Donaldson lectured on “The Reformation in Edinburgh and Leith” on 19th April.

During the summer, visits were paid to The Royal High School, St. Cuthbert’s Church and to places associated with the siege of Leith as well as to an exhibition showing something of Leith’s story on view in Links Place School.

In November, Mr. James Hossack, M.A., B.Com., gave a talk on “The Royal Mile”, accompanied by colour slides, while in December, the Club was indebted to The Rev. J. S. Marshall, M.A., for an illustrated lecture on “Old Leith”.

The roll of the Club is well maintained and stands at 339.

The Account of Income and Expenditure, duly audited, is appended.

Old Edinburgh Club

ABSTRACT OF ACCOUNTS OF THE HONORARY TREASURER

as at 31st December 1960

RECEIPTS	P	PAYMENTS	
Balance in Bank at 31/12/59	£727 8 3	Printing, Postages, Stationery and Expenses of Meetings	£289 5 9
Subscriptions received :—		Schedule "D" Income Tax	6 11 9
203 Members at £1, 1/-	£307 13 0	Balance in Bank :—	
46 Libraries at £1, 1/-	48 6 0	Current Account	£173 15 4
Sale of Volumes	355 19 0	Savings Account	662 1 5
Bank Interest	29 18 6		
	18 8 6		
	£1,131 14 3		£1,131 14 3

W. CROWN HODGE, *Hon. Treasurer.*

J. H. N. WILSON, *C.A., Hon. Auditor.*

EDINBURGH, 24th January 1961.—I have examined the Intrinmissions of the Honorary Treasurer of the Old Edinburgh Club for the year ended 31st December 1960, of which the foregoing is an Abstract, and have found them to be correctly stated and sufficiently vouched and instructed. The sums shown as Subscriptions received included arrears collected and payments in advance.

THE FIFTY-FOURTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE CLUB was held in the OLD COUNCIL CHAMBER, CITY CHAMBERS, on the afternoon of *Thursday, 1st March 1962.*

THE LORD PROVOST, The Right Hon. SIR JOHN GREIG DUNBAR, presided.

During the year, six lecture meetings, one summer excursion and a visit to an exhibition of maps, plans and early views of Edinburgh were arranged. On 12th January, Mr. John Turpie, B.Sc., gave an illustrated lecture on "The Mills of the Water of Leith"; on 6th February, Dr. H. P. Tait spoke on "Two Notable Edinburgh Epidemics"; and on 7th March, Mr. R. B. K. Stevenson, M.A., gave an illustrated talk on "Farms and Fortifications on Arthur's Seat".

The Fifty-Third Annual Meeting was held in the Old Council Chamber, City Chambers, on the afternoon of 16th March, 1961, when the Lord Provost, The Right Hon. J. Greig Dunbar, presided over a good attendance of members. The Annual Report and Balance Sheet, 1960, copies of which had been circulated, were adopted.

On 12th April, Mr. C. S. Minto, F.L.A., addressed the members on "Wild Flowers of Edinburgh", illustrated by a display of excellent colour slides. Through the courtesy of the Rector, Mr. R. C. Watt, M.A., the members visited Edinburgh Academy when they heard the story of this famous school and were shown over the hall and classrooms by the Rector and members of the staff. At the close of the evening, tea was most hospitably provided.

Members were invited to an exhibition of maps, plans and early views of Edinburgh, 1540-1880, in Adam House, from 24th to 28th October. On 14th November, a joint meeting of the Club and the Edinburgh branch of the Historical Association of Scotland was held in Adam House, when Mr. James Hossack gave a lecture on "The Founding and Early Days of Dunedin", with coloured slides of places and personalities. Dr. Gordon Donaldson, President of the Historical Association, was Chairman. The session ended with a further lecture on "Edinburgh's Wild Flowers" by Mr. C. S. Minto, again admirably illustrated.

It is with regret that the deaths of several valued members of the Club are recorded, among them Miss Marie Balfour, F.L.A., and Dr. C. A. Malcolm. Miss Balfour was librarian of the Edinburgh Room in the Central Public Library, and her immense knowledge of things pertaining to Edinburgh, past and present, was

freely and cheerfully at the service of all. She was a distinguished member of Council of the Club for a number of years. Dr. C. A. Malcolm served the Club long and faithfully as Honorary Secretary, and to mark his distinguished services, on relinquishing this office, he was elected Hon. Vice-President of the Club. Dr. Malcolm was a regular contributor to the press and to legal and historical journals, and he will be widely remembered for his unstinted guidance to all research workers. In 1958, Glasgow University conferred on him the honorary degree of LL.D.

The roll of the Club is well maintained and stands at 361. During the year, 26 new members were added to the roll, and 11 members were lost through death or by resignation. A few members of long standing resigned owing to advancing years. Their past support is much appreciated, and they will be welcome at any meeting which they are able to attend.

It is expected that Volume XXXI of the Book of the Old Edinburgh Club will be distributed by early summer.

