

Castle Street

Shambles

Light House

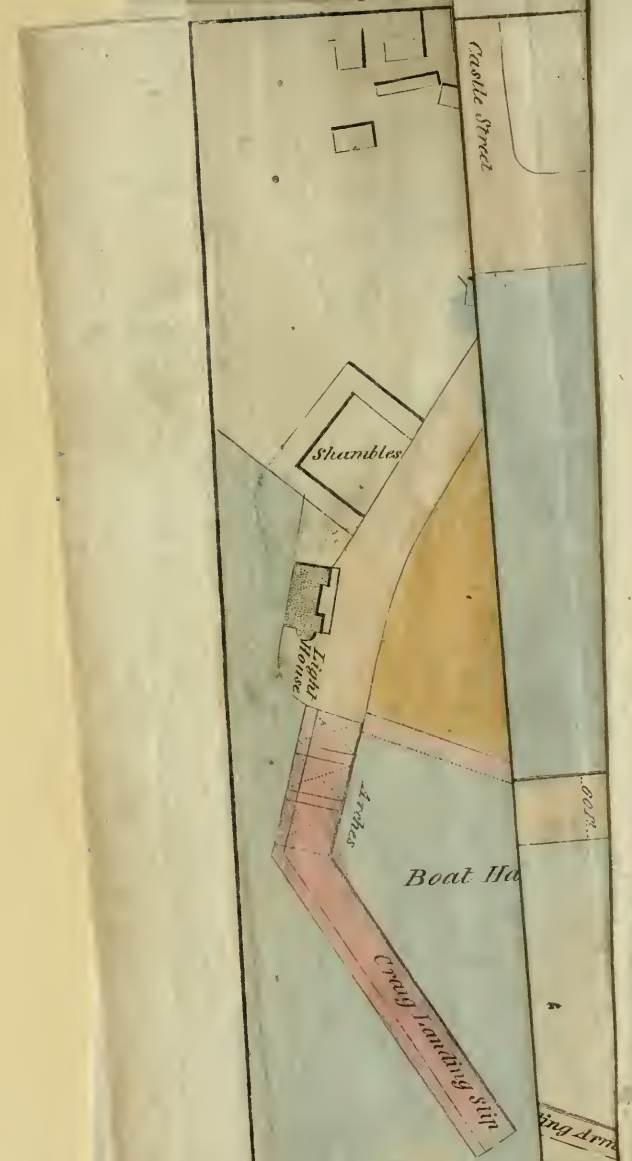
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60 ft

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DUNDEE DELINEATED;

OR, A

HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION

Of that Town,

ITS INSTITUTIONS,

MANUFACTURES AND COMMERCE:

Illustrated with Engravings

Of its principal Public Buildings, &c. and Plans of the New
Harbour and Docks, and Lunatic Asylum.

TO WHICH IS APPENDED

A GENERAL DIRECTORY,

Containing the Names of the principal Inhabitants, their Places
of Residence or Business; Public Offices, &c.

DUNDEE:

PRINTED BY A. COLVILLE,

FOR SELF, AND ALEX. M. SANDEMAN, STATIONER,

141, Murraygate, Dundee.

1822.

TO

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE,

ARCHIBALD LORD DOUGLAS,

OF DOUGLAS,

Lord Lieutenant of the County of Angus,
&c. &c. &c.

THIS HISTORY OF

THE TOWN OF DUNDEE

IS, WITH PERMISSION, RESPECTFULLY INSCRIBED BY

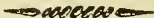
HIS LORDSHIP'S

MOST OBEDIENT

AND HUMBLE SERVANTS,

THE PUBLISHERS.

DUNDEE DELINEATED.



Chapter 1.

SITUATION, EXTENT, NAME, AND PROGRESS OF IMPROVEMENT.

DUNDEE,—a royal burgh, the name of a populous parish, and the seat of a Presbytery, in $57^{\circ} 27' 33''$ north latitude, and $3^{\circ} 2' 55'$ west longitude from the meridian of Greenwich Observatory (in time $12' 11''$),—extends nearly three miles along the north bank of the Tay, about twelve miles west from the place where that noble river discharges its copious waters into the German Ocean. The ground on which the town is situated rises, by a gradual ascent from the side of the river, to the hill called the Law of Dundee,—now cultivated and green to the summit, though five hundred and twenty-five feet above the level of the Tay. By this and the rising grounds in the neighbourhood, the town is well sheltered from the north, and in a great measure from the east and west. The spacious harbour on that account is always safe and commodious for the numerous vessels, which are now employed in the extensive trade of the place.

From the first glance at the appearance of the country, this favourable situation must have been

chosen for the site of a town, at a very remote period; accordingly Dundee is of great, but unknown, antiquity, and the earliest accounts respecting it are involved in fable and obscurity. The first name under which it appears in any credible history is that of Alec, or Ail-lec—pleasant, or beautiful. This name is of Gaelic origin, and is still retained by those in the Highlands of Scotland who have any intercourse with the place. It was only sometime after, when the Latin language was introduced and used in their writings by those who had received their education abroad, that the custom prevailed of giving to the names of towns, rivers, and mountains, the Latin termination. This, therefore, was the *Alectum* in the annals of Boethius,—who was a native of the town, and flourished in 1490.

The name Dundee is spelt in old writings and charters, *Dondé*, *Dondie*; and in the charter given by Queen Mary, the word *Donum Dei* is introduced,—first given in 1180 by David Earl of Huntingdon. In Buchanan's history of Scotland, the name *Taodunum* appears, whence *Duntay* or *Duntai*.

Various derivations and significations have been given to these words. The town is supposed to have received the name of *Donum Dei*, or its abbreviations, towards the end of the twelfth century, from the circumstance of David Earl of Huntingdon,—the favourite brother of King William I. of Scotland, surnamed the Lion,—having safely landed in its sheltered harbour, after a dreadful storm, in which he had suffered a partial shipwreck, on his return from the Holy Land, whither, with five hundred of his countrymen, he had accompanied Rich-

ard I. of England (Cœur de Lion) in the third crusade. Earl David resolving, probably in consequence of a vow, to express his gratitude, either wholly built, or at least made additions to, the church which at present is used as the parish church. He erected the stupendous square tower at the west end, and dedicated the whole to the Virgin Mary, by whose intercession, according to the belief of those times of gross superstition, he imagined he had been preserved. Though this church must have been in the open fields at that time; yet the town was of considerable extent to the eastward; and it was certainly bestowed in a grant to the Earl by King William, who had vowed that the first land at which his favourite brother should arrive should be conferred on him.

The other names, Taodunum, Dun Tay, or Duntai, signify the hill of Tay, or the hill of God. The latter meaning, taken in conjunction with Alec, seems anciently to have given rise to the common appellation of Bonny Dundee. That the name is originally from the Gaelic language, with the Latin corruption, is rendered more probable, because most of the places in the vicinity of the town are derived from that language, as Dudhope, Balgay, Drumgeith, Duntrune, Baldovie, Balumbie: few only being from the Saxon language.

The extent of the ancient royalty of Dundee was confined within a very narrow compass. The town appears to have consisted of two streets—the Seagate, or more properly Seagaet, next the river, and Cowgate, a little north from that, running east and west, nearly parallel to one another; bounded on

the west by a small stream (the Tod's or Waulker's Burn) rising in the hills of Balgay, and on the east by another more scanty rivulet (the Wallace or Den's Burn) proceeding from the grounds north of the Law. The ground between these, which is only about a quarter of a mile in length, is perfectly flat, but rises considerably at both extremities. The west extremity, where the rocks were highest, was at a very early period the site of a castle or strong fortress; and on the eastern bank stood the chapel of St. Roque.

These two principal streets were intersected at right angles by narrow lanes and closes; and a considerable quantity of ground seems to have been left open for gardens and other purposes. Besides the streams at each extremity, the whole extent abounds in wells of excellent water. In the broadest part of the Seagate stood the old Cross of Dundee. A mark in the present causeway is still left to shew the spot. Near to the same place stood the old Prison, and many ancient buildings; of which not a vestige remains,—all having been either removed to the new buildings farther to the west, or occupied by more convenient and extensive improvements.

Immediately to the west of the mouth of the first stream mentioned above—namely, that which descends from Balgay, through a beautiful valley now in the highest state of cultivation, being mostly laid out in gardens or nurseries—the ground rises into rocks of basaltic whin or green stone, which, before being levelled for the improvements of the present day, must have been from fifty to ninety feet

above the level of the Tay, which flowed to their foot. On the highest of these rocks, and nearest to the river, stood the ancient Castle of Dundee, which, previous to the invention of gunpowder and the use of artillery, was a place of great strength, and withstood many a vigorous siege. The early accounts of this castle, and even of the strength of the town, are fabulous and legendary,—such as the tradition that Caranach, or Catanach, king of the Picts, crossed the Tay, and took refuge in the place after being defeated by Agricola, the general of Domitian; and formed an alliance with Galde, the Galgacus of Tacitus, in order to make head against the Romans. It is said to have been a strong fortress in the time of Donald I. the first Scottish king who embraced Christianity, and who flourished in the third century. No account, however, can be depended on till toward the eleventh century, when it is not improbable Malcolm II. collected his army, previous to his attacking and overthrowing, with great slaughter, the forces of the Danes under Canus, on the sands of Panbride. After this the town seems to have increased rapidly towards the west, and occasionally to have been the residence of the Scottish kings. The close to the westward of Morren's inn, leading to what was called the Palace, is still called St. Margaret's, said to be after the queen of Malcolm Canmore. In the troublesome times which followed, Dundee was greatly resorted to for the protection of its castle, and the convenience of its harbour,—the town being thus doubly provided either for defence or escape. The castle afterwards, in the disputed succession of Bruce and Ba-

liol to the crown of these realms, having very frequently become a strong-hold for the enemy, and too often a means of oppression and an annoyance to the inhabitants, was levelled, to the rock at least, by Sir William Wallace; or more probably by Robert Bruce when he came to peaceful possession of the throne, and had been acknowledged by all the estates, and by the clergy,—especially by those of Dundee.

On the grounds lying among those rocks (which by the way have all the appearance of having been at one time under water), on those sloping to the east and south, and rising very gently towards the west, the more modern and largest part of the town has been built. This at different times has been very much improved; but more has been done for the convenience and ornament of the town within the last forty years than at any period of its history. The improvements in the country in general have been very great during that time, from the rapid advance in arts and sciences, agriculture, manufactures, commerce, and architecture; and Dundee, from the public spirit and vigilance of its rulers, has kept pace with the foremost; and works are going on or projected, which, when completed, will render it the most commodious place for trade of any in Scotland.

The great Church, though now in the centre of the town, must have stood in the fields, when first built by the Earl of Huntingdon, as appears from its being named “the kirk in the field.” The great Church of St. Clement, the patron and tutelary saint of the town, together with other religious

buildings, were to the eastward nearer the castle, and stood on the site of the present town-house, guard-house, meal-market, St. Clement's lane, and Vault. In the last of which places, in some arches, over which modern houses have been erected, several traces can be observed of parts of the building, which have been connected with cells of confinement or restraint, attached to that church in the days of the power of popish superstition.

The influence of the Earl of Huntingdon procured the change of the patron saint from St. Clement to the Virgin Mary; and her church was accordingly revered as the principal—*Hic illius templa, hic arma*. Besides her church being the great one, and taking precedence of all others, her crest or badge—a pot of white lilies—with the scroll *Dei Donum* over it, in allusion to the preservation of David, became the armorial bearings of the town. It was only in the reign of Charles II. that the town received, from the Lyon Herald office, a crest and supporters: The whole being now, *azure*, a pot of growing lilies, *argent*; for the crest lilies of the same; and for the supporters, two dragons, *vert*, with their tails entwined below; with the original scroll, *Dei Donum*, above; and an additional motto at the bottom—*Candore et Prudentia*, alluding to the lilies and supporters—whiteness or purity, and sagacity or foresight.

Chapter 2.

DESCRIPTION OF THE MODERN TOWN, WITH OCCASIONAL
REMARKS.

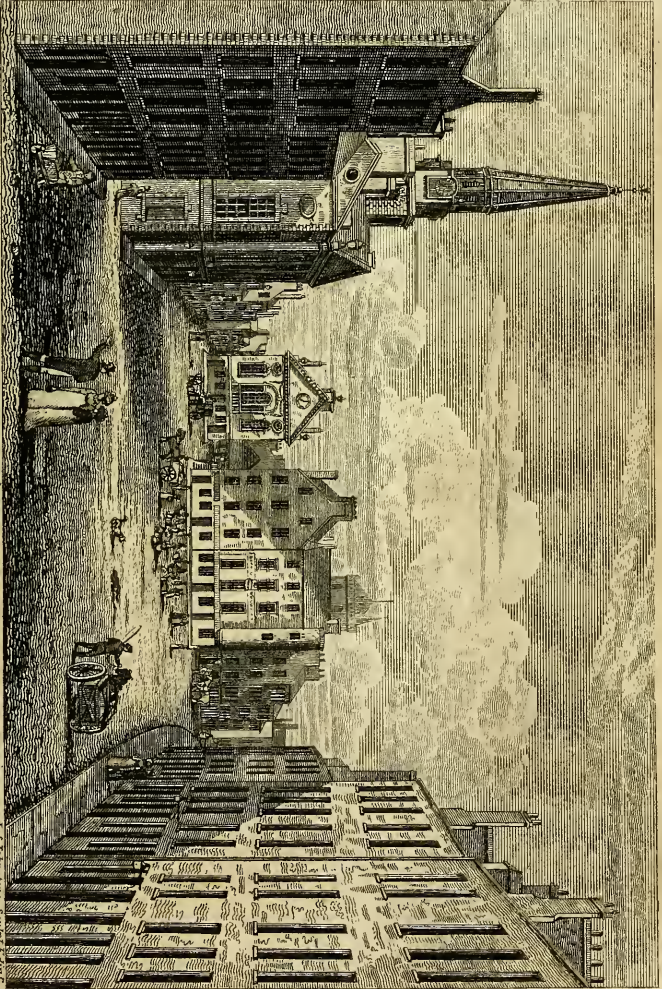
PREVIOUS to a description of the modern town of Dundee, it may be observed that according to the present system of attack, it is not tenable, nor could be made so, as it is accessible on all sides and completely commanded by the heights around; which, though they add to its beauty, shelter, and comfort, are certainly not fitted for its defence. In former times, the Castle at one extremity of the harbour, and at the other the fort on a hill now levelled, called St. Nicholas' Craig, from his Chapel being there, were a very sufficient protection for the shipping in the infancy of artillery; but these defences would be of very little avail in the present improved system of naval and military tactics.

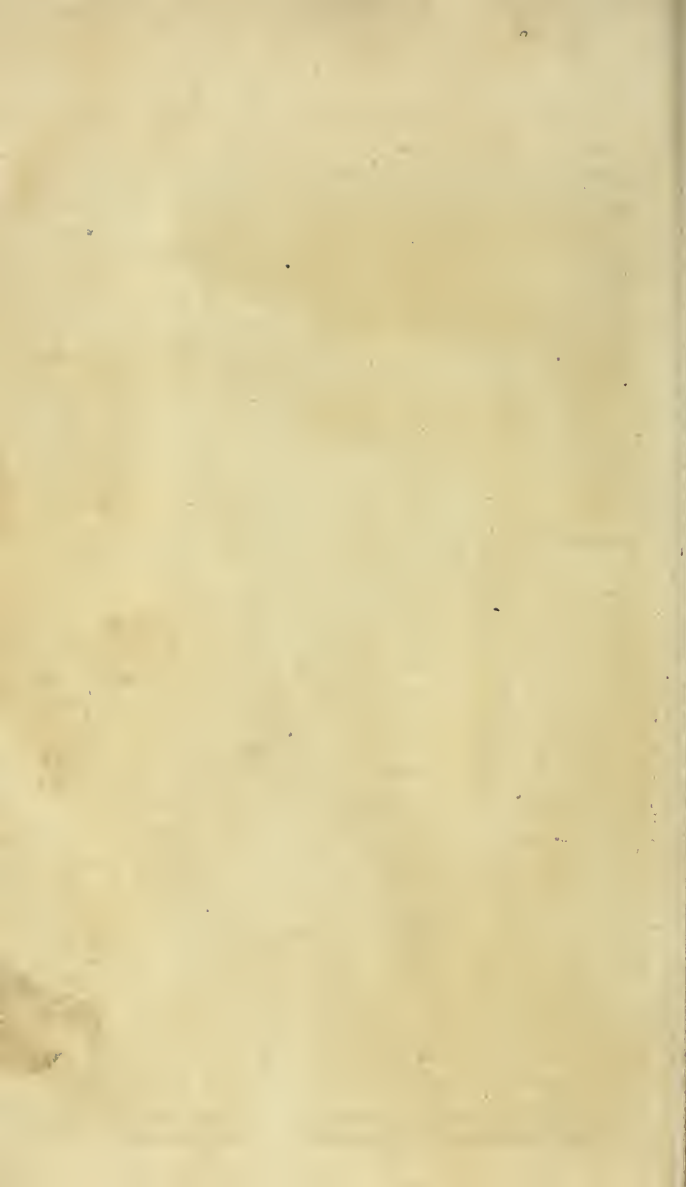
In a description of the modern town it has been thought to be more conducive to understanding the nature of the place by beginning at the centre, than by entering at one suburb, and passing through the town and out at the other. The High Street, Cross, or Market-place (for it has all these names), is the most natural centre to proceed from. It is a spacious rectangle, three hundred and sixty feet long by one hundred feet broad. The houses around it are built of free stone, in general pretty regular in front, and of a moderate height. The shops, with which

From Young Deit's Bunker

VIEW OF THE HIGH STREET FROM THE EAST.

Jan's Scherone Salp. Adm.





it is completely surrounded, are every day getting more commodious, tasteful, and some of them highly ornamental. On the south side is the Town-house, with the prison above; at the east end the Trades' Hall, built on the space once occupied by the Shambles; and on the west a neat Episcopal Chapel, erected on the site of the old meal-market and guard-house. All these have elegant shops on the ground flats, and will be taken notice of in another part of this Delineation. In the middle of the square stood the venerable Cross of Dundee, often the place of joy and amusement in holidays, when the town gave itself up to mirth and good humour. It bears date of having been erected 1536, and taken down 1777; thus standing the better part of two centuries. East from it stood the Cross Well, now removed to St. Clement's lane, behind the Town-house.

The only communications from this square to the Shore were by a steep narrow lane on the east called Tindal's wynd, by St. Clement's lane, and a pent-up dangerous descent, called the Vault, from the arch in which it terminates at the lower end, after having received the cross communication from St. Clement's lane. Nothing can be conceived so ill contrived as these lanes; but within these forty years Crichton Street was judiciously opened from the Shore to the west end of this square, affording an easy and convenient communication for passengers, carriages, and goods, passing and repassing. Not so far back, a still farther and even more commodious improvement was made at the east end of this square, by cutting a street through part of the rock on which stood the old Castle of Dundee,—hence

called Castle Street,—down to the Shore. This makes the communication in that quarter complete. In the middle of the great square, fronting the Town House, stands an excellent Inn and Hotel, kept by Mr Morren; and at the top of Castle Street stands another extensive Inn and Hotel, kept by Mr Merchant. Between these and the Crown and Anchor Hotel, at the New Quay, Fish-market, kept by Mr Campbell, the accommodation to the people of the town, and to travellers or lodgers, is very abundantly supplied, and in the best style. Farther down Castle Street, on the east side, is an elegant Episcopal Chapel, with door and windows of the Gothic order. Under it are apartments for the Old Dundee Bank, and an extensive public sale-room. Opposite, on the west side, is a very neat modern Theatre, with several shops under it, and apartments for a branch of the Bank of Maberly and Co. Farther south is a lane running west to the Fish-market; and at the head of this lane, looking into Castle Street, is a new elegant hall for the accommodation of the Caledonian Lodge of Free Masons. At the bottom, this street opens into all the improvements of the new harbour and wet docks.

From the great square, and on the south of the Trades' Hall, the Seagate, one of the original streets of the town, runs east to the Wallace burn, with a suburb beyond called the Wallace of Craigie and Black's Croft. This street was once the place of abode of the principal families of the county,—the Guthries, Brigtons, Burnsides, Afflecks, Blackness, &c. &c. all of whom have entirely removed from the place. In some parts the street has been widen-

ed, and a few excellent houses built; but there is still great room for improvement. From its lying along the north side of the wet-dock and building-yards now in great forwardness, it has every chance of again recovering its importance, as a great part of the business of the town connected with the harbour must pass through it.

In this street they show a spot where, in the times of bigotry and ignorance, one Grizzel Jeffery was burned for witchcraft.* The Sugar-house, which has long been carried on with various success, is in a convenient situation in this street: As also all the yards for the preparation of whale oil, by the different whale fishing companies. In the suburb of Black's Croft is the Dundee Foundry, ably conducted, and very well employed.

Proceeding from the great square on the north side of the Trades' Hall, the Murraygate runs north-east,—narrow and steep at the entrance, and not free from danger from the constant number of carriages going up and down: It however soon increases into considerable breadth. The houses are of a moderate height, and, in general, regular and well built. In this street and the Cowgate adjoining the greater part of the business of Dundee with foreign ports is transacted. In it are the New Bank, and a branch of the British Linen Company, in a beautiful house built for the accommodation of the Bank and Cashier. Here too all the carriers for the east and north part of the county have their quarters, or houses of resort, on Tuesdays and Fridays, being the market days of the place. This street communicates with the Seagate, by several

* See Appendix.

dirty narrow closes, the Horse-wynd, and Peter-street; with the Meadow by the same kind of closes, and the Meadow-entry, which last very commodiously leads out to the green Meadow and Ward, and to the roads which go to the high and pleasant ground on the north of the town.

At the east end of the Murraygate, or Wellgate Port, the street branches into two, or after a few paces, into three streets,—one running north and the other two east, making a very small acute angle with one another.

I. The Cowgate, the other original street of the town; and the only street of which the Port is allowed to remain, in gratitude to the memory of Mr George Wishart, who preached from it in the time of the plague 1544, keeping the infected on the outside, and the sound in the inside of the gate, to prevent contagion. He was afterwards burned at the stake in St. Andrew's in the bigotted and blood-thirsty administration of Cardinal Beaton, who witnessed the horrid spectacle, but was not long allowed to survive it.

In this street, at the west end, in the corner that likewise looks into the Wellgate, stands the Union Bank, in a very central situation for business. The beautiful Chapel of Ease—St. Andrew's Church, stands on the side of this street, on a pleasant rising ground, ornamented with shrubberies: An unfortunate coal-shed, destroying half the satisfaction arising from the view, stands close by it; but which is about to be removed. This street communicates with the Seagate by St. Andrew's Street, making a beautiful approach to the Church, and continued

by Trace's lane down to the buildings of the new harbour,—by Fintry's wynd, a very narrow lane, passing by the Sugar-house,—by Queen-street,—and by a street running parallel to the Dens burn.

II. King Street, or New Road, strikes off from the Cowgate at a very acute angle, and runs north east to the Dens, or Wallace burn. This part of the town has been lately thrown open, having been mostly garden ground; it has been greatly improved and highly adorned, especially where it goes off from the Cowgate, by the handsome, commodious, regular, and elegant buildings lately erected in that quarter. In this street are the Glassite meeting-house and Royal Infirmary. The whole communication to Arbroath, Montrose, Forfar, Brechin, Glamis, Kirriemuir, and all around these quarters, is by this street. The Mail Coach, Saxe Cobourgh, and other coaches, caravans, and carriers, continually passing through it, give every accommodation to passengers and travellers of all descriptions. It communicates at the east end with the Cowgate and Seagate, by St. Roque's lane, vulgarly called Sinirokie.

III. Wellgate rises gently from the Murraygate to the place where begins the Rotten-row, or Bonnet-hill, or Hillton, of Dundee, stretching over a steep ascent all the way up to the lands of Clepington; consisting of irregular ill-built houses, but interspersed with many manufactories, where cloths are prepared, chiefly for the merchants and agents in the Wellgate and Murraygate, who send them abroad to the remotest quarters of Asia and America.

At the head of the Wellgate, the Bucklemaker-wynd goes off at right angles, and runs to the eastward as far as the Wallace burn. The name only remains; the trade is annihilated. North of this wynd is a most beautiful bank, where several very neat houses have been built; but like all the other suburbs of the town, without any regard to plan, or order, or mutual comfort and convenience. The house of Hillbank is an exception; the ground has been neatly laid out around it, and the plantations are thriving, in the midst of which the mansion stands pleasantly retired.

Nearly opposite to the Bucklemaker-wynd runs Dudhope-wynd to the westward, leading to the once famous Castle of Dudhope, the seat of the Scrymgeours, Viscounts, and Earl of Dundee,—afterwards transferred to Graham of Claverhouse, with the title of Viscount; now the property of Lord Douglas, and converted into commodious and well-aired barracks for soldiers; with an additional house for the officers' apartments, and a convenient hospital.*

At the head of the Wellgate is the famous Lady Well, of excellent water, which abundantly supplies the town of Dundee. It seems to collect most of the springs rising from the Law, Hillton, &c. and by proper management, would have at all times a plentiful supply.†

The suburb below Dudhope-wynd was excellently calculated for the most beautiful villas; but has been subjected to the same irregularity of plan and building which seems endemic among those of the inhabitants who have it in their power to make

* † See Appendix.

themselves comfortable, if they could only bear to communicate some portion of the same to their neighbours. The Wellgate communicates with the Meadows by a very clean, neatly built street, called Meadow or Quality Street; and by Baltic Street; consisting chiefly of warehouses, a meeting-house, and a well attended English school.

Chapter 3.

DESCRIPTION AND REMARKS CONTINUED.

PROCEEDING from the great square running to the west is the Luckenbooths. The house in the corner fronting the High Street, now possessed as an extensive upholstery ware-room, is said to be that which Monk lived in after getting possession of the town; there too, Anne Scott, daughter of the Earl of Buccleugh, afterwards Duchess of Monmouth, is said to have been born; and in the rebellion 1715, it was occupied by the Pretender during his stay in the town. The Luckenbooths run west into the Overgate, or Argylegaet. The names of Murraygate and Argylegaet shew that these noblemen must have had houses in these streets, and have been particularly connected with the town. A house in the Overgate, opposite to the wind-mill, was said to have belonged to Argyle; and many charters declare that the lands of which they contain the rights were bounded by Argylegaet. It is probable that Argyle lost all his influence by the active share he took in the affairs of the Covenanters;

and that his property had been given away during the time he was abroad.

At the Overgate port, the street branches out into two suburbs—Hawkhill and Scouringburn, running both west at a small acute angle, stretching into the lands of Dudhope, Logie, Balgay, and Blackness, in general without any regard to taste, convenience, or cleanliness. Though one part of the ground called the Witchknoll had a fine declivity, with plenty of water, and was capable of being made a handsome square, and had even room for parallel streets, the ground, which belonged to the Hospital, being feued to persons of small capital, the houses have been built generally low, and so arranged that every one obstructs or defiles the other. Some indeed are left unfinished. It is therefore, with few exceptions, the receptacle of the lowest and worst part of the community; the continual abode of the typhus fever; and is converted from a fine green healthy meadow into a lazar-house, and the fixed residence of filth, disease, uncleanness, and wretchedness.

In this quarter, from the command of water running by the back of the town, and by the great improvement in the steam-engine, there are numerous and large mills for spinning flax, just now in the most thriving state. There are likewise three excellent nurseries on the estates of Dudhope, Logie, and Blackness; and close by in the Pleasance is a most extensive Brewery, which has long been famed and flourishing.

This street communicates with the Wards and north, by Barrack-street, formerly the Burial wynd,

—by some closes to the westward, in the same narrow unclean state as the others in different parts of the town,—by North Tay-street and several lanes farther to the west; and it is the great opening to all the business from Coupar Angus, Blairgowrie, Meigle, and all that district. The Hawkhill leads on to the Perth-road.

From the great square, and on the south of the Episcopal Chapel, runs the Nethergate, which continues out in suburb to near the Blackness toll.

This street is by far the most improved in the town,—a whole range of buildings having been purchased by the Magistrates, and pulled down for the purpose of making the street wider, and especially to lay open to view the ancient venerable churches. It is better paved, and the footpaths on each side are kept in very good order,—the whole making an excellent entry from the west.

In this street stood Whitehall, in which resided many of the kings of Scotland at different periods. There Parliaments met, Conventions both of estates and boroughs were frequently called, and General Assemblies of the church were sometimes held. A close going down to the shore still retains the name; and in the new buildings, several stones of the old ruins are preserved. There was an ancient chimney piece, bearing the name and arms of James VI. with the date 1588; and over the entry of the close from the street are the name and arms of Charles II. who lodged there previous to his expedition to Worcester, which turned out so disastrous to himself in the first place, and eventually to Dundee during the usurpation of Cromwell.

A little to the westward of this close, and directly opposite to the churches, once stood the most ancient and extensive house in Dundee, belonging to the Earls of Crauford. The house with its offices occupied the whole space from the street to the river. A part of these extensive buildings, which must have been erected in the thirteenth century, was standing about forty years ago, with the letters "LINDSAY" embossed on a kind of battlement. The house was then in the possession of Andrew Laird, Esq. father to the late Admiral Laird. At that time it was partly converted into a modern mansion, and now completely so; and the other grounds where the offices must have stood, which had been divided among different purchasers, are mostly united by the present proprietor.

In this house Archibald Douglas, the fifth belted Earl of that name, was married in the beginning of the fifteenth century, to Maud Lindsay, daughter of the Earl of Crauford, with such triumph and pomp, as was never seen before in Scotland. Of this marriage William, the sixth Earl, and Sir David Douglas, were the offspring,—who both in their youth, in 1440, fell a sacrifice to the cruel policy of Sir Alex. Livingstone, Governor, and Sir William Creighton, Chancellor of the kingdom, in the minority of James II. when all Scotland was at the mercy of the great barons; who only agreed in one circumstance—that of domination over the people.

At the port of this street stands the remainder of the Hospital, which at the time of its erection was a handsome building, and was well endowed. In the suburb beginning from the Hospital, there

are ranges of very commodious buildings, and numerous single mansions, of excellent construction; having pleasure grounds and walks around them; with a most delightful prospect of the Tay—the shipping—the opposite coast of Fife, now highly cultivated—Invergowrie Bay—and the Carse of Gowrie, with the noble mansions appearing in different parts of that fruitful and extensive plain. West, on the lower part of this suburb, called the Perth-road, the houses have in general been built without any regard to regularity, and in the same incommodious manner as the other places about the town,—all which could easily have been made most convenient and ornamental. Below the Perth-road is the extensive and healthy walk of the Magdalene-yard, which runs out to the southernmost point of Angus; but is still in want of additional improvement.