The Account of Income and Expenditure, duly audited, is appended.

Old Edinburgh Club

ABSTRACT OF ACCOUNTS OF THE HONORARY TREASURER

as at 31st December 1961

RECEIPTS		PAYMENTS	
Balance in Bank at 31/12/60	£835 16 9	Printing, Postages, Stationery and Meetings	£126 6 6
Subscriptions received :-		Schedule "D" Income Tax	6 19 6
310 Members at £1, 1/-	£334 19 0	Balance in Bank :-	
42 Librarians at £1, 1/-	44 2 0	Current Account	£171 12 4
Sale of Volumes	379 1 0	Savings Account	939 15 3
Bank Interest	2 2 0		
	27 13 10		
	<u>£1,244 13 7</u>		<u>£1,111 7 7</u>

W. CROWN HODGE, *Hon. Treasurer.*

Edinburgh, 25th January 1962.—I have examined the Intromissions of the Honorary Treasurer of the Old Edinburgh Club for the year ended 31st December 1961, of which the foregoing is an Abstract, and have found them to be correctly stated and sufficiently vouched and instructed. The sums shown as Subscriptions received include arrears collected and payments in advance.

J. H. N. WILSON, C.A., *Hon. Auditor.*

Old Edinburgh Club

1961

Honorary Patrons

THE LORD PROVOST, MAGISTRATES AND COUNCIL
OF THE CITY OF EDINBURGH

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The Right Honourable THE EARL OF WEMYSS AND MARCH, LL.D., D.L.

Honorary Vice-President

C. A. MALCOLM, O.B.E., LL.D., M.A., Ph.D.

President

JAMES S. RICHARDSON, LL.D., H.R.S.A.

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F.R.S.A., Hon. C.F.

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JAMES HOSSACK, M.A., B.Com.

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W. CROWN HODGE

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D. C. SIMPSON, B.Sc., Ph.D.
H. P. TAIT, M.D., D.P.H., F.R.C.P.E.
Miss MARGARET TAIT
The Rev. H. C. WHITLEY, M.A., Ph.D., D.D.
Miss I. T. YOUNG

Honorary Auditor

J. H. N. WILSON, B.Com., C.A.

Old Edinburgh Club

LIST OF MEMBERS

ADAM, Dr. H. M., 84 Lasswade Road.
Aitken, Mrs. Mary, 75 Whitehouse Road, Barnton.
Aitken, Mrs. M. M. C., 32 Kirkhill Road.
Alexander, Dr. W. W., 9 Randolph Crescent.
Allan, Eric, 10 Russell Place.
Allen, Mrs. Martha Y., 4 Minto Street.
Anderson, Alexander H., M.A., Leny House, Muthill.
Anderson, Ian, 93 Easter Drylaw Drive.
Archer, John M., 24 Stanley Road.
Armet, Miss Helen, 8 Eton Terrace.
Atkinson, John J., 18 Whitehouse Loan.

BAILLIE, Miss AILEEN B., 52 Strathearn Road.
Baird, George, 48 Wakefield Avenue.
Balfour-Melville, E. W. M., D.Litt., 2 South Learmonth Gardens.
Barrie, John A., 11 Lady Road.
Bathgate, Stephen B., 19 Hailes Park.
Beagrie, Mrs. Marjorie, 182 Mayfield Road.
Bell, Tom W., 18 Pitt Street.
Bews, J. Balfour, 44 Cammo Gardens, Barnton.
Binns, John D., F.I.A., 6 Wilton Road.
Bird, George, 40 Saughton Road.
Bonar, John J., W.S., 15 Hill Street.
Boyd, Dr. W. H. F., 25 Featherhall Crescent North.
Boyes, Dr. John, 12 Kingsburgh Road.
Branston, Miss Annie Louise, 41 Raeburn Place.
Brebner, Miss A. J., 4 Ainslie Place.
Brewster, Mrs. Nance M., 5 Lampacre Road.
Brown, Comdr. Alan R. P., R.N., Capelaw, 29 Woodhall Road.
Brown, Dr. Bernard J., Curriebank, Currie, Midlothian.
Brown, Mrs. Catherine S., 2 Montpelier.
Brown, Harry, 61 Ashley Terrace.

Brown, Mrs. Jean H., 71 Newark Street, Greenock, Renfrewshire.
Burnside, Rev. John W., M.A., 19 Carriagehill Drive, Paisley.
Butchart, R., F.L.A., 62 Hamilton Place, Aberdeen.
Butter, Miss Mary W., 13 Blinkbonny Avenue.