Between this street and the Overgate stand the Churches with the noble tower at the west end, the Grammar and English Schools, and the meeting-house of the Wesleyan Methodists. The communications to the Overgate are, by the Thorter-row, where, it is said, the massacre of the town's people by General Monk was stopped, by the hideous spectacle of an infant sucking its murdered mother; to the west, by two passages through the Church-yard, called Stiles,—by the School-wynd, in which stands the respectable dissenting meeting of Burghers, now united to their brethren, and forming only one association,—by the Long-wynd, where those in the town who are acquainted chiefly with the Gaelic language have a convenient chapel, in full

communion with the established church,—by South Tay-street, in which are many elegant buildings, with the Academy at the south end, occupying what remains of the ancient Hospital.

Farther west, the suburb of the Perth-road has access to that of Hawkhill by Mill or Small's wynd, in which are some excellent houses, and that for the Orphan Institution; and farther to the west, by many lanes, chiefly inhabited by those who are employed in the contiguous manufactories.

The Nethergate had very bad access to the shore till the opening of Crichton-street, mentioned above. There were a number of narrow filthy closes, not excepting that of Whitehall, and only one lane, where two carts could not pass, called Coutie's wynd.* By this was the great communication to St. Nicholas' Craig, from which the passage boats to Fife took their departure from a dangerous, ill-constructed pier. The improvements in that quarter have been very great, and still greater are in agitation,—all which will be mentioned in the portion of this work allotted to the harbour in general, along with the drawings. Besides two closes to the west, there is a very convenient access to the shore by Sea-lane, which affords great accommodation to any heavy goods coming from the west; and is now, by the foot-path, very well adapted for passengers.

Most of the streets at the Shore have been rescued from the river, at least from what used to be overflowed by the tide. Of these at present is the Fish-market, a very extensive square, from which run to the westward—1. Fish Street which, passing by the neat but retired building, the Sailors' Hall,

* See Apper dix.

goes all the way to Yeaman Shore, and the communication to the Nethergate by Sea lane.—2. Butcher-row, running in the same direction.—And 3. That part of the new harbour lying before the warehouses, which goes on to the Craig ferry. The new harbour and the improvements in that quarter are so very extensive, that they justly claim a particular description and account for themselves.

Immediately on the north of the town is the burying ground, once the site of the Grey Friars Cordelier's Monastery, and the buildings and places belonging to it, which were given to the town by the charter of Queen Mary, to be used for that purpose, as the old burying place round St. Clement's church, in the middle of the town, was too small, too much surrounded by houses, and very apt to breed diseases dangerous to the inhabitants. It is called the Houf, or Hoff; and is the only burial place in Scotland of the same name.

The preceding sketch of the town will perhaps enable the reader to form some notion of the allegorical description of it, as given by the Rev. Robert Edward, citizen of Dundee, and minister of the parish of Murroes, in his account of the county of Angus, published, in Latin, 1678.

With the laudable or at least pardonable partiality of a native, he says, among other observations, that the harbour of Dundee, by great labour and expence, had been rendered a very safe and agreeable station for vessels; and from that circumstance the town had become the chief emporium, not only of Angus, but of Perthshire. He proceeds, "The citizens here (whose houses resemble palaces) are

so eminent in regard to their skill and industry in business, that they have got more rivals than equals in the kingdom.

“ The town is divided into four principal streets, which we may suppose to represent a human body stretched on its back, with its arms towards the west, and its lower extremities (the author in the Latin language uses words more particular) towards the east. The Steeple represents the head, with an enormous neck, rising upwards of eighteen stories into the clouds, and surrounded with two battlements, or galleries—one in the middle, and another at the top, like a crown adorning the head; whose loud-sounding tongue daily calls the people to worship.

“ The right hand is stretched forth to the poor, for there is a large and well furnished hospital on this side; but the left hand, because nearer the heart, is more elevated towards heaven than the right, indicating a devout mind panting after celestial joys. In the inmost recesses of the breast stand the sacred Temples of God. So remarkable were the people of this place for their adherence to true religion, that, at the Reformation, it was honoured with the appellation of ‘the second Geneva.’

“ On the left breast is a Christian burial-place, richly and piously ornamented, that the pious dead may be long held in admiration and esteem. On the belly is the market-place, at the middle of which is the cross:”—[Here, as we quote from a literal translation, without having the Latin itself, we cannot carry on the resemblance, though very correct, unless it were expressed in the original words.]

At the conclusion the reverend writer observes, that “the sea, approaching to the right limb, invites to trade and commerce of foreign countries; and the left, separated from the right a full step, points to home trade in the northern parts of the county.” He closes the whole in saying, that “the genius of the citizens of Dundee is adapted both for war and poetry,” &c. We rather suspect that this last particular part of the genius of the inhabitants has taken flight long ago, to abodes where it finds better encouragement and more congenial spirits.

Chapter 4.

DISASTERS WHICH HAVE BEFALLEN THE TOWN AT DIFFERENT
TIMES—ITS CONSTITUTION AND PRIVILEGES.

DUNDEE, like most of the other towns in the lowlands of Scotland, suffered much in a barbarous age. It is said that the neighbouring mountaineers claimed the property of the soil, and made no scruple of conscience in descending from their fastnesses, and levying contributions on the inhabitants, driving off their cattle, and otherwise injuring their property. When that age was succeeded by one of comparative refinement, it still had its share in the distresses brought on by the turbulence of the nobles. But it underwent the greatest calamities in the troublesome times occasioned by the dispute between Bruce and Baliol, respecting their right to the crown of the realm.

During this protracted struggle, it was twice taken by Edward I. of England (Longshanks), in his violent and unjust attempts to get possession of the kingdom of Scotland. Though it was as often retaken by Wallace and Bruce; yet not till it had suffered greatly by fire, the sanctuary of its churches been violated, and many of the inhabitants—men, women, and children, consumed at the altar, where they had taken refuge. Part of the churches was thrown down; and the whole records of the town carried off or destroyed, along with those of the rest of Scotland, by that artful, ambitious, and unprincipled monarch.

In the reign of the thoughtless, extravagant, and at last unfortunate Richard II. of England, this town was a third time reduced to ashes, in 1385.

A fourth time it underwent the same fate from the sister kingdom, in the short reign of Edward VI. when the Protector Somerset, in following up the wishes of Henry VIII. attempted to force the marriage of Edward with the interesting and unfortunate Queen Mary. The English at that time had got possession of Broughty Castle, then a place of strength,—from which they could not be driven by the Regent Arran, assisted with experienced officers from France. Having erected a fort at Balgillo, they laid the whole country under contribution, and extended their depredations to Dundee—of which they had the command long enough to plunder it; and upon a sufficient force approaching for its relief, they left it in flames.

These heavy disasters arose chiefly from foreign foes: but in the time of Charles I. when the chan-

ging Marquis of Montrose was running his brilliant but short career of success in favour of that unfortunate monarch, Dundee was again subjected to the pillage of his soldiers, and in part laid waste. This desolation would have been more complete, as Montrose was enraged against the place, had not the army of those who at that time styled themselves Covenanters made forced marches for its protection.

In the times of religious fanaticism, which so thoroughly convulsed England, and by crooked policy dragged Scotland into its vortex, Dundee suffered the last and most destructive calamity, from the troops of that prince of hypocrites Oliver Cromwell, under the command of the very cautious General Monk, afterwards created Duke of Albemarle by Charles II. on his restoration to the throne.

At that time, beside the garrison, there was a number of strangers from Edinburgh, Leith, Musselburgh, Dunbar, &c. and especially a great many devout and highly respected clergymen, who had fled thither as to a city of refuge. However, after a siege of five or six weeks, the town was taken by assault. It is reported that this took place when the garrison and strangers, according to the custom of the time, were reposing after their morning draught, which, as usual in those days, was served up at nine o'clock. Information of this *dejeune* and its consequence was given by a boy, unwarily allowed to sport about the ramparts, and in the service of the enemy. The town was delivered up to be pillaged by the soldiers; and such was its wealth at that time, together with the valuable effects of

those who had retired to it for safety, that every soldier in Monk's army had nearly sixty pounds sterling to his share. Sixty vessels were taken in the harbour (probably being the time of low water), and sent off loaded with the spoil. This fleet was lost on the Bar of Tay. The pillage lasted several days, and was at last stayed by the horrid circumstance formerly mentioned.

The gallant Governor Lumsden, after having made every exertion for the defence of the town, and taking refuge with part of his force in the old tower, was, from want of provisions, obliged to surrender at discretion. He and his valorous band were—with a ferocity which must be attributed to fanaticism, for it is by no means English—massacred in the church-yard. Their dead bodies were promiscuously thrown into pits dug on the spot,—where, lately, on making the improvements in that part of the town, their bones were seen lying crowded together. The head of Lumsden was placed on one of the abutments of the tower. The stone on which it was fixed fell down some years ago. In the same church-yard, part of Lord Duffus' regiment shared the same fate; and the large square of the Fishmarket exhibited a scene of equally ferocious slaughter and desolation.

Dundee having thus suffered by barbarism, intestine commotions, foreign invasion, superstition, bigotry, and fanaticism, it is not surprising that the records of its history and constitution have been greatly impaired and in part entirely lost. The first charter is said to have been given by William I. in 1210, previous to his conferring the town on his

brother, David of Huntingdon; and is reported to have granted all the privileges to Dundee that had been bestowed on the most favourite royal burgh.

As the records of this town and of Scotland in general were carried off by the artful policy of Edward I. they were again restored, or rather recognized in a charter granted by Robert Bruce, when in full possession of the crown. On 22d June, probably 1325—at any rate in the 20th year of his reign—evidences were called to ascertain the nature of the former charter; and two commissioners to examine and report: And in the charter which followed after the report, dated 14th March 1327, in the twenty-second year of King Robert I. Dundee is confirmed in all its ancient privileges to the fullest extent. Charters were renewed with additions by David Bruce, James II. James IV. Queen Mary (who made large donations to the town, mentioned in another place of this work), James VI. at Holyrood, January 16, 1601, and the last and great charter by Charles I. ratified in Parliament, September 14, 1641.

In this charter all the former grants are recited and finally confirmed. These very extensive privileges were often disputed and encroached on by the once powerful family of the Scrymseours of Dudhope, Constables of Dundee, as the bounds between the powers of the Constable and the privileges of the citizens seem never to have been accurately determined. These differences were in a great measure settled by agreement, under the direction of the Lords of Session, in 1643. Even after that, many of the acknowledged powers of the

Constable were vexatious and humiliating to the inhabitants, until those powers were finally set aside by the general abolition of all hereditary jurisdictions.

The constitution of the government of Dundee is nearly the same with that established in the other towns of Scotland,—being in appearance representative, but in fact an oligarchy. On July 15, 1708, the Convention of the Royal Burghs, at Edinburgh, appointed that each Royal Burgh within the kingdom should send up their setts to the clerks of the burghs, to be recorded in particular books, to be kept for that very purpose. In obedience to which act and appointment, the sett of the burgh of Dundee was sent up and recorded, as follows :

The Magistrates and Council, consisting of twenty persons, do meet yearly, on the Tuesday preceding Thursday, immediately preceding Michaelmas; and after leeting of ten merchants and six tradesmen, they make choice of five merchants and three tradesmen to be Councillors for the year ensuing,—of which there must not be two Trades Councillors of one trade. After the Merchant and Trades Councillors are chosen and accepting, the old and new Council proceed to make up leets for the new Council; and after nominating four persons who have carried the charge of Magistrates, they make choice of two to be on the leet for the Provost's office; and they nominate sixteen who have carried the charge of Councillors, and out of these they make choice of eight to be on the leet for the Bailies' office. Then out of the four Bailies presently in office they make up a leet of two for the Dean of Guild's office. Then they nominate four for the Treasurer's office, and of these they make choice of two to be on the leet. On Wednesday thereafter these leets are extracted and given to the Convener of the Nine Trades, who do meet in the

common burying-place; and every Trade gets a double of the leet. On Thursday thereafter, the nine Deacons and old and new Council proceed to the electing of the Provost, Bailies, Dean of Guild, and Treasurer; which is carried according to the plurality of votes.

It must be remarked that this old sett gives no specification; we therefore add the same:

One Provost, four Bailies, one Dean of Guild (one of the four Bailies of the preceding year), three old Bailies, one Treasurer, five Merchant Councillors, one Councillor to the Guild, three Trades Councillors, and one Shoremaster.

The Deacons of the incorporated trades vote in the election of the Magistrates, Dean of Guild, and Treasurer; but are not constituent members of Council. By the sett itself there is no provision made for the form of electing the Councillor to the Guild and Shoremaster, nor any applicable to the case of the old Bailies. The Magistrates and Council, on the Tuesday subsequent to their own election, appointed persons to fill the two offices; and the three remaining Bailies were allowed to continue in Council for another year, in character of Councillors.

It would be foreign to the intention of this work to enter into a detail of the circumstances which led to a partial alteration in the constitution of the burgh; but it is necessary to state that, in the year 1817, in consequence of a petition by a great proportion of the burghesses to the Convention of Royal Burghs, sanctioned by the Town Council, and approved by the other public bodies, a new sett was granted to the town. It is as follows:

The Nine Incorporated Trades shall meet in their hall yearly, at eleven o'clock forenoon, on the second Wednesday preceding Michaelmas, and, in manner as at present, elect their Convener; who, for the year ensuing, shall be a constituent member of Council, instead of one of the three Trades Councillors, mentioned in the formerly recorded set; but he shall not, at the same time, be Deacon of a trade.

The Magistrates and Council, consisting of twenty-one persons, shall meet yearly, on Tuesday preceding Thursday immediately preceding Michaelmas (unless Michaelmas shall happen on Thursday,—in which case they shall meet on the Tuesday immediately preceding Michaelmas); and, after leeting of ten Guild-brothers and four members of the Nine Incorporated Trades, shall make choice of five Guild-brothers and two members of the Trades, who must not be both of the same trade, to be Councillors for the year ensuing. After the said Councillors are chosen, the old Council, and such of the new Council as are present at the meeting, shall proceed to make up leets for the offices of Provost, Bailies, and Treasurer. After nominating four persons who have carried the charge of Magistrates, they shall make choice of two to be on the leet for the Provost's office. They shall then proceed to the making up of leets for the Bailies' office, and nominate sixteen who have carried the charge of Councillors, and out of these make choice of eight to be on the leet for the Bailies' office; and then nominate four Burgesses, being also Guild-brethren, for the Treasurer's office, and of these make choice of two to be on the leet. On Wednesday thereafter these leets shall be extracted, and an extract given to the Convener of the Nine Trades, who on the same day shall deliver a double of the leets to each of the nine Deacons, for the use of his Trade. On Thursday thereafter the old and new Council and nine Deacons shall meet, and proceed to the election of the Provost,

Bailies, and Treasurer, which shall be carried according to the plurality of votes. The four Bailies of the former year shall continue in the Council another year, as old Bailies and Councillors; but in case of one of the present Bailies being elected Provost, then the old Provost shall remain a Councillor *ex officio* for the year immediately after he has held the office of Provost. In case any of the Members of Council, or Deacons of Trades, shall not attend the meeting for electing office-bearers, those present shall appoint a proxy to act and vote at that meeting for each absentee. The proxy for a Trades Councillor to be a Burgess and a member of the Nine Incorporated Trades, and the proxy for any other member of the Council to be a Burgess and a Guild-brother.

On the Tuesday after the election of the Provost, Bailies, and Treasurer, the Magistrates and Council shall meet, and as at present elect a Guild-brother, being a Burgess, to be Shoremaster.