CALDERWOOD, Miss ALMA B., 1/5 Inchcolm Court, West Pilton.
Cameron, W. B., 4 Grosvenor Street.
Campbell, Mrs. A. D., Brucefield Cottage, George Street,
Dunfermline.
Carnon, R. J. F., 64 Grange Loan.
Carruthers, Miss Donna, 5 Carlton Terrace.
Carruthers, Dr. G. J. R., 4A Melville Street.
Carus, Roger, 21 Craigmount Park.
Catford, Edwin Francis, 59 Learmonth Grove.
Cavaye, J. Stanley, 40 Durham Terrace, Portobello.
Cochrane, Alexander, 6 Bruntsfield Gardens.
Cochrane, J. D., 6 Mardale Crescent.
Cochrane, J. Douglas, W.S., 5 Abercromby Place.
Collier, T. L., 4 Pearce Road, Corstorphine.
Considine, W. D., Linwood, The Ridges, Finchampstead, Berkshire.
Cormack, Dr. E. A., 199 St. John's Road, Corstorphine.
Corrigan, Miss E. M., 73 Learmonth Court.
Cousland, Charles J., 26 Kinnear Road.
Cowan, A. Wallace, 1 St. Margaret's Road.
Cowan, Ian B., M.A., Ph.D., 91 Craiglea Drive.
Cramond, Ronald D., M.A., 21 Swanston Drive.
Crerar, Miss Annie H., Craigard, 15 Ettrick Road.
Crichton, Mrs. Lilian M., M.A., 30 Blacket Place.
Crombie, Miss F., 11 Cluny Terrace.
Crosbie, Miss Davina T., 54 Morrison Street.
Crossland, J. Brian, D.A., Dip.T.P., A.M.T.P.I., F.S.A.Scot.,
7 Glenisla Gardens.
Cumming, Dr. Alexander, F.R.C.S.(Edin.), 193 Dominion Road,
Auckland, S. 2, New Zealand.
Cunningham, Mrs. Agnes M., 137 Morrison Street.

DENMAN, HAROLD EDWARD, c/o Stock Department, National
Provincial Bank Ltd., 15 Bishopsgate, London, E.C. 2.
Dewar, Andrew, 3 Tyler's Acre Avenue.

Dey, William G., F.R.I.B.A., 20 Dovecot Road, Corstorphine.
Dickie, Miss K. M., 37 Lauriston Place.
Dickinson, Professor W. Croft, M.C., D.Litt., The University,
South Bridge.
Dickson, Walter, 5A Elcho Terrace, Portobello.
Donaldson, Gordon, M.A., Ph.D., 24 East Hermitage Place, Leith.
Douglas, D. M., 21 St. Ninian's Road, Corstorphine.
Douglas, Mrs. A. D., 45 Merchiston Crescent.
Douglas-Clarke, Miss Mary, c/o Davie, 23 Lauriston Gardens.
Doull, A. Clark, 10 Alexandria Drive, Alloa.
Dow, Joseph A., M.A., 18 Duddingston Crescent, Joppa.
Drummond, James, 8 Viewforth Gardens.
Duncan, John, 234 Crewe Road North.

EAVES-WALTON, Mrs. P. M., 55 Manor Place.
Eggeling, H. F., 95 Comiston Drive.
Elliott, Dr. W. A., 55 Liberton Gardens.
Erskine, Sir John M., C.B.E., D.L., F.R.S.E., Cairnsmore,
71 Braid Avenue.

FAIRBAIRN, NICHOLAS, Lochside Cottage, Duddingston Village.
Fairley, Miss Jean G., 140 Braid Road.
Fairley, Miss J. H., 69 Inverleith Row.
Farr, James H., 32 Inverleith Gardens.
Fiddes, Miss Christian M., 7 Glengyle Terrace.
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Forbes, Mrs. S. A. C., 6 Howden Hall Road, Liberton.
Francis, Miss E. M., 22 Merchiston Park.
Fraser, O. G., Braefoot, 18 Liberton Brae.
Frizell, J. B., C.B.E., 22 Thorburn Road, Colinton.

GARLICK, Mrs. M., 1 Ravelston Park.
Gauld, H. Drummond, 19 Low Town, Collieston, Ellon, Aberdeenshire.
Geddes, D., Northfield, Glebe Road, Cramond.
Geddie, Mrs. Hannah E., Ellicot, Eskbank.
Gibb, Miss Hilda, c/o Messrs. Lovelock & Lewis, C.A., Lyons
Range, Calcutta, India.

Glehn, Mrs. Marion E. de, 23 Moray Place.
 Goddard, Mrs., Shian, Rosemount, Blairgowrie.
 Gordon, Leslie, B.Sc., M.I.C.E., M.I.Struct.E., 43 Hillpark Avenue.
 Gordon, Peter, M.B., Ch.B., Ferniebank, Markinch, Fife.
 Graham, D., 115 Colinton Mains Grove, Colinton.
 Grant, Mrs. K., 5 Essex Brae.
 Gray, Mrs. Christina E., 4 Argyle Crescent, Joppa.
 Gray, John G., 90 South Clerk Street.
 Gray, Rev. Joseph, 106 Thirlestane Road.
 Gray, Dr. William, 4 Argyle Crescent, Joppa.
 Green, A. McWatt, C.A., 17 Great Stuart Street.
 Greig, Professor J. Russell, Ph.D., M.R.C.V.S., Wedderlie, Kirkbrae, Liberton.
 Guthrie, Douglas, M.D., F.R.C.S.E., 21 Clarendon Crescent.
 Guthrie, Mrs. Douglas, 21 Clarendon Crescent.