On the Wednesday immediately after the election of the Provost and other office-bearers, the Guildry Incorporation shall meet at eleven o'clock forenoon, in the Guild-hall, or such other place in Dundee as a general meeting of the Guildry shall at any time fix, and by the voice of a majority of the members present, elect a Guild brother, being a Burgess, to be Dean of Guild for the year ensuing; and another Guild-brother, being also a Burgess, to be Councillor to the Guild also for the year ensuing. These to be both constituent members of Council, in room of the Dean of Guild mentioned in the formerly recorded sett,—and of the Councillor to the Guild, of whose election no notice is taken in that sett.

The Councillor to the Guild and Shoremaster, notwithstanding the former practice, shall be entitled to sit and vote at the meeting of Council for electing the Provost and other office-bearers.

If any of the members of Council, or Deacons of crafts,

shall be elected a Councillor for the year immediately succeeding that in which he is then serving, such member of Council, or Deacon, shall not thereby, as heretofore, have two votes in making up leets for the Provost, Bailies, and Treasurer, nor in electing them; but the Council shall choose a proxy to vote for him in the election of the Provost, Bailies, and Treasurer, in the character which he held previous to his new election.

Provided always, that no member of the Nine Incorporated Trades of Dundee, being also a member of the Guildry thereof, shall be entitled to vote as a member of the Guildry in the election of any member of the Town Council, unless he shall have previously renounced his political rights as a tradesman or member of one of the Nine Incorporations; and that no member of the Guildry, being also a member of any of the Nine Incorporated Trades, shall vote in his Incorporation in the election of any member of the Town Council, unless he shall have previously renounced his political rights as a Guild-brother: Provided always, that such renunciation, in either case, shall in no ways affect any beneficial right competent to such persons as members either of the Guildry or Incorporated Trades.

The Convener shall attend the said meeting of Council, to be held on Tuesday, for making up the leets, and take his seat in Council immediately after the two Trades Councillors have been elected. But before taking his seat, he shall produce his Burgess and Trades Tickets, as evidence of his being a Burgess and a member of one of the Nine Incorporated Trades, with an extract of the minute of his election as Convener, certified by the clerk of the said Nine Trades. The Dean of Guild and Councillor to the Guild shall attend the first stated meeting of Council after their election; and before taking their seats in Council, shall produce their several Burgess and Guildry Tickets, as evidence of their being Burgesses and Guild-brothers, with an extract of the minute of their

election, certified by the clerk of the Guildry. In like manner, the Deacons of Crafts, before taking their seats in Council for the first time after they are elected, shall produce a certificate of their election, signed by the clerks of their respective trades, with their Burgess and Trades Tickets, as evidence of their being Burgesses and Members of the said Nine Trades.

In case the Dean of Guild, and Councillor to the Guild, and Convener, or any of them, shall fail to appear in Council on the day appointed for their taking their seats; or, appearing, fail to produce the requisite evidence of their several elections and qualifications; or if it shall appear from the evidence produced, that the Guildry and Trades, or either of these bodies, have made a double election, then, and in any of these cases, the right of supplying the deficiency which shall have thus arisen in the Council, shall, for that year, devolve on the Magistrates and Council, who shall immediately elect a Dean of Guild, and Councillor to the Guild, or either of them, in place of the Dean of Guild, and Councillor to the Guild, who have so failed to take their seats as elected by the Guildry, and a Trades Councillor, in place of the Convener who has so failed to take his seat as elected by the Trades;—without prejudice, however, to the Guildry and Nine Incorporated Trades exercising their respective rights to elect those members of Council in future years.

In the days of Scottish Parliaments, Dundee had the power of sending one member or commissioner for itself. Now it only shares that power with other four burghs—Perth, Forfar, St. Andrew's, and Cupar in Fife. The Councils of the several towns choose each one delegate, and those five delegates elect the member to represent them in the imperial Parliament,

Chapter 5.

POPULATION, EDUCATION, AND LITERARY NOTICES.

FROM the repeated disasters which, at different times, happened to Dundee, the population must have undergone great changes. Although the convenience of the situation, and its great means of defence, invited numbers from the neighbourhood, and from very distant parts, to make it the place of their abode ; yet the many sieges it underwent, the destruction from pillage, fire, and pestilence, at no distant periods, contributed greatly to reduce the number of inhabitants. From these circumstances, it is scarcely possible to give any satisfactory account of the population at any particular time until the last century. The records or documents were so frequently destroyed or carried off, that recourse must be had to conjecture, or to calculations founded on data from which very accurate conclusions can scarcely be drawn.

The late Rev. Dr Robert Small, in his excellent statistical account of the parish of Dundee, has been at very great pains to give a probable account of the number of inhabitants from 1651, the year in which the town suffered the greatest calamity, from the cruelty of General Monk. From the mean of three calculations, he makes the number at that time to have been 8047. It was probably greater, as more than two thousand are said to have been slain in that massacre,—which number was consi-

tered to be one-sixth part of the inhabitants, making the whole amount to more than 12000.

After that dreadful calamity, and especially after the withdrawing of Cromwell's troops, a very great diminution of the inhabitants was too evidently observed. The loss of the shipping, and consequent decay of trade, the long famine which ensued towards the end of that century, hurt the town so much, that the decrease of the inhabitants continued. In the reign of Charles II. there was a population only of 7172, being a deficiency of 875; and during the short reign of James II. about the year 1786 or 7, there was a still farther deficiency of 1420, leaving only 6627 inhabitants in a place which, in less than half a century before, had been so flourishing.

It must, however, be observed, that the above numbers are deduced from a calculation on the marriages which happened during the several periods, as there was no written record or document. It is well known that after the union of the sister kingdoms, the trade of Dundee was severely hurt, whatever may have been the general benefit arising from that event. The staple commodity of the trade was then coarse woollen, called plaiding, which was exported to the continent; but, by the loss of the privileges of a free trade with France and Holland, the whole business was completely ruined. This, of course, greatly injured the population, as persons were obliged to remove to those places where they could find employment for themselves and bread to their families.

The population continued to languish for a long

period, until other branches of trade, and different sources of wealth, arose in the place. In the year after the rebellion 1745, the number of inhabitants is calculated, on the same data mentioned above, to have been no greater than 5301. After this the town rose rapidly in numbers, in wealth, and improvements of every description. The following lists of the population are extracted from the statistical accounts which have from that time been regularly taken and recorded :

Year	Population.
1775,	12,477.
1790-98,	23,500.
1800,	26,084.
1811,	29,716.
1821,	34,000.

The number of eminent men, natives of Dundee, who have made an illustrious figure in their own country and in various parts of the world, is a proof that education must have been early attended to, and greatly encouraged, in the place. So far back as 1290; the renowned Sir William Wallace received the first rudiments of his education in the grammar school there; and gave an early indication of his high spirit, ardent love of liberty, and abhorrence of oppression, in slaying Selbie, the son of the English governor, who had wantonly insulted him. At the same time the schools were attended by Sir Nicol Campbell of Lochow, whence the present Duke of Argyll; and by John Blair, who afterwards celebrated the enterprises of Wallace in a Latin poem, now lost.

Hector Boethius, the historian and poet, who,

we said, flourished about the close of the fifteenth century, and who was Principal of the King's College in Aberdeen, was born in the parish of Barrie, near Dundee, and received in that town the first part of his education; which he afterwards completed in Paris, according to the custom of that time, of repairing to foreign Universities, to acquire those branches of literature which were only beginning to make their appearance in this part of the island. At Paris he was honoured with the friendship and commendation of Erasmus, the successful opposer of superstition; who contributed by his writings to the overthrow of astrology and the vain chemical pursuits after the philosopher's stone, as much as the inimitable Cervantes did to the complete expulsion of knight-errantry from the nations of Europe. Boethius, in his partiality to his native place, relates many ancient particulars, which are now classed among the fabulous part of its history. In this he seems to betray weakness and great credulity; but it is probable that he paid more attention to the truly classic style of his narrative, than to the certainty of the facts he meant to record.

In the sixteenth century, Dr Kinloch, physician to James VI., and Mr Goldman, whose poems appear in the small collection of early Scots poetry, and both eminent for their acquirements in Belles Lettres, were natives of the town and students at the schools. The elder Marr, who was greatly distinguished by the same monarch, and was the friend and fellow-labourer of Baron Napier of Merchiston, the inventor of Logarithms, spent his first and early days in the seminaries of Dundee.

About this time it may be observed, that education was acquired at very little expence; but the communication of it must have been as lucrative for learned and eminent men in this town as in the Universities: for in 1616 Mr James Gleg left his chair as Professor in St. Salvator's College, St. Andrew's, to be chosen Rector of the Dundee Grammar School, with a salary of £16 13s. 4d. yearly; the quarterly fees of the scholars being only 6 $\frac{2}{3}$ d.

Sir George M'Kenzie was a native of Dundee; and lived in the seventeenth century. He was contemporary with Dryden; who is said to have owned that from Sir George he learned the soundest principles of versification. Sir George was an excellent lawyer, and a man of extensive literature.*

After the melancholy disaster in 1651, in the time when Dundee was at a very low ebb, the person of the greatest ingenuity who appears is John Marr, probably the grandson of the former. He is well known for his accurate chart of the North Sea, and of the mouth of Tay and passage up the river, to which even at this day nothing of importance has been added. It is a curious circumstance with regard to this chart, that, at the time of its construction, the line of no variation of the mariner's compass passed over Dundee; and the whole chart is dedicated to the Magistrates of Aberdeen, though Mr Marr was born and educated in Dundee, and remained there; for his name appears in many places of the Seamen's record, as one of their fraternity; and in 1681 he is mentioned in the register as master of the only vessel that arrived from Holland that year.

* See Appendix.

In the beginning of last century, when the number of inhabitants could not have exceeded 7,000, there were four masters at least in the Grammar School. From the number of divisions for the accommodation of the different classes that remained in the old school (previous to its being converted into a guard-house, and the area into a meal-market) being seven, the number of classes must have been the same, to fill up those divisions; and most probably the period of attendance was seven years.

Whether from the diminution of the population, or decay of trade, or both, about the middle of the above century, the establishment was reduced to three masters—a Rector and two assistants; and the period of attendance was shortened to five years. The Grammar School at this time sent forth two remarkable persons,—one was Mr Robert Ferguson, a well-known original but unfortunate Scots poet, who fell a victim to penury, dissipation, and at last insanity; over whose neglected grave Robert Burns, the illustrious and far-famed and almost equally unfortunate brother of his art, erected a monument in the Canongate Church-yard, Edinburgh, dedicated to his memory. The other was Robert Stewart, Esq. who flourished long in his native place as a most eminent surgeon, a promoter of literature, and the delight of every society in which he appeared.

At present there are only two masters in the Grammar School—a Rector with a salary of £70, and a second master with £50. The fees are now 10s. 6d. per quarter, and 5s. expected on Handsel Monday,—which are divided in the proportion of

3-5ths to the Rector, and the other 2-5ths to the second master.

Previous to the building of the Steeple or West Church, on the site of it were two schools under one roof, for teaching the English language, writing, and arithmetic. One of these was the parochial school, with one master; and the other had two masters. The situation was central and airy, having every accommodation for the instruction, amusement, and health of the numerous scholars. At that time there were scarcely any private schools of note, except one kept by Mr J. Davidson, an eminent mathematician and a most successful teacher of navigation; the loss of whom, though he died advanced in life, the town has ever had cause to regret, as no equal to him in his department has yet appeared, to the great disadvantage of the numerous seamen about the place.

To make room for the church, the school-house was necessarily removed; and apartments for the accommodation of the scholars were added to the new Grammar School, which had been built some time before, in a corner of the extensive open ground in the middle of which the former schools stood.

The present Parochial School for the English language, writing, and arithmetic, under one master, is in a very flourishing condition: And many private schools have been opened in different parts of the town, which are also in general well attended, though most of them taught by persons who, in whatever way they are qualified, for such an undertaking as the instruction of youth, have

certainly not had the benefit of a regular education themselves; but have from various causes left other occupations for the *delightful* task of teaching. Their success therefore has been different, according to the times: in general very flattering at first, but subject to change, and often transitory,—the popularity of one master in due time giving place to the irresistible charm of novelty in another new teacher, who has a method of instruction on the latest and most improved plan.

In 1785–6 an Academy was opened, for the more extensive education of the numerous youth of a town so remarkable for its naval and commercial advantages, and for a neighbouring country so populous and wealthy. It consisted of a Rector and assistant, and a French and Italian teacher, who likewise gave lessons in drawing and etching on copper. The Rector and French teacher were in a great measure distinct; but the assistant, with a salary of £25, had only one-fifth of the fees; and that proportion was the same from those young students who attended him exclusively, and had nothing to do under the Rector.

The Academy continued for three years, which was the first agreement, with tolerable success. The Rector was a gentleman of considerable abilities, but rather a projector.* The assistant was Mr James Ivory, a native of this place, now Fellow of the Royal Societies of London and Edinburgh, and of the Society at Gottingen; lately one of the Professors in the Military College at Sandhurst. He is a gentleman of most extraordinary talents, espe-

* See Appendix.

cially deeply versed in every branch of the mathematics,—not excelled by any of the most profound philosophers of Europe; and well known to and esteemed by them all.

After the first engagement, the Academy was continued for three years longer; but before the end of a month of the first year of the second series, Mr Ivory left the Academy. It however languished out the three years, and expired at the end of them—July 1792. At that time a circumstance took place, which was thought a very weighty reason for allowing the seminary to drop in such a way. The Messrs. Webster of London, who were natives of Dundee, died about this time, and bequeathed a legacy of £6,000, to be appropriated in one way or other to the instruction of youth in their native town. This legacy was only payable in 1800.

Accordingly the Academy was renovated at the appointed period; and the town was exceedingly fortunate in the choice of a Rector in Mr Thomas Duncan, who conducted the establishment for twenty years, in a manner highly creditable to his own honour,—to the very great benefit of his numerous pupils, who obeyed him with alacrity, loved him with ardour, and made the greatest progress in their education under his steady, firm, and excellent tuition. He was highly esteemed by all ranks; and every one who had the good of the Academy at heart, though rejoiced at Mr Duncan's well-earned promotion to the Mathematical chair in the University of St. Andrew's, yet could not help being deeply affected at the removal of such an excellent teacher from among themselves.*

* See Appendix.

The present Academy, besides the Rector, consists of a second mathematical teacher, a master for writing and drawing, and a teacher of modern languages. Of the masters of the different branches (except the Rector) there have been frequent changes. The names of the present teachers, their departments of teaching, and their places of abode, will be found among the names of the other masters in the lists of this publication.

Chapter 6.

ECCLESIASTICAL ESTABLISHMENTS.

IN giving an account of the early ecclesiastical state of Dundee, and of the numerous places of worship within the town, or close by it, a very great difficulty arises from the public records having been so often lost or destroyed during the variety of misfortunes which befell the place at different times; and particularly from most of the places of worship having been so entirely demolished about the time of the Reformation, that not a vestige remains to point out the exact spot where they were situated. The property of such as can be traced has passed into other hands, and buildings of a very different description have been erected on the former sites of the ancient churches, chapels, and monasteries.

Before the Reformation, there were in or near the town, ten churches or chapels, and four monas-

teries, besides a chantry of seven priests on the great church dedicated to St. Mary; and at the same time, a number of chaplainies connected with the church of St. Clement. This is a greater number of places of worship than is recorded of any other town in Scotland at the time, and may perhaps account for the enthusiasm of the inhabitants in favour of the reformed doctrines; as the numberless instances they must have seen of the corruptions, the ignorance, gross superstition, and tyranny of the Church of Rome must have opened their eyes to the truth, and have induced them warmly to espouse the cause of reformation, which relieved them from darkness and bondage.

I. The first church, and oldest in the days of the power of papal authority, seems to have been that dedicated to St. Paul. It stood on the south side of the Seagate—the primary, and perhaps for some time the only, street in the town. Several of the stones of its ruins are to be seen in the walls of some of the houses there, now themselves in a state of decay. At the time of its erection, the ground must have been open all the way to the Meadows; for the Murraygate, and all the houses from the Seagate to that quarter, are of a date much more modern. An entry, called Paul's close, giving access to the church from the Murraygate, was nearly opposite the present Dog-well, and was only shut up within the memory of many now living. St. Paul seems to have been the patron Saint of the place previous to St. Clement, who in his turn yielded to the sovereign power of St. Mary, the supposed preserver of the Earl of Huntingdon.

II. A chapel stood on the Craig or rock, elevated high above the situation where the passage boats just now ply between Dundee and Fife. It was dedicated to St. Nicholas, and was the place where the above mentioned

Earl first landed. A fort stood near it, for the defence of the harbour; after the demolition of which the name of Fort-hill long remained. The whole rock was levelled about thirty years past; and a slaughter-house built on the ground. This nuisance still continues; but as very great improvements are intended in that quarter of the town, for the accommodation of the passage, it will be removed.

III. There are still some remains of a chapel in the close immediately to the east of Coutie's wynd. The name of the saint to whom it was dedicated has long been forgotten. The houses are now crowded around the spot, and the closes narrow, nasty, and unwholesome, except the part fronting the Nethergate.

IV. On a rising ground beyond the Cowgate-port, to the north, stood the chapel of St. Roque, with a burying ground around it. The lane running from it to the Cowgate-port and Seagate still retains the name, corrupted into Semarookie. There is no vestige of it remaining.

V. To the eastward of St. Roque's, at the Rood-yards, on a rock anciently named Killcraig, stood a chapel, probably dedicated to the Holy Cross. The burying ground close by it was used, and the remains of the chapel were to be seen, not long ago. It was opposite the fine secure anchoring ground called Carolina Roads. Here the larger vessels, and especially those from foreign parts, which were under the necessity of riding quarantine, usually lay. The burying ground was, of course, chiefly used for seafaring people, strangers, and those who had unfortunately perished by some accidental or violent death.

VI. At the bottom of the Hillton or Rotten Row stood the chapel of St. Mary, which may have given the name of Lady-well to the abundant spring of excellent water which supplies the greater part of the town. As a convent stood near the same place, it is more probable that

it took the name of the Ladies-well, from the fair sisterhood, who must have been the guardians of it and of all the places near them.*

VII. On the north wall of the great church-yard, where the Wesleyan Methodists have their place of worship just now, was a chapel, the name of which, together with that of the saint to whom it was dedicated, is entirely forgotten.

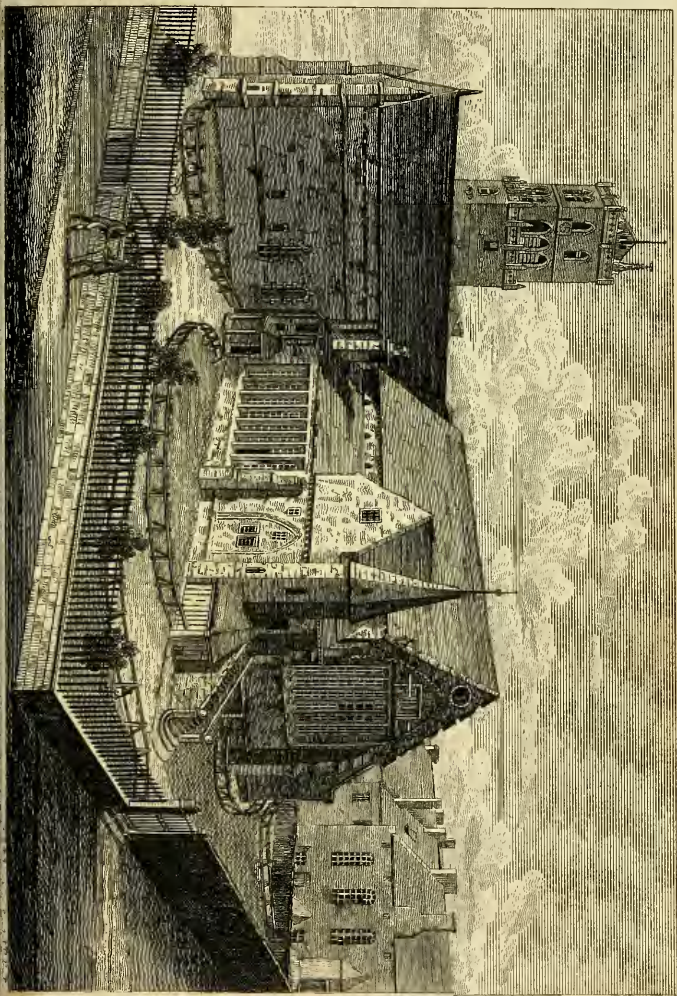
VIII. About a mile to the westward, on a small rising ground, with great variety of beautiful scenery around, stood the chapel of Logie. The place it occupied can still be observed; and the burying-ground is used, generally by the inhabitants of the neighbouring extensive and populous village of Lochee.

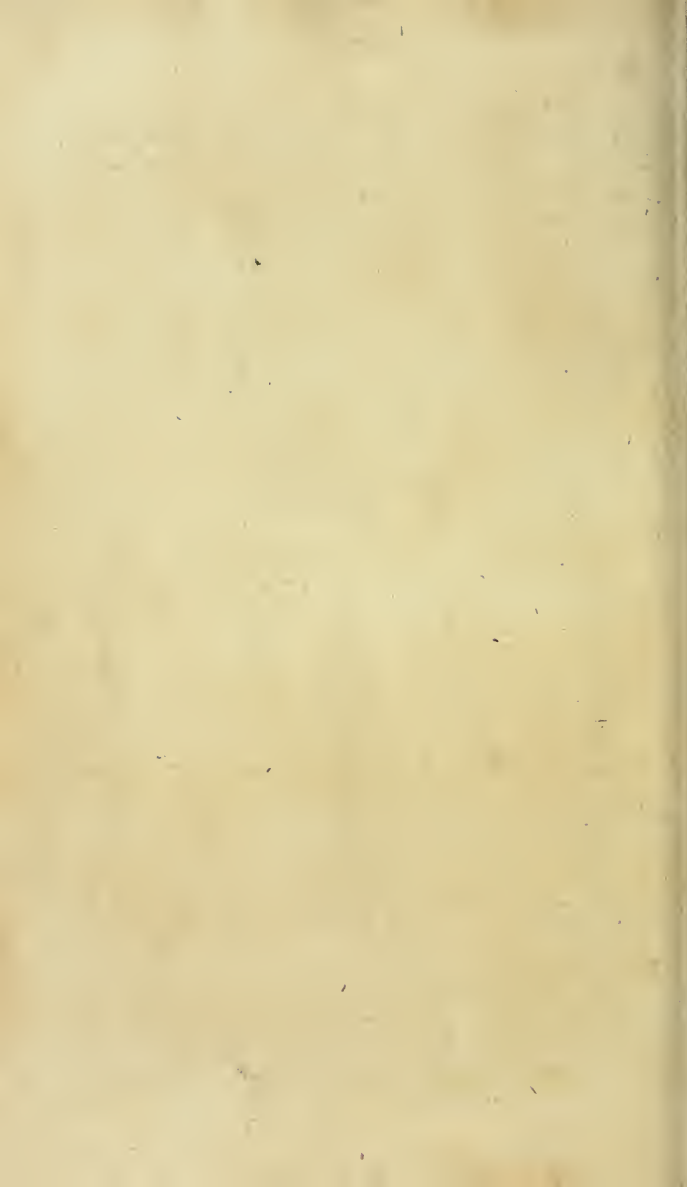
IX. St. Clement's church, not so old as St. Paul's, but which seems to have been the principal church, and St. Clement the tutelar saint of the town, previous to the erection of the great church of St. Mary. Upon the site of St. Clement's, the present Town-house was erected. The meal-market, guard house, with the lanes adjoining, were the burying-ground; and continued to be so till the grant of Queen Mary, which gave so ample privileges and property to the town,—among the rest the present Hoff, with all the lands situated on the ground now called Barrack Street.†

X. St. Mary's Church has been the parish church since the reformation. This church, when entire, must have been one of the most magnificent in the kingdom.†

* A little to the west, and adjoining to the Lady-well, is a large garden lying on a gentle declivity, called the Lady-well Yard,—in which there is a most abundant spring of excellent water, that was never known to fail in the driest summer, even when the Lady-well was so drained as not to afford supply to the inhabitants. Should this be employed for a steam-engine in the present prosperous state of manufactures, a pit for the water would require to be sunk, which might materially injure the Lady-well. It would certainly, therefore, be of advantage to the town, if the Magistrates could procure this property,—which would prevent the Lady-well being endangered; and the addition of this copious spring would at all seasons afford a plentiful supply of excellent water to the town.

† See Appendix.





There is a tradition, with some circumstances to make it credible, that this was a chapel, dedicated to St. Mary, before the arrival of the Earl of Huntingdon; and that he only added the great tower, nave, and transepts to that chapel in the field, because there was not room at the church of St. Clement. The unity, regularity, and particular form of the whole building declare against this tradition. This church, as said before, has several times suffered by fire, and parts of it may have been renewed in different ages: But the description that can be given of the whole, from positive measurements and what documents remain, clearly shew that it must have been built all at one time, and on the most beautiful plan.

The form of the church is that of a crucifix, with a very high square tower at the west end, through which was the principal approach to the building.

Height of the Tower,	156 feet.
Area within the walls,	24 f. square.
Area with the walls included,	40 f. square.
Making the walls in thickness,	8 feet.

On the outside are two galleries, or bartizans. The rooms are spacious and lofty; but to what use they could have been applied, it is not easy to conjecture, except the one for the belfry, where there is the large bell, which was broken in the edge in the rebellion of 1745, but has been lately recast: It is not allowed to be rung by the wheel as formerly, in case of accident. On the top is a room, of a construction quite modern, and entirely different from the architecture of the tower, and rather detracting from the grandeur of the original structure.

The Nave of the church was in—

Length,	120 feet,
Height,	63 feet,
Breadth,	40 feet,
Its Aisles, in breadth,	30 feet.

This was burned down, probably at the time Edward I. of England paid no regard to the sanctuary of the church; but ordered it to be set on fire, with the whole of the persons who, with their effects, had taken refuge within its walls. It has been restored, as will be mentioned in next chapter.

The Choir, which, next to the Nave, must have been the most superb part of the church, and still retains its venerable appearance, is in—

Length,	95 feet,
Height,	54 feet,
Breadth,	29 feet,
Its Aisles, in breadth,	14½ feet.

This has undergone many repairs and alterations: some of them no doubt for the convenience of the congregation; but too little attention has been paid to the unity of the design of the whole building. It has very properly, along with the other churches, been surrounded with a railing, the ground adjoining planted with trees; and presents, though not a uniform, yet a very respectable and pleasant view, especially from the south, where the Nethergate has been so much improved.

The Transept of this building had no aisles: It was in—

Length,	174 feet,
Breadth,	44 feet,
Height,	54 feet.

This part of the building lay long neglected and uncovered after the many disasters the church had

suffered. In 1588 it was again fitted up, for the use of the inhabitants, who at that time appear to have been in a flourishing condition. A tombstone, on the side of the pulpit in the new or south church, would insinuate that this repair was principally executed at the expence of one Lyell of Blackness. The fact is, it was done by a tax or cess on the inhabitants.*

Before giving an account of the present ecclesiastical state of the town, it will be necessary to mention the different Monasteries which existed previous to the reformation,—the lands, revenues, and even situations of which are scarcely known, even in tradition.

I. That which is best known, from being the present burying ground, was the Monastery of the Grey Friars Cordeliers, of the order of St. Francis, founded by the eldest daughter of _____ mother of John Baliol, the competitor with Bruce for the crown of Scotland. The revenues of this monastery were greatly enlarged by Lady Beatrice Douglas, dowager Countess of Errol, in 1482; and were conveyed to the town by the charter of Queen Mary, when she was making the tour of the east part of Scotland, in company with her newly-espoused husband Lord Darnley. Part of the ground became private property, and was again re-purchased by the town to widen the street.

II. Close by the above stood another Monastery of Black Friars, of the order of St. Dominic. The lane separating the two was called the Friars' Wynd,—lately the Burial Wynd, and now Barrack Street. One of the gates of the town stood here, and was called Friars' Port. It is in tradition that this monastery was founded by

* See Appendix.

Andrew Abercromby, citizen of Dundee,—no doubt of pious memory; but the date is unknown.

III. The Monastery of the Red Friars, founded in 1592 by James Lindsay,—most probably of the Crauford family, whose power and wealth were both very great in Dundee at that time. The site was that of the remains of the present dilapidated Hospital; and the ground close by was called Monks Holm, on which now stand the buildings erected by and taking the name of Mr Milne.

IV. A Convent belonging to the Nuns of St. Clair, name and place unknown. Of the Convent at the Lady-well there is no record. The Chantry of the seven Priests in St. Mary's church was founded, in 1598, by David Earl of Crauford, in honour of St. George, on whose sacred day the Earl had been conqueror in a tournament, held in those times of chivalry, at London Bridge.

Of the Chaplainries connected with St. Clement's church, or more probably of some monastery to the west of it, there remain several arched vaults, which had been in such an excellent state of preservation that modern houses were erected over them; and though at one time they must have been close by the river at high water, they seem perfectly free from damp; and afford accommodation at present for families,—but especially for the extensive cellars of a most respectable wine-merchant, in the possession of whose family the premises have long remained.

Chapter 7.

ECCLESIASTICAL STATE CONTINUED—SECTARIES, AND VARIOUS
PLACES OF WORSHIP.

AT the time when the gross absurdities, ignorance, cruelty, and persecuting spirit of the Romish church had arrived at the greatest height, and opened the eyes of men, who, from the rapid progress of knowledge, were now beginning to think for themselves, the Reformation of the Church took place in Scotland. This had arisen in Germany, and had pervaded England sometime before. Though somewhat later in Scotland; yet it was not less effectual, and in many respects approached nearer to the simplicity of the sacred Scriptures.

In the cause of reformation, Dundee is well known to have appeared among the foremost; and perhaps was the first town in Scotland where the reformed religion was openly professed. The preaching of George Wishart, and the labours of Paul Methven,* who followed him, had raised the inhabitants to vindicate their religious liberty: But perhaps as much was effected by the zeal and influence of James Haliburton, who was Provost of the town for thirty-three years, and was an early and able supporter of the reformation. By his activity the designs of the Regent, Mary of Guise, in 1559, to apprehend the chief of its leaders, were defeated at Cupar in Fife, and likewise at Perth,—both of which places were indebted to Provost Haliburton and his townsmen

* See Appendix.

for their prompt and effectual assistance, which relieved them from the cruel purposes of the insidious Regent, and her persecuting counsellors.

When the great struggles made for the reformation succeeded, the earliest Protestant Minister in Dundee was the Rev. W. Christeson, in 1560. After the Roman Catholic establishments were completely abolished, and the reformation confirmed by law, only two Ministers (the Parson and Vicar) were established in the parish,—who officiated as colleagues in the East or Old Church, and in the South or New Church. The patronage of the first charge was in the family of the Scrymseours of Dudhope, Constables of the town; and that of the second charge belonged to the community.