HALDANE, W. P., 21 Cumlodden Avenue.
 Hardie, Miss J. S., 15 Hillview, Blackhall.
 Hay, George, 29 Moray Place.
 Hayhoe, John H., 124 Findhorn Place.
 Hedderwick, Mrs. Ruth, 44 Coates Gardens.
 Heddle, R. G., M.A., B.Sc., 9 Moston Terrace.
 Heron, Miss Helen, 6 Tay Street.
 Hill, Robin A., Huntly House Museum, Canongate.
 Hislop, W. B., F.R.P.S., 9 Albany Street.
 Hodge, W. Crown, 88 Princes Street.
 Hogg, Miss Elspeth A., 18 Westhall Gardens.
 Holmes, Commander R. Gerard, C.M.G., O.B.E., D.Sc., Kerfield Cottage, Peebles.
 Hopkirk, Professor D. S., 2 Ormond College Grounds, Parkville N. 2, Victoria, Australia.
 Horne, F. Wilson, Marchfield, Davidson Mains.
 Hossack, James, M.A., 10 Wardie Avenue.
 Howie, Mrs. N., 27 St. Ronan's Terrace.
 Hume, J. B., 15 Craigs Road.
 Humphrey, Mrs. E. I., 2 Grierson Square.
 Husband, Mrs. Lorna M., 7 Charterhall Grove.
 Hutchison, John R., 26 Charterhall Road.

IMRIE, Sir JOHN D., O.B.E., M.A., F.R.S.E., Benarty, 4 Marchfield Grove, Davidson's Mains.
 Ireland, Miss Antonia M., 50 Learmonth Court.
 Irvine, Miss Catherine, 17 Hillside Street.

JAMIESON, Miss MENIE M., 18 Napier Road.
 Jamieson, William, 2 St. Peter's Buildings, Gilmore Place.
 Johnston, Ian S., 17 Brunstane Road, Joppa.
 Johnstone, John, Hillwoodlea, Seafield, Roslin, Midlothian.

KELLY, F. N. DAVIDSON, M.A., LL.B., S.S.C., 16 Heriot Row.
 Kelly, Miss L. E. M., Nurses' Residence, Sunnybrook Hospital, Toronto, 12, Canada.
 Kerr, Rev. T. Angus, M.A., Ph.D., F.S.A.Scot., Hon. C.F., 13 Lady Road.
 Kilpatrick, David R., Messrs. T. & A. Constable Ltd., Hopetoun Street.
 Kilpatrick, P. J. W., Slipperfield House, West Linton, Peeblesshire.
 Kirkpatrick, Mrs. Ella, 9 St. Fillan's Terrace.
 Knoblauch, Mrs. D. M., 48 Murrayfield Avenue.
 Knox, John, B.Sc., 43 Dalhousie Terrace.

LAIDLAW, Rev. R. S. F., M.A., Whitehills, Banff.
 Lamb, J. Edwin, 4 Rankin Road.
 Law, John, 3 Wolrige Road.
 Lawrie, C. D., 101 Trinity Road.
 Lawrie, W. P., 1 Corstorphine Hill Road.
 Leach, Mrs. Agnes M. M., 25 India Street.
 Leackie, Rev. R. W., 98 Craigerook Road.
 Lee, William J., 21 Merchiston Crescent.
 Letham, J. S., 3 Zetland Place.
 Lindsay, Ian G., B.A., A.R.I.A.S., Houston House, Uphall, West Lothian.
 Livingstone, Mrs. Petrina, 56 Durham Road.
 Logan, Miss C. S. E., The Dam House, Faladam, Blackshiels.
 Logan, J. I., 12 Longformacus Road.
 Logan, Dr. William Russell, O.B.E., T.D., 6 Garscube Terrace.
 Lyall, George, 6 Cluny Gardens.