After the revolution, the Town Council acquired the patronage of the first charge by purchase; and several of the clergy, about 1608, 9, and 13, resigned the casual and insufficient produce of the vicarage for a fixed stipend; and the Town Council became the patrons of all the churches on the establishment. An additional Minister was added, in 1609, to the first two, as the charge of the parish had become heavier—the town again beginning to revive from its long depression; and three Ministers still continue to officiate, as colleagues, in the two places of worship before mentioned—the choir and south part of the cross building of the ancient church.

To the collegiate charge of these two venerable churches many eminent divines succeeded in their turn, at the call of Divine Providence,—among these none appeared more conspicuous than the

Rev. Dr John Willison and the late Rev. Dr Robert Small.

The fame of Dr Willison is widely spread, from the many religious tracts he published, accommodated to every age and every capacity—from the Mother's Catechism to the deeper doctrines of Divinity; affording pleasant instruction to the young, sound and pious advice to those grown up, laying open that happy state awaiting the good and virtuous believer, and above all inculcating and impressing on the penitent that there is "balm in Gilead and a Physician to heal the chief of sinners." He was a man of genuine piety, extensive reading, and great diligence: He did not "hide his candle under a bushel," nor "conceal his talent in a napkin;" for he was anxious that every one should be acquainted with, and walk according to, those doctrines and precepts which impart so much comfort, consolation, complacency, and delight, in the most trying situations on this earth, and open prospects of joy and rejoicing beyond death and the grave.

Dr Robert Small was born in the parish of Carmylie, of which his father was Minister; and received the rudiments of his early education in the grammar school of Dundee,—of which he was afterwards first Minister. Besides being a most excellent classical scholar, an eminent divine, and highly interesting preacher, he was deeply versed in the mathematics, and natural philosophy, especially in that branch of it—astronomy. Many of his papers are recorded in the Transactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh; and he published an elaborate and luminous account of the astronomi-

cal discoveries of Kepler. His Statistical Account of the parish of Dundee is the best of its kind; and the compiler of this work has been much indebted to its remarks and notices respecting the town. He was a man of the greatest simplicity, yet dignity of manners,—of the most gentlemanly and honourable behaviour,—and of the most enlightened and liberal principles; perhaps too much so for the times in which he lived, when ferocious bigotry had changed its side, and endeavoured to rage with impunity through the land. Several years ago, he was Moderator of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland; and was at all times the supporter and promoter of every thing that was liberal in her doctrines. He was connected with all the literary men of his time,—especially with the late John Playfair, A.M., Professor of Natural Philosophy in the University of Edinburgh, and Secretary to the Royal Society. It is not therefore surprising that he was the patron of literature in Dundee, and the encourager of every institution which in any way might be of service to it. Wherever rising genius appeared, it met with his best advice and liberal support; and his recommendation was a sure introduction to the patronage of Professors Dugald Stewart, Playfair, &c. in Edinburgh. He will long live in the grateful remembrance of those who have benefited by his good advice, kind attention, and appropriate directions to the way in which they should walk, so as to insure contentment and peace in this world, and happiness in that which is to come.

In the year 1759, as the population of the town

continued to increase, and became too numerous to be accommodated in the two churches, the north part, therefore, of the cross building was fitted up as a chapel of ease, and a clergyman appointed to officiate,—who, of course, was not a member of presbytery. The number of inhabitants, from the progress of trade and manufactures, still rapidly increasing, in 1789 a very large place of worship was erected, on the site of the nave of the ancient church. This building accords in part with the original architecture of the venerable pile; but no attention has been paid, either in this new church, or in the repairing of the other churches, to the unity of the roof, so as to preserve the appearance of the old crucifix, erected by the Earl of Huntingdon. The chasm between the west church and those on the east—the various heights of each of the roofs of these last, besides exhibiting the complete want of taste in the architects, present the most uncouth, irregular appearance, and are most unpleasant to the eye,—raising in the mind comparisons between the ancient and modern builders, or planners, in no way favourable to the judgment or taste of the latter. The Steeple or West Church, and the part used as the Chapel of Ease,* were legally erected into churches on the establishment for two additional ministers, who officiate as colleagues in both by turns; and the patronage of all the five Ministers is vested in the Council of the town.

In 1772, the beautiful Chapel of Ease, already mentioned, was built, on the gently rising ground on the north side of the Cowgate, and dedicated to

* See Appendix.

St. Andrew, the patron saint of Scotland. This chapel was reared by the joint exertions of the Kirk-session, and the Nine Incorporated and Three United Trades, chiefly by means of donations and voluntary contributions. The patronage and administration of the church still continue, very properly, in the hands of these societies. The design was by the elder Adams; and the uniform beauty of its appearance will long remain as a monument of his exquisite taste in architecture. The neat spire at the west end rises to the height of 139 feet. The church, outside and in, is neatly adorned; and the approach venerable. Now that the shrubberies have grown up, the walks hardened by time and kept clean by attention, new streets having been opened and regular houses built around, with the prospect of the new harbour, river, and rising grounds of Fife in front, no place can be conceived more commanding and convenient for a place of public worship. The foundation stone was laid 4th June, 1772 (being the anniversary of the birth-day of our late venerable sovereign), by the Rev. Dr Blinshall, who had taken a most active share in inducing the Session and Trades to agree for its erection, and who continued his great attention till he saw it happily completed. Under the foundation stone was deposited a brass plate, with the following inscription, which is also cut on the front of the building:

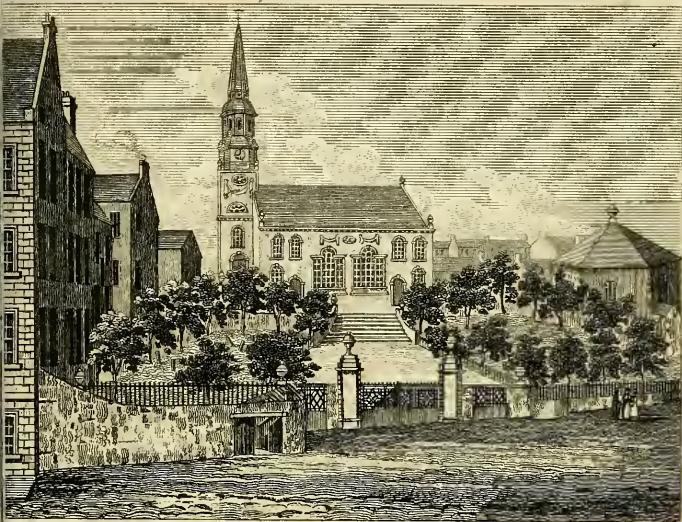
D . O . M . A

PASTORES, PRESBYTRI

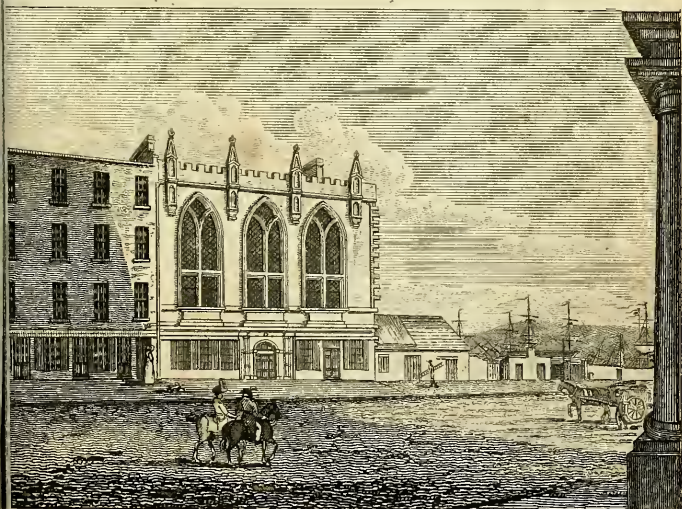
ARTIFICES

POPULUSQUE TAODUNENSES

A. Æ. C. 1772.



St. Andrew's Church & Glasfite Meeting House . . .



Scotch Episcopal Chapel.
Castle Street.

Ja^s Johnstone Sculp^r Edin^g

Wm^g Bell Dun^g



The meaning of this inscription appears to be : *Dei optimi maximi auspiciis, &c.*—" Under the auspices of God, the best and the greatest, we, the Presbyterian Ministers, the Incorporations, and the Citizens of Dundee, have erected this Church, in the year of Christ, 1772."

The rapid progress of trade and manufactures in Dundee, necessarily demanded a greater number of persons to carry on the various branches than could be supplied by the gradual increase of the population : many families, therefore, from different parts of the Highlands of Scotland found it advantageous for themselves to remove to that quarter, and to settle there. In order that they might not be deprived of religious instruction, from not being sufficiently versed in the language of the low country, a Gaelic Chapel was prepared by their wish, and subscription according to their means, in close communion with the Church of Scotland, and under the direction of the Presbytery. This chapel has met with considerable success, has been of the greatest usefulness, and has the happy prospect of continuing to prosper. There has been several of its ministers translated to other livings; and at present there is one engaged, whose first appearance is very prepossessing, and whose abilities seem to be of the very first rate. The congregation has, by means of the public spirit of a number of its members, been able to enlarge the salary of their minister; and the utmost harmony and unanimity reigns amongst them.

Before the act of the General Assembly respecting Chapels of Ease was passed, a separate congre-

gation, of the Relief persuasion, was received into communion with the established church, at their own request and that of their minister. The chapel stands on the north side of the town; and is respectably attended.

The parish of Dundee was at first divided among the three ordained clergymen of the old and south churches. From the increase of the inhabitants, the duties of visiting, &c. became very heavy on each of these. At present the parish and town are divided among the five ministers on the establishment; and the two ministers of the chapels of ease, who are ordained. The minister who preaches in the Gaelic chapel is likewise ordained, and takes charge of his own people.

All these churches and chapels are considered as one parish; and all their ministers and elders compose only one kirk-session.

The Magistrates have lately purchased a large building at the west end of the town, which was erected by Mr Haldane, and was occupied for several years by his followers. It is now to be a Chapel of Ease, on the regular establishment of the church; and, from its size and situation, will give every accommodation to that quarter of the town.

In a place so well inhabited as Dundee, there are numerous dissenting congregations. Though these various sects indicate zeal and attachment to religious principles, and perhaps too much attention to theological controversies; yet they have given little disturbance to the general harmony; and instead of increasing bigotry, they have been found to weaken it. Mutual toleration evidently prevails,

uncharitable opinions are laid aside, and every one has begun to suspect that his dictates have no better claim to infallibility than those of others.

There are two chapels for those of the Episcopal persuasion; both of them elegantly fitted up, and conveniently situated.

There are two meetings of Independents, of the form denominated after Mr Glass, their first minister in this quarter, and sometimes after Mr Sandeman, one of the original supporters of a similar congregation in Perth. The principal Independent chapel stands in King-street; and is built in the form of an octagon. The congregation was formed by Mr Glass, in 1732.

There are four meeting-houses for Seceders; which are well attended; and the respective clergymen pay due attention to the edification, the wants, and necessities of their congregations.*

There are separate societies and meeting-houses for Roman Catholics, Baptists, Methodists, Unitarians, Bereans, and Quakers. At the Westport chapel there is a respectable meeting of Independents, of another form.

From these numerous and various societies very considerable funds are raised for the support of the sick, the aged, and necessitous. The funds committed to the charge of the Kirk-Session are the principal, and are managed with the utmost care, and are disbursed as follows:—to the stated pensioners, to the nursing of orphans and infants deserted by worthless parents, to the educating and providing books for poor children, and to many occasional charities.

* See Appendix.

There are other funds, under the management of the Town Council, levied by their authority, and at their disposal. The sums levied lie heavy on those within the royalty, and take nothing from the opulent of the country part of the parish, or suburbs. As there is a prospect of the royalty being extended, this inequality will in due time be removed.

In a place so full of seamen, it naturally would be expected that funds would be provided for the aged or distressed part of that most useful class of citizens: Accordingly the Seamen Fraternity has been long established, and its extensive benevolence has been felt by all the persons who are intitled to receive its charitable support.

The Guildry, the Incorporated and United Trades, the Masonic Lodges, the Highland Society, the Female Society for the relief of indigent women, &c. have all funds, or resources in some measure, to alleviate the wants and distresses of the peculiar objects of their attention. It must be observed of all these charitable institutions, that though their donations are sometimes but small, yet many of the pensioners are able to work a little for themselves, and by this means the habits of industry are not destroyed, and no encouragement is given to complete indolence or idleness, whence often proceed every species of wickedness.

Besides these charities, there are bursaries at the Schools, Academy, and University, under the patronage of the Town Council, the Kirk-Session, or private individuals, so that every attention has been paid not only to the distresses and wants of

the inhabitants, but some means afforded for parents of the poorer class to give a good education to their children.*

Chapter 8.

SHIPPING.

ON the north bank of the Tay there are numerous small bays, and both to the east and west of Dundee the shore is what is termed bold. From St. Nicholas Craig to the Rood-yards, previous to the building of the piers for the harbour and the encroachments on the river by private individuals, there appears to have been one uniform concave clear beach, secure from every wind except the south. This must have been at an early period an inviting situation for settlers; and these must have depended on their boats, or vessels of whatever kind, for their subsistence. The river itself was a never-failing source of supply; and from the exertions of the inhabitants of the original town being naturally and necessarily employed in its waters, navigation, and the construction of vessels of various descriptions, must have been early known amongst them.

The improvement in the construction of their ships, the experience derived from their shorter voyages, and, above all, their spirit of enterprise, would soon induce men in those rude ages to extend their navigation beyond the bounds of the river, and to visit their neighbours on the different

* See Appendix.

parts of the coast in a friendly, or rather, what is more probable, in a hostile manner,—as all voyages of antiquity seem to have been undertaken for plunder or conquest.

Of the early shipping of the town—of its increase or casual diminution—of the extent of the trade itself which was carried on, there is no record; but the river and bar must have been well known in 1190, when the Earl of Huntingdon took refuge in the place. Long before this, the Tay must have been passed in some kind of boats; though absolute reliance must not be placed on the accounts given of the passage of Catanach, whether to escape the pursuit of Agricola, or to recruit his forces by the assistance of Galgacus.

After a long period of years, during which either the shipping was not recorded, or the record was lost in the general disasters, it appears that in 1569, in the regency of the Earl of Murray, the Magistrates of Dundee were ordered to send three vessels to join the fleet appointed to pursue Bothwell, who had turned pirate in the north sea, after being obliged to leave Scotland on the surrender of Queen Mary at Carberry Hill. The vessels sent from Dundee formed the principal part of the fleet.

During the next century, the naval establishment of Dundee seems to have been on the increase; and in 1651, when the town was ransacked by Monk, as mentioned before, the vessels are said to have amounted to one hundred; of which sixty richly laden were captured in the harbour, and afforded a booty in plate and money, to the storming forces of Cromwell, exceeding the whole plunder

they had obtained “in the wars throughout all the three nations.”

At this time the shipping of Dundee was totally ruined, and every record was destroyed. In 1652, however, the year after the massacre, the record of the Seamen Fraternity begins, which has been continued ever since; and from it some conjecture and calculations may be formed of the state of trade and manufactures of the place, so far as they are connected with the register of the arrivals at the port.

From this record it appears, that the town must have had a considerable trade with many ports on the west of the continent of Europe; and great communications with the whole coast of Scotland, especially with the Frith of Forth. From the different ports on both sides of that estuary, coals, lime, salt, &c. were brought to Dundee; but the intercourse with England was very limited.

In 1669, 37 vessels arrived in the port of Dundee from the following places:

From the Forth, with coals, &c.	18
From Norway, with wood, and perhaps wool,	10
From Holland, with wine, spirits, flax, &c.	3
From Stockholm, with deals and iron,	3
From London (being the first arrival from that quarter which appears on the record),	1
From France, with wine, brandy, &c.	1
From Gottenburgh, with deals, iron, &c.	1

In 1673, 49 vessels entered the port, viz:

From the Forth, with coals, &c. as above,	32
From do. with lime only (being the first recorded as so loaded),	1
From do. with salt,	1

From Shetland,	2
From Orkney,	1
From Leith,	8
From Montrose,	1
From Norway,	3

In 1680, 85 vessels arrived in the port of Dundee, a great number being from foreign places :

From the Forth, with coals and the usual cargoes,	50
From Norway,	20
From London,	2
From France,	1
From Holland (one of which was commanded by the before mentioned ingenious John Marr), ...	3
From Leith,	1
From the north country of Scotland,	1
From Stockholm,	2
From Hamburgh,	4
From Shetland,	1

In 1731, on 2d February, a list was given in to the record of the Seamen Fraternity of the number and tonnage of all the ships and barks belonging to Dundee, Perth, St. Andrew's, South and North Ferries, and other ports and creeks within the river Tay ; specifying the whole to amount to 70 ships and barks, containing 2309 tons.

This is much less than the number which had arrived in Dundee alone half-a-century before that period ; and must be accounted for by the decay of trade in the place, owing to their staple commodity of woollen stuffs having been ruined, and other disadvantages coming on the town at the time of the union.

After this, trade began to be renewed in a different channel ; and accordingly the list of shipping

and tonnage again begins to rise nearly to its former level in 1680, but far below the accounts given of its flourishing state before the sacking of the town.

After this period, the trade and the different manufactures of the town, and consequently the number of vessels belonging to it, began to increase very rapidly. From the record of the Custom-house, it appears that, in the year 1745, the tonnage of the ships cleared outwards for foreign parts was 500, and entered inwards 1280: In the same year, the tonnage of the vessels employed in the coasting or home trade was 3000 tons.

The very great increase of the tonnage of the vessels belonging to the port, in 1791, is ascertained, from the extract of the same record, to have been—

	Tons.
To foreign parts, cleared outwards,	1,279
From foreign parts, entered inwards,	10,520
To the coast, cleared outwards,	20,055
From the coast, entered inwards,	40,925

And in 1792 there were 116 vessels belonging to the port, measuring 8550 tons, and giving employment to 698 seamen, besides the persons necessarily employed in loading, unloading, and conveying the cargoes to their places of destination.

Between these two periods there were no particular companies for shipping goods manufactured in the town or neighbourhood. The vessels, even in the coasting trade, especially to London, were generally laid up during the winter; and one solitary ship made her voyage to Greenland, navigated by a master commonly not belonging to the town

At this present time there are 158 vessels belonging to the port; measuring 16,572 tons, and navigated by 1,361 seamen. There are seven shipping companies,—all in a thriving state. The Whale Fishing Companies employ ten vessels, the particulars of which will be seen in the annexed shipping list: they are all well found in stores of every kind; and in general have been very fortunate. The trade, however, on account of the number of vessels employed in it from the ports of England and Scotland, is rather carried on too extensively; affording a supply of oil beyond the demand, and consequently sold at a price below what is sufficient to give a profitable return for the capital required for conducting the fishery.

There are two shipping companies for the London trade. The vessels sail regularly twice every week, both from London and Dundee. Goods are most carefully attended to; and there is elegant accommodation for passengers.—There are, besides, shipping companies which send regular vessels to Hull, Newcastle, Leith, Aberdeen, and Glasgow: and numerous smaller vessels are in constant employment, to convey the different manufactures of the place coastwise; and to import coals to supply the demand of the inhabitants, and of the numerous steam-engines, which have been built lately, for driving the mills employed in the spinning of flax. The lime, imported in great quantities from the ports in the Forth, and from the Tyne and the Wear, for the purposes of building and agriculture, employs a number of vessels in the season.

The different ports of Holland, at one period,

were chiefly frequented for foreign trade. Thence was the supply of spirits, and clover, rye-grass, and lint seeds; and likewise flax. The last of these is now chiefly imported from the different towns on the shores of the Baltic, particularly from St. Petersburg and Riga. A considerable trade was carried on to the different ports in Norway, to Gottenburgh, Memel, and Dantzic; but is converted into a different channel. The timber is mostly supplied from America; the tax on that imported from Norway, and other places in the north of Europe, being so great, as to amount almost to a prohibition of the trade.

Previous to the war carried on in America for the independence of the States, there was a regular trade between Dundee and the different ports in that continent,—particularly to New-York and Charleston; and the place where the ships from the distant shores of the Atlantic used to cast anchor still retains the name of Carolina Roads. During that war the communication was completely interrupted; and did not revive till long after peace was established,—the States having gained the object of their wish. At the present time, from the enterprising spirit of many individual merchants, there are numerous vessels regularly employed to transport the manufactures of the place, not only to our own colonies in the north part of America, but likewise to all the ports of the United States, from the bay of Fundy to the mouths of the Mississippi.

Lately several vessels have made voyages to the West Indies; and from the high improvement of the various manufactures adapted to those islands

—from the very increased number of the shipping—
—from perseverance—and from particular favourable
circumstances which have lately arisen in the
trade,—the exertions of enterprising merchants and
manufacturers meet their merited remuneration.

One circumstance, highly advantageous for the
export trade, is that merchants now have an oppor-
tunity of getting their goods dressed and made up
in any form they wish, in imitation of British or
foreign manufactures; and also press-packed, which
greatly improves the look of the goods, and makes
a considerable saving in the freight. A large es-
tablishment for that purpose was erected about two
years ago, by a spirited individual of this town,
who is now carrying on the business of callender-
ing and press-packing goods for exportation to a
great extent; and another establishment for the
same purpose is about to commence.

The annexed list has been accurately drawn up
and examined, and gives an exact account of the
shipping at the present time.

It is only necessary to add, that the goods im-
ported at Dundee are carefully dispatched by pro-
per lighters and boats to all the different ports of
the Tay, or sent to the inland parts by the nume-
ous carriers who frequent the town, at least twice
in the week.

LIST OF SHIPPING BELONGING TO THE PORT OF DUNDEE.

Name.	Year of Register.	Tonnage. Tons.	Masters.	Men.	Trade.	Owners or Agents.
Abeona	1817	106 54	James Barron	7	Foreign	John Thain.
Active	1805	74 47	John Sime	4	Coast	James Laing.
Active	1786	47 24	James Coupar	3	Coast	Charles Watt.
Achilles	1815	567 7	Wm. Valentine	52	Whaler	P. Smith & W. Newall.
Advice	1785	524 56	L. Webster	50	Whaler	John Hume.
Antelope	1766	114 46	Wm Wrotham	7	Foreign	James Smith.
Augusta	1812	78 22	Alex. Myles	6	Coast	Dun. & P. Shipping Co.
Alert	1812	63 58	William Mills.	5	Coast	D. & P. Union Ship. Co.
Alexander	—	249 23	James Farner	20	Foreign	Bell & Balfour.
Alexander	1815	105 5	Alex. Brown	6	Foreign	Alexander Reid.
Anna	1813	87 72	Alex. Rintoul	6	Coast	D. & P. Union Ship. Co.
Antæus	1816	84 14	Robert Norie	5	Foreign	James Laing.
Archduke	1809	69 17	Alex. Mitchell	4	Coast	James Stewart.
Amelia	1817	59 47	James Greig	4	Coast	Robert Kidd
Astræa	1819	154 41	Thos. Barclay	11	Foreign	Neish & Smart.
Agnes	1820	101 10	John Jack	6	Foreign	Andrew Low.
Alexander	1819	53 10	Thos. Pinkethly	4	Coast	Thomas Pinkethly.
Bamborough Castle	1791	61 4	Robert Edny	3	Coast	James Stewart.

Name.	Year of Register.	Tonnage.	Masters.	Men.	Trade.	Owners or Agents.
Betsey Clark	1806	83 67	D. Campbell	6	Foreign	John Davidson.
Betseys and Mary	1808	53 58	Geo. Fender	4	Coast	George Fender.
Bridport Packet	1793	117 45	John Spink	11	Coast	Dun. & Perth Ship. Co.
Betsey Johnston	1810	19 44	Wm. Patrick	2	Coast	Alexander Mills.
Bounty	—	67 9	Alex. Duncan	4	Coast	James Davidson.
Barbara	1813	62 81	Robert Mawer	5	Foreign	Patrick Anderson.
Britannia	1814	65 26	James Ferguson	4	Coast	James Ferguson.
Bruce	1816	75 34	J. Gregory	5	Foreign	William Hynd.
Bellona	1817	142 43	Geo. Kidd	10	Foreign	Thomas Kidd.
Briton	1820	75 2	James High	5	Foreign	A. Anderson.
Branch	1821	119 11	Wm. O. Taylor	8	Foreign	William Ogilvie.
Betseys	1821	43 53	Thomas Clark	3	Coast	Thomas Clark.
Curlaw	1808	60 38	William Mill	4	Coast	John Mitchell.
Calypso	1787	306 68	Geo. Thoms	50	Whaler	Powrie & Russel.
Craigie	1818	136 25	J. Watson	8	Foreign	Alexander Tullo.
Commercial Packet	1818	70 24	W. Anderson	4	Foreign	Patrick Brown.
Ceres	1818	118 86	Robt. Barclay	7	Foreign	William Hynd.
Comely	1818	144 42	W. Gray	10	Foreign	George Clark.
Caledonia	1819	132 67	Robt. Fleming	8	Foreign	John Thain.
Crichton	1820	100 91	John White	6	Foreign	William Nicoll.
Chance	1820	40 18	Geo. Greig	3	Coast	George Greig.
Dame	1807	63 73	James Caithness	4	Coast	George Clark.
Defiance	1807	92 35	James Mills	9	Coast	Dun. & Perth Ship. Co.
Dispatch	1804	75 12	J. Morris		Foreign	Bell & Balfour.
Diana	1810	197 38	Thomas Pyfe	12	Foreign	Powrie & Russel.
Dundee Packet	1797	70 75	Robert Small	5	Foreign	Blinshall Small.

Name.	Year of Register.	Tonnage.	Masters.	Men.	Trade.	Owners or Agents.
Delight	1817	70	John Fyfe	5	Foreign	John Fyfe.
Dundee	1818	151	J. Wishart	11	Coast	Dun. & Perth Ship. Co.
Dandy	1819	114	Geo. Caithness	7	Foreign	Neish & Smart.
Dorothy	—	368	Wm. Deuchars	52	Whaler	Peter Thomson.
Elizabeth	1792	16	William Tosh	2	Coast	William Tosh.
Elizabeth	1778	41	James Blair	3	Coast	James Blair.
Estridge	1777	312	Geo. Deuchars	50	Whaler	John Hume.
Eliza	1817	79	Wm. Mustard	5	Foreign	William Mustard.
Endymion	1817	85	Arthur Dow	4	Foreign	Arthur Dow.
Erasmus	1819	108	James Webster	7	Foreign	A. Dempster.
Economy	1820	202	Thos. Balfour	14	Foreign	John Keay.
Friendship	1794	52	Thos. Caithness	3	Coast	John Caithness.
Fame	1787	69	Wm. Wann	5	Coast	Hull Shipping Company.
Fife Packet	1807	94	James Clark	6	Coast	Hull Shipping Company.
Farmer	1808	60	John Robertson	4	Coast	John Robertson.
Friendship	—	304	James Ireland	50	Whaler	David Jobson, sen.
Friends	1804	56	George Brown	4	Coast	George Brown.
Fleece	1817	126	Alex. Martin	9	Foreign	Alexander Martin.
Fairy	1801	247	Wm. Thoms	46	Whaler	James Soot.
Fishers	1820	42	John Gowans	3	Coast	Dun. & Perth Ship. Co.
Gipsy	1805	64	John Kincaid	4	Coast	George Clark.
Guthries	1815	57	John Blues	3	Coast	John Kennedy.
Gratitude	1816	61	David Dick	4	Coast	David Dick.
Glasgow	1800	165	Alex. Craig	9	Foreign	William Anderson.
Glenalmond	1806	76	Wm. Smith	5	Coast	William Smith.
Gratitude	1817	155	John Goodlet	10	Foreign	Powrie & Russel.

Name.	Year of Register.	Tonnage. Tons.	9ths.	Masters.	Men.	Trade.	Owners or Agents.
Gowrie	1819	66	55	D. Easson	4	Coast	John Robertson.
Georges	1820	39	3	James Scott	2	Coast	D. & P. Union Ship. Co.
Hector	1801	192	18	James Webster	12	Foreign	David Brown.
Humber	1809	74	38	David Fenton	6	Coast	Hull Shipping Company.
Horn	1783	368	61	Wm. Jeffers	50	Whaler	P. Smith & W. Newall.
Hunter	1815	63	51	Andrew Kiddie	4	Coast	James Hill.
Hope	1816	112	25	David Keay	7	Foreign	David Keay.
Hind	1818	141	23	John Boyak	9	Foreign	William Hynd.
Hope	1819	76	38	George Banks	5	Coast	P. Davidson.
Helen	1821	203	90	Thomas Erskine	12	Foreign	James Soot.
Isabella	1781	27	85	John Kennedy	2	Coast	William Gray & Co.
Idvies	1818	123	17	T. Clark	8	Foreign	T. Clark.
Janet	1788	58	44	Andrew Feathers	3	Coast	James Feathers.
Jean	1786	45	45	David Welch	3	Coast	David Welch.
Junio	1807	44	52	Alex. Blues	3	Coast	John Kennedy.
John	1811	90	78	Geo. Lindsay	7	Coast	Andrew Low.
Janet	1804	71	66	James Young	5	Coast	James Young.
Jean	1809	59	45	Wm. Downie	4	Coast	David Borrie.
Jean and Jessie	1799	87	70	James Norie	5	Coast	James Norie.
John and Jean	1796	63	71	Wm. Greig	4	Coast	William Greig.
Janet	1821	41	0	Thomas Small	3	Coast	Thomas Small.
Jeremiah	1797	64	73	Nathaniel Young	4	Coast	Nathaniel Young.
Kincardine	1781	53	61	James Cook, jun.	3	Coast	James Cook.
Lord Kinnaid	1802	121	46	Thomas Gray	11	Coast	Dun. & Perth Ship. Co.
Laurel	1816	170	70	Geo. Caithness	9	Foreign	Powrie & Russel.
Margaret & Graham	1802	76	82	David Webster	4	Coast	David Webster.