MACALPINE, Dr. J. H., 68 St. John's Road.
 MacAlpine, Mrs. Vera K., 68 St. John's Road.
 MacAra, Miss Alison, 16 Howe Street.
 McCrae, Thomas, F.R.I.B.A., 4 St. Vincent Street.
 McCrostie, H. C., D.S.O., T.D., B.Com., C.A., Balerno Cottage,
 Balerno.
 Macdonald, Mrs. Jean, 1 Barnshot Road, Colinton.
 Macdonald, Mrs. Mary S., 52 Grange Loan.
 Macdonald, Norman, 91 Netherby Road.
 McDonald, Miss Margaret R., 19 Dean Bank Lane.
 McDougall, Miss Jane C., 24 Grange Road.
 McGechie, Miss Madeline, 43 Hillview Terrace.
 MacGillivray, Mrs. Katherine L., 29 Heriot Row.
 Macintosh, R. H., The Old Schoolhouse, Glebe Road, Cramond.
 Mackay, Miss Margaret, 3 Braid Mount.
 McKelvie, Alexander K., C.A., 29 Charlotte Square.
 Mackenzie, Mrs. F. C. H., 13 Corrennie Gardens.
 Mackenzie, Miss M. E., 13 Corrennie Gardens.
 Mackintosh, Eric B., C.A., 1 Hill Street, Arbroath.
 McLaren, R. M., 15 Magdala Crescent.
 Maclean, Mrs. W. J., 78 Blackford Avenue.
 McLellan, J. H., 9 Duddingston Crescent, Portobello.
 McLellan, Miss Janet, Cranlea, 38 Boreland Road, Inverkeithing,
 Fife.
 McLellan, Kenneth Archibald, W.S., 16 St. Andrew Square.
 MacLeod, Lady, 22 George Square.
 McMurtrie, Miss B. S. B., 13 Eildon Street.
 Macpherson, Miss J., 24 Barnton Gardens.
 McVie, John, 13 Hillside Crescent.
 Malleny, J., 7 Dean Street.
 Marin, Thomas, 45 Mayfield Road.
 Martin, Miss Katherine M., 5 Atholl Place.
 Marwick, W. H., M.A., 5 Northfield Crescent.
 Mason, John, M.A., Ph.D., Mayfield, South Queensferry.
 Masson, Alastair H. B., 13 Osborne Terrace.
 Mathams, Mrs. A. M., 147 Dalkeith Road.
 Maxwell, Stuart, 23 Dick Place.
 Melville, Miss Frances H., LL.D., 16 Merchiston Place.
 Mercer, Sir Walter, F.R.C.S.E., Bidston, 7 Easter Belmont Road.
 Miller, James, 12 Southfield Drive, Barnton.

Miller, Lawrence S., LL.B., S.S.C., 16 Heriot Row.
 Miller, Miss Marion R., 12 Orchardfield Avenue.
 Miller, R. Pairman, S.S.C., 13 Heriot Row.
 Milne, Mrs. Hilda C., Green Gates, Barnton Avenue.
 Milroy, Miss J. G., 16 Abbotsford Park.
 Mitchelhill, James, 44 Dick Place.
 Mitchell, Mrs. Catherine S. B., 27 Manor Place.
 Mitchell, Mrs. Vera M., 57 Ladysmith Road.
 Mitchison, Mrs. Rosalind, 6 Dovecot Road.
 Moir, D. G., 2 Pentland Gardens.
 Moncrieff, Major R. H. F., T.D., 1 Cambridge Street.
 Moore, C. H., 6 Lonsdale Terrace.
 Morrison, H. P., M.C., Shawpark, Selkirk.
 Morrison, Mrs. Jane C., 3 Merchiston Gardens.
 Mort, J. W., c/o Clydesdale & North of Scotland Bank Ltd.,
 24 High Street, Dundee.
 Moss, Mrs. J. Walker, 63 Colinton Road.
 Mozar, Mrs. Florence W., c/o Miss Brown, 12 Haymarket Terrace.
 Murray, Miss Elizabeth A. P., 11 Murrayfield Gardens.
 Murray, Gilbert J., 40 Ravelston Dykes.
 Murray, Ronald D., 14 Argyle Crescent.

PATERSON, Miss ELIZABETH C., M.A., 42 Murrayfield Gardens.
 Patterson, Andrew, B.Com., 51 Montpelier Park.
 Pattullo, Miss A. J., 27 Ormidale Terrace.
 Pearson, Mrs. Ann F., 49 Windsor Place, Portobello.
 Philip, Miss J. D., 14 Greenhill Gardens.
 Phillipps, Mrs. J. Noel, M. St.J., Merchiston Cottage, 16 Colinton
 Road.
 Porter, David, W.S., 16 St. Nimian's Road, Corstorphine.
 Purves, Brigadier J. J., D.S.O., M.C., 51 Brookfield Mansions,
 Highgate West Hill, London, N. 6.

REEKIE, J. FERGUSON, S.S.C., 22 Great King Street.
 Reid, C. T., W.S., 1 Thistle Court.
 Reid, Neil McLugash, 1 Craigmount Loan, Corstorphine.
 Reid, R. J., Midbrae House, 36 Murrayfield Avenue.
 Rice, Professor D. Talbot, M.B.E., M.A., B.Sc., D.Litt., 20 Nelson
 Street.

- Richardson, J. H., W.S., c/o Messrs. Dundas & Wilson, W.S.,
16 St. Andrew Square.
- Richardson, James S., LL.D., 7 Tantallon Terrace, North Berwick.
- Riddell, P. F., 18 Greenbank Loan.
- Riddle, W. M. T., 35 Bruntsfield Gardens.
- Robertson, W. H., 4 Fingal Place.
- Robertson, Miss Catherine, 18 Viewforth.
- Robertson, E. B., W.S., 15 Great Stuart Street.
- Robertson, Giles Henry, 4 Saxe-Coburg Place.
- Robertson, Kenneth G., 10 Kirkgate, Liberton.
- Robertson, John L., L.D.S., B.D.S., 5 Dalkeith Street, Joppa.
- Robertson, Dr. Niven, M.D., M.R.C.P., 22 Buckingham Terrace.
- Robertson, Thomas, 8 Corstorphine Bank Avenue, Corstorphine.
- Rodger, Miss G. D., 11 Cluny Terrace.
- Rosebery, The Right Hon. The Earl of, K.T., D.S.O., M.C.,
Dalmeny House.
- Ross, Miss Elizabeth H., 14 Saxe-Coburg Place.
- Ross, Miss Johanna C., 14 Saxe-Coburg Place.
- Ross, Dr. Marion A. S., M.A., Ph.D., 24 Belford Gardens.
- Russell, Arthur W., O.B.E., W.S., 25 Hope Terrace.
- Russell, Ian McKenzie, c/o Winter, 17 Cluny Terrace.
- Russell, James R., 22 West Relugas Road.
- SALVESEN, Miss DOROTHY, 47 Cluny Drive.
- Sanderson, Miss Elizabeth M. C., 8 East Fettes Avenue.
- Saunders, Basil, New Cottage, 3 Station Wynd, Lower Largo,
Fife.
- Scott, Dr. G. I., 20 Heriot Row.
- Scott, James C., 110 Comiston Road.
- Shaw, Rev. Duncan, Ph.D., 4 Sydney Terrace.
- Shearer, Miss Helene B., 34 Spottiswoode Road.
- Sheriff, C. A., Arnshean, Peebles.
- Sheriff, Miss Jean K., Arnshean, Peebles.
- Shillabeer, Paul, 10 Windmill Street.
- Shimmins, Charles J., 39 Gordon Road, Mannofield, Aberdeen.
- Simpson, Mrs. Anne K. R., 427 Queensferry Road.
- Simpson, Dr. David C., 51 Craiglockhart Road.
- Skinner, Basil C., M.A., 10 Randolph Cliff.
- Smart, Mrs. J. A., Bellfield, Eskbank.
- Smith, G. L. Malcolm, 52 Northumberland Street.

- Somerville, Mrs. P. C. Redheugh, 2 Priestfield Road North.
- Souter, Mrs. J. R., 38 Grange Road.
- Speedy, Miss Jean M., 11 Riselaw Road.
- Spence, William A., 16 Lauriston Place.
- Stephen, A. Brodie, 39 Lixmount Avenue.
- Stevenson, Peter, C.A., 16 Greenbank Rise.
- Stirling, K. J., 1 South Inverleith Avenue.
- Strachan, The Hon. Lord, Woodville, Canaan Lane.
- TAINSH, Dr. J. CAMPBELL, 20 Kaimies Road.
- Tait, Dr. Haldane P., M.D., F.R.C.P.Ed., D.P.H., 26 Cluny Drive.
- Tait, Miss Margaret, 38 George Square.
- Tait, N. R. S., 4 Great King Street.
- Tait, P. G., c/o Miss Tait, 38 George Square.
- Taylor, Miss Janice MacRae, 56 India Street.
- Taylor, Mrs. R., 51 Northumberland Street.
- Taylor, William C., C.A., 6 Forres Street.
- Tedcastle, John G., 7 Coltbridge Terrace.
- Thain, Mrs., 26 Seaview Terrace, Joppa.
- Thin, J. Ainslie, 1B Oswald Road.
- Thin, R. Traquair, M.A., F.R.C.S.E., 31 Heriot Row.
- Thompson, Miss Ruth D'Arcy, 18 Frederick Street.
- Thomson, Mrs., Callando, West Linton, Peeblesshire.
- Tod, Henry, Ph.D., F.R.S.E., Carnethy, Seafield, Roslin.
- Todd, W. M., M.C., Messrs. T. & A. Constable Ltd., Hopetoun
Street.
- Towill, Rev. Edwin S., B.D., 7 Dewar Street, Dollar, Clackmannan-
shire.
- Turcan, Patrick Watson, W.S., 16 St. Andrew Square.
- UNDERHILL, Miss FRED A. E., c/o Miss Stewart, 93 Rosemount
Buildings.
- Urmson, Mrs. B. W. G., 56 Sandylodge Way, North Wood,
Middlesex.
- Urquhart, Miss M. H. M., 11 Lonsdale Terrace.
- WALLACE, A. B., F.R.C.S.E., 23 Mortonhall Road.
- Wallace, Mrs. Margaret B., 42 Pentland Terrace.
- Walsh, Dr. E. G., 2 Relugas Road.