Name.	Year of Register.	Tonnage. Tohs. 94ths.	Masters.	Men.	Trade.	Owners of Vessels.
Marmount	1808	53 73	William Greig	4	Coast	James Stewart.
Martin	1811	74 31	William Milne	5	Coast	Dun. & Perth Ship. Co.
Margaret	1811	64 64	James Betts	6	Foreign	William Ogilvie.
Mary	1811	74 74	Robt. Simpson	5	Coast	Dun. & Perth Ship. Co.
Mary-Ann	1814	78 46	Andrew Barron	5	Foreign	James Watt.
Mercury	1815	116 58	Peter Rogers	8	Foreign	A. Edwards & Son.
Margaret	1816	81 16	Thomas Kidd	6	Foreign	John Kidd.
Myrtle	1817	58 72	Charles Tosh	4	Coast	Charles Tosh.
Mersey	1819	73 2	William Mills	6	Coast	D. & P. Union Ship. Co.
Middle-Bank	1819	24 88	Thos. Kirkland	2	Coast	William Kirkland.
Mind	1820	41 8	David Watson	3	Coast	David Watson.
Melona	1821	115 80	James Ogilvie	7	Foreign	James Ogilvie.
Melrose	1821	107			Foreign	
Neptune	1804	61 4	Wm. Urquhart	4	Coast	James Laing.
New. & Ber. Packet	1798	61 65	James Spalding	4	Coast	Dun. & Perth Ship. Co.
Nancy	1802	45 41	Peter Pattullo	3	Coast	James Laing.
Neptune	1808	110 37	P. Young	7	Foreign	William Young.
Nancy	1816	71 9	Wm. Martin	4	Coast	William Mitchell.
Neil	1817	63 62	John Wilson	4	Coast	James Smart.
Nimble	1821	138 27	D. Crighton	8	Foreign	D. Crighton.
Neilson	1818	148 37	John Mills	9	Foreign	Neish & Smart.
Osnaburgh	1800	100 72	Robert Spink	10	Coast	Dun. & Perth Ship. Co.
Ocean	1812	245 42	David Ritchie	12	Foreign	John Keay.
Ocean	1817	138 37	Robert Kidd	8	Foreign	Peter Thomson.
Perthshire	1807	94 48	John White	9	Coast	Dun. & Perth Ship. Co.
Perth	1809	42 57	Thos. Duthie	3	Coast	Dun. & Perth Ship. Co.

Name:	Year of Register.	Tonnage. Tons.	94ths.	Masters.	Men.	Trade.	Owners or Agents.
Providence	1816	39	25	Wm. Melville	3	Coast	William Melville.
Psyche	1815	146	38	Thos. M'Intosh	8	Foreign	James Soot.
Perth	1816	136	66	John Todd	11	Coast	Dun. & Perth Ship. Co.
Pomona	1819	83	46	John White	5	Coast	P. Davidson.
Princess Charlotte	1814	357	58	Wm. Adamson	50	Whaler	John Hume.
Prompt	1819	39	83	James Mills	3	Coast	William Anderson & Son.
Robert and Mary	1777	54	56	James Gilchrist	2	Foreign	William Gray & Co.
Rose	1802	28	37	William Tosh	2	Coast	Dun. & Perth Ship. Co.
Rose	1804	104	41	Wm. Simmers	10	Coast	Dun. & Perth Ship. Co.
Rosina	1815	214	0	Aaron Lithgow	12	Coast	William Anderson.
Robert	1821	87	90	Thos. Barron	6	Coast	D. & P. Union Ship. Co.
Success	1786	51	25	John Stark	3	Coast	David Greig.
Salamanca	1812	110	40	John Young	7	Foreign	James Smith.
Smart	1814	93	30	Alex. Caird	6	Foreign	William M'Gavin.
Swift	1805	74	2	Geo. Mitchell	5	Foreign	Archibald Scott.
Spring	1816	113	93	David Jack	7	Foreign	Andrew Low.
Spinks	1816	88	38	Andrew Greig	5	Foreign	P. Spink.
Susanna	1814	104	65	A. Mearns	7	Foreign	Thomas Webster & Co.
Scotia	1819	148	47	John Erskine	10	Foreign	Neish & Smart.
Swan	1820	47	1	Robert Edney	3	Coast	Robert Edney.
Three Brothers	1811	339	14	Robert Foreman	50	Whaler	Powrie & Russel.
Tay	1807	44	22	David Turnbull	3	Coast	Dun. & Perth Ship. Co.
Thomas	1809	46	27	Thos. Ferrier	3	Foreign	David Ferrier.
Thistle	1815	90	36	Alex. Kiddie	5	Coast	John Thain.
Tay	1819	87	7	Andrew Phillips	7	Coast	D. & P. Union Ship. Co.
Tid	1820	80	21	John Tosh	5	Foreign	George Clark.

Name.	Year of Register.	Tonnage, Tons.	Masters.	Men.	Trade.	Owners or Agents.
Tinker	1822	106 0	Alex. Japp	7	Foreign Coast	George Clark.
Union	1807	110 40	Charles Lyon	10	Foreign Coast	Dun. & Perth Ship. Co.
Unity	1815	108 61	J. Lyell	7	Foreign Coast	Powrie & Russel.
Venerable	1812	237 31	James Anderson	12	Foreign Coast	John Calman.
Vine	1814	52 60	Wm. Taylor	3	Foreign Coast	William Ogilvie.
William and Jean	1811	77 45	Wm. Marshall	5	Foreign Coast	William Marshall.
William and George	1813	82 62	John Gorrie	6	Foreign Coast	Patrick Brown.
William and Nancy	1816	97 47	S. Ferguson	5	Foreign Coast	T. Webster & Co.
Woodyard	1820	57 91	Wm. Crockart	3	Foreign Coast	William Crockart.
Wallace	1821	56 0	D. Clark	3	Foreign Coast	D. Clark.
Williams	1822	106 47	John Henderson	7	Foreign Coast	William M'Gavin.

H 19 The two following vessels were launched after the first part of the list had been put to press:

Janets	1822	120 0	—	—	Foreign	John Thain.
	1822	84 0	—	—	Foreign	John Keay.

DUNDEE WHALE-FISHING COMPANY.

Horn, William Jiffers, Master.
 Achilles, William Valentine, do.
 Patrick Smith and Walter Newall, Managers.

TAY WHALE-FISHING COMPANY.

Princess Charlotte, Wm. Adamson, Master.
 Advice, Lanceman Webster, do.
 Estridge, George Deuchars, do.
 John Hume, Manager.

UNION WHALE-FISHING COMPANY.

Calypso, George Thoms, Master.
 Three Brothers, Robert Foreman, do.
 Thomas Powrie and J. G. Russel, Managers.

FRIENDSHIP WHALE-FISHING COMPANY.

Friendship, James Ireland, Master.
 David Jobson, sen. Manager.

DOROTHY WHALE-FISHING COMPANY.

Dorothy, Wm. Deuchars, Master.
 Peter Thomson, Manager.

DUNDEE NEW WHALE-FISHING COMPANY.

Fairy, William Thoms, Master.
 James Soot, Manager.

DUNDEE AND PERTH SHIPPING COMPANY.

Dundee, John Wishart, Master.
 Perth, John Tod, do.
 Lord Kinnaird, Thomas Gray, do.
 Bridport Packet, John Spink, do.
 Union, Charles Lyon, do.
 Osnaburgh, Robert Spink, do.
 Rose, William Simmers, do.
 Defiance, James Mills, do.
 Perthshire, John White, do.

One of the above vessels sails regularly every Thursday and Sunday, from Dundee for Downe's Wharf, London; and from London for Dundee same days.

Mary,	Robt. Simpson, Master.
Augusta,	Alexander Myles, do.
Martin,	William Mill, do.
Newcastle & B. Packet,	James Spalding, do.

One of these vessels sails once a week for Glasgow.

Fishers,	John Gowans, Master.
Tay,	Alex. Turnbull, do.
Perth,	Thomas Duthie, do.
Rose,	William Tosh, do.

Sail twice a-week to and from Perth.

Patrick Crichton, Manager, Dundee.
 Patrick Cameron, Thomas Brown, James M'Lean,
 and Robert Gray, Clerks.

R. M. Anderson, Agent, Downe's Wharf, London.

Thomas Matthew, Agent, Perth.

David Lyall, Agent, Newburgh.

DUNDEE AND PERTH UNION SHIPPING COMPANY.

Anna,	Alex. Rintoul, Master.
Tay,	Andrew Phillips, do.
Mersey,	William Mills, do.
Robert,	Thomas Barron, do.

One vessel sails every Thursday from Hore's Wharf, London, and the same from Dundee.

Georges,
 James Scott, ... Master. |

Sails once a-week to and from Perth.

William Davidson, Manager, Dundee.

William Hore, Agent, Hore's Wharf, London.

John Garie, Agent, Perth.

HULL SHIPPING COMPANY.

Fife Packet,	James Clark, ... Master.
Fame,	William Wann, do.
Humber,	David Fenton, do.

Once a-week to and from Hull.

Robert Christie, Manager, Dundee.

Bromby & Clark, Agents, Hull.

Thomas Matthew, Agent, Perth.

NEWCASTLE SHIPPING COMPANY.

Aetive, John Sime, Master.

Neptune, William Urquhart, do.

Once a-week to and from Newcastle.

James Laing, Manager, Dundee.

William Anderson, Agent, Newcastle.

LEITH SHIPPING COMPANY.

Gipsy, John Kincaid, Master.

Dame, James Caithness, do.

Once a-week to and from Leith.

George Clark, Manager, Dundee.

Alexander Smith, Agent, Leith.

ABERDEEN SHIPPING COMPANY.

Guthries, John Blues, ... Master.

Juno, Alex. Blues, do.

Once a fortnight to and from Aberdeen.

John Kennedy, Manager, Dundee.

Agent, Aberdeen.

Chapter 9.

MANUFACTURES AND COMMERCE.

THE early manufactures and merchandise which employed the inhabitants of Dundee, and their commercial concerns, are involved in as much obscurity as the ancient history of the town. From the safe, convenient, and advantageous situation of the harbour,—from the very great fertility of the extensive lands in the neighbourhood,—and from the industry, sobriety, and frugality of the inhabit-

ants, it is naturally to be inferred, that manufactures of various kinds must have been carried on to a considerable extent. Though these must have necessarily been changed or destroyed in calamitous times; yet, previous to the last and most destructive disaster, the opulence of the place and the number of the shipping belonging to it, at that period, afford ample proof that the commercial connections must have been widely spread; and that exportation and importation of manufactured goods or raw materials, must have been carried on with different parts of the island, and with the several foreign nations on the opposite shores of Europe.

At a very early period, coarse woollens seem to have been the staple commodity. Great quantities of them were manufactured, under the name of "plaiding;" which was exported to the different States of Europe, and there used as clothing for their armies. This trade was carried on through the medium of Holland; where the woollens were thickened, and dyed of different colours, to suit the fancy of the different States of Germany. Thus an early connection was formed between Dundee and the different ports of Holland; whence the merchants imported spirits and wines of various kinds, spiceries, China ware and an imitation of it (manufactured in Holland) called Delft, from the town in which it was made; flax, linseed, and sometimes corn. The trade of the plaiding was so ruined by the restrictions imposed after the union of the two kingdoms, as was mentioned, that not a vestige of it remains. The importation from abroad was always very much hurt and impeded by exclu-

sive monopolies (the bane of all trade), which drove foreign vessels from the ports, at a time when the shipping of the country was inadequate for an extensive foreign commerce. For when the foreigners arrived with their cargoes, they found that a few only of the Guild-brethren were entitled to purchase them, who could fix on them what price they thought proper; and as these same persons alone could sell, they imposed their own price on the goods taken in return. This abominable practice, which was profitable to a few individuals only, and destructive to commerce in general, was not peculiar to the town of Dundee, in those days of ignorance of political and commercial economy.

From the name "Buckle-maker wynd," there would appear to have been a manufactory of that kind in the place; though it has now completely disappeared. There is not even the remains of any particular spot where such merchandise could have been prepared,—all the houses now built in the wynd being of a very different description.

In the Bonnet-hill of Dundee, the manufacture of bonnets was long practised; and afforded constant employment to the young and old of both sexes,—who were to be seen on a warm day sitting on the stairs, which were on the outside of the houses, all busily engaged in some part or other of the work, from morning till night-fall. In the beginning of the last century the manufacture had arrived to such a state of perfection, that Lord Seaforth sent the son of his own chaplain to Dundee to learn the business, for the purpose of introducing it into the North of Scotland. The Dundee bon-

nets were famed all over the kingdom; and the corporation still remains as one of the nine incorporated trades, though there is not a bonnet made in the place. The hats entirely put them down, and the trade found refuge in Kilmarnock. Since the heroic deeds of the Bonnet at several places, and above all at the battle of Waterloo, and the consequent general introduction of the use of them into England and their revival in Scotland, the manufacture has greatly increased in that place; and from that quarter Dundee is now supplied.

At no very distant period, the manufacture of tanning leather was carried on in the town to a very great extent. The situation of not fewer than nine tan-yards can still be pointed out.

The 1st and oldest tan-yard was on the south-side of the Cowgate, near the place where the Port of the Murraygate stood. On its site, towards the street, some very neat and commodious houses have been erected with convenient shops on the ground story. Behind these is the building, as formerly mentioned, fitted up for calendering, pressing by force of water, and packing linen goods of every description, either for home consumption or for foreign markets.

II. A tan-yard, once well employed, stood on the west-side of the Wellgate, where Baltic-street is now opened to give communication to the Meadows. Upon the site of it many convenient dwelling-houses, an extensive school-room, and a number of large warehouses, are erected.

III. An additional tan-yard was soon built a little to the west of the last mentioned, and by the same proprietor. The situation on which it was reared, before that time was a complete bog; and of course the tan-yard was well supplied with springs of water. The pre-

sent Water-wynd, opening the communication between the Meadows and the Hillton, lay between the two tan-yards. On the site of this tan-yard, airy, open, and elegant houses have lately been built; and the ground on which they stand properly drained.

IV. On the south-west side of the Wellgate was a tan-yard, which is now converted into a street called Bruce's entry, with buildings of various descriptions on each side of it, and fronting the Wellgate, opposite to George Aymer's tavern and news-room.

V. At the west end of the town, between the Overgate and the Ward, was a very old tan-yard, carried on till very lately. It is at present undergoing repairs, and is to be converted into a mill for spinning flax.

VI. & VII. Two small tan-yards, to the east of the above, and close to the Tod's burn, are contiguous: and were mostly employed in preparing leather for the use of the glovers. The west one is now changed into a neat mill, on a small scale, for spinning flax. The other is still employed in the purposes for which it was originally intended.

VIII. Is a small tan-yard at the east end of the Ward, near the Burial-wynd (now Barrack-street), into which it has an opening. Part of it is likewise preparing to receive the machinery of a mill, for the purposes mentioned above.

IX. A very large tan-yard was erected at the foot of the Witch-knoll, among the first of the feus in that quarter. It now forms the East Mill of those very enlarged and improved buidlings erected by the late James Brown, Esq. for the spinning of flax; so extensively and happily carried on by his intelligent and enterprising sons.

About the year 1792, and for sometime both before and after that period, the value of the leather annually tanned in the place was estimated at £14,200; to tan which leather £5000 worth of bark

was expended ; and the whole manufacturing gave employment to 32 tanners, 12 carriers for dressing that intended for shoes, 150 shoemakers for making boots and shoes for exportation, and 200 shoemakers for supplying the consumption of the town. The value of boots and shoes exported was computed about £6923. At that time the demand for tanned leather was great and increasing ; new companies to carry the manufacture still farther were formed ; a considerable difficulty was found in procuring a sufficient number of raw hides, and oak bark had doubled in its price. This excess continued for some time ; and the business in all its departments seemed so firmly established, so widely extended, and so amply supported by capital, that it was thought next to impossible it could be shaken ; yet, in less than thirty years, there are only two poor remnants of tan-yards : the rest are either completely annihilated, or converted to other purposes ; and there is no foreign exportation of boots or shoes. The whole trade seems to have removed to England ; and Dundee is now supplied with leather chiefly from the London market.

About the same time with the success of the tanning, or perhaps some time previous, a most extensive manufacture was carried on for the preparation of coloured thread for sewing. The business, almost peculiar to this town, had been established in the beginning of last century ; and in 1793 there were seven different companies, or masters, who used 66 twisting-mills in the town, and employed 1340 spinners in different parts of the country. It