- Watson, Mrs. D. C. S., 37 Summerside Place, Leith.
 Watson, Professor James Wreford, Manotick, Bonaly Road,
 Colinton.
 Watson, Miss Margot N., 41 Falcon Avenue.
 Watson, Robert S., Ravelston Lea, Ravelston Dykes.
 Watson, The Hon. Mrs. Ronald B., 20 Lynedoch Place.
 Watt, William, B.L., W.S., 28 Charlotte Square.
 Webster, Miss Jessie B., M.A., F.S.A.Scot., Queen's University,
 Belfast.
 Wells, Miss, 11 Mountcastle Grove.
 Whamond, Miss Christine C., 8 Baird Avenue.
 Whitley, Rev. Dr. H. C., St. Giles House, George IV Bridge.
 Whitton, James, 3 St. Colme Street.
 Whyte, James F., S.S.C., 10 Albyn Place.
 Wigham, John, Martin's Cottage, Nyetimber, Bognor, Sussex.
 Will, Peter, 16 Drum Brae Place.
 Williamson, J., 22 Hailes Gardens.
 Wilson, John H. N., B.Com., C.A., 67 York Place.
 Wilson, Philip L., 7 Howard Place.
 Winchester, Wm. D., LL.B., 4 Craighall Gardens.
 Wood, G. G., 7 Palmerston Road.
 Woolverton, Michael, 14 Craiglockhart Loan.
 Wright, The Rev. Ronald Selby, M.A., D.D., Manse of the
 Canongate.
 Wyllie, Hugh D., 6 Riselaw Place.
- YOUNG, Miss B. K., 13 Glenisla Gardens.
 Young, G. A., F.M.A., Huntly House, Canongate.
 Young, Miss Isobel T., 7 Great Stuart Street.
 Young, Miss Jane M., 7 Great Stuart Street.
 Young, R. Maxwell, T.D., B.L., S.S.C., 58 George Square.
 Young, Thomas, M.A., 106 Comiston Drive.

Old Edinburgh Club

LIST OF NEW MEMBERS

- BAIRD, Miss JANE, 10 Mertoun Place.
 Baxter, Miss Christina H., 4 Argyle Park Terrace.
 Brodie, Miss M. H., 12 Caledonian Road.
 Brotherston, Prof. J. H. F., 26 Mortonhall Road.
- CAMPBELL, Miss HELEN LYALL, 34 Paisley Crescent.
 Colthart, Miss, 8 Ivanhoe Crescent.
 Copland, Mrs. I. J., 27/11 Craighall Road.
 Croall, Robert, 16 Bangholm Avenue.
- DICKSON, WILLIAM, W.S., 6 Belgrave Crescent.
- HALLIDAY, Miss JANET K., 21 Priestfield Road.
 Hart, Mrs. B. S., 4 Ann Street.
- JAMES, GRAHAM MACK, 48 Caiystane Avenue.
- MACKAY, R., 14 Saxe Coburg Place.
 Millar, Miss A. L., 106 Comiston Road.
 Murray, Miss Grace A. H., 7 Succoth Place.
- NICOLL, Mrs. E., 9 Braid Gardens.
- PURVES, W. M., 1 Scotland Street.
- SKELTON, H., 29 Thirlestane Road.
 Smail, J., 77 Balcarres Street.
 Stevenson, Miss A. R. R., 2 Randolph Cliff.
- TAYLOR, Miss D. A., 18 Inverleith Row.
 Telford, Miss Priscilla, Lawrie's New Land, 112 West Bow.
- WARNER, Mrs. G. N., c/o Blyth, 6 Marionville Avenue.
 Wynn, Miss Pamela, 4 Crawford Road.
- YOUNG, Miss DOROTHY S., M.A., 12 Clark Road.

LIBRARIES

- Aberdeen Public Library, Schoolhill, Aberdeen.
Aberdeen University Library, per Wyllie, Booksellers, Union Street, Aberdeen.
Birmingham Public Libraries, Birmingham, 1.
Bodleian Library, Oxford.
Cleveland Public Library, Cleveland, Ohio, U.S.A., per James Thin, 53 South Bridge, Edinburgh, 1.
Department of Geography, per Professor J. W. Watson, High School Yards, 1.
Edinburgh Architectural Association, 45 York Place.
Edinburgh Public Library, George IV. Bridge.
Edinburgh University Library, per James Thin, 53 South Bridge.
Extra-Mural Department, University of Edinburgh, 48 George Square.
General Library, University of Michigan, per Messrs. Henry Sotheran Ltd., 2 Sackville Street, London, W. 1.
George Watson's College Library, Colinton Road.
Glasgow University Library, per Hill & Hogarth, 15 West George Street, Glasgow.
Harvard University Library, Cambridge, Mass., c/o Messrs. E. G. Allen & Son, Ltd., 12 Grape Street, London, W.C.
H. E. Huntington Library and Art Gallery, San Marino, California, per B. F. Stevens & Brown Ltd., 28-30 Little Russell Street, London, W.C. 1.
Institute of Historical Research, Senate House, London, W.C.1.
John Rylands Library, Manchester.
Library of Congress, Washington, D.C., U.S.A., c/o Messrs. E. G. Allen & Son, Ltd., 12 Grape Street, London, W.C.
Lodge Canongate Kilwinning No. 2, St. John Street.
Midlothian County Library, Fisherrow School, South Street, Musselburgh.
National Library of Scotland, George IV Bridge.
National Library of Wales, Aberystwyth.
National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland, Queen Street.

- New Club, 85 Princes Street.
 New College Library, Mound Place.
 New York Public Library, New York, U.S.A., per Messrs. B. F. Stevens & Brown Ltd., 28-30 Little Russell Street, London, W.C. 1.
 Redpath Library, 3649 M. Tainsh Street, Montreal, per B. H. Blackwell Ltd., Oxford.
 Royal Scottish Geographical Society, Castle Terrace.
 St. Andrew's University Library, per J. Bauermeister, 7 Bank Street North.
 School of Scottish Studies, c/o University of Edinburgh, South Bridge.
 Scottish Arts Club, 24 Rutland Square.
 Scottish National Buildings Record, 122 George Street.
 Scottish Records Office, General Register House.
 Signet Library, Parliament Square.
 Speculative Society, per Secretary, c/o University of Edinburgh, South Bridge.
 S.S.C. Library, Parliament Square.
 The Duke University, Durham, North Carolina, U.S.A.
 The Librarian, Public Library of Victoria, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.
 The Librarian, The Mitchell Library, North Street, Glasgow, C. 3.
 The Secretary, Serial Acquisitions, University of Texas Library, Austin, 12, Texas.
 Toronto Public Library, College and St. George Streets, Toronto 28, Canada.
 University Library, Cambridge.
 Yale University Library, per Edw. G. Allen & Son, Ltd., 12 Grape Street, Shaftesbury Avenue, London, W.C. 2.

CONSTITUTION

- I. The name of the Club shall be the 'Old Edinburgh Club.'
- II. The objects of the Club shall be the collection and authentication of oral and written statements or documentary evidence relating to Edinburgh; the gathering of existing traditions, legends, and historical data; and the selecting and printing of material desirable for future reference.
- III. The membership of the Club shall be limited to four hundred. Applications for membership must be sent to the Secretary in writing, countersigned by a proposer and a seconder who are Members of the Club. The admission of Members shall be in the hands of the Council, who shall have full discretionary power in filling up vacancies in the membership as these occur.
- IV. The annual subscription shall be £1, 1s. payable in advance on 1st January. Any Member whose subscription is not paid within four months from that date may be struck off the Roll by the Council.
- V. The affairs of the Club shall be managed by a Council, consisting of the President, three Vice-Presidents, Secretary, Treasurer, Editor of Publications, and twelve Members. The Office-bearers shall be elected annually. Four of the Members of Council shall retire annually in rotation, and shall not be eligible for re-election for one year. The Council shall have power to fill up any vacancy in their number arising during the year, to make bye-laws, and to appoint Sub-Committees for special purposes. Representatives to such Committees may be appointed from the general body of Members. At meetings of the Club nine shall be a quorum, and at meetings of the Council seven.
- VI. The Secretary shall keep proper minutes of the business and transactions, conduct official correspondence, have custody of, and be responsible for, all books, manuscripts, and other property placed in his charge, and shall submit an Annual Report of the proceedings of the Club.
- VII. The Treasurer shall keep the Accounts of the Club, receive all moneys, collect subscriptions, pay accounts after these have been passed by the Council, and shall present annually a duly audited statement relative thereto.

VIII. The Annual Meeting of the Club shall be held in January, at which the reports by the Secretary and the Treasurer shall be read and considered, the Council and the Auditor for the ensuing year elected, and any other competent business transacted.

IX. The Council shall hold stated meetings in April and October, and shall arrange for such meetings throughout the year as they think expedient, and shall regulate all matters relative to the transactions and publications of the Club. Papers accepted by the Council for publication shall become the property of the Club.

X. Members shall receive one copy of each of the works published by or on behalf of the Club as issued, but these shall not be supplied to any Member whose subscription is in arrear. Contributors shall receive twenty copies of their communications. The Council shall have discretionary powers to provide additional copies for review, presentation, and supply to approved public bodies or societies.

XI. In the event of the membership falling to twelve or under, the Council shall consider the advisability of winding up the Club, and shall take a vote thereon of each Member whose subscription is not in arrear. Should the vote, which shall be in writing, determine that the Club be dissolved, the Council shall discharge debts due by the Club, and shall then deposit in trust, with some recognised public institution or corporate body, any residue of funds or other properties, including literary, artistic, and other material collected by the Club, for preservation, in order that the same may be available to students of local history in all time coming.

XII. No alteration of this Constitution shall be made except at the Annual Meeting of the Club. Notice of any proposed alteration must be given in writing to the Secretary, who shall intimate the same by circular to each Member not less than seven days prior to the meeting. No alteration shall be made unless supported by two-thirds of the Members present at the meeting.

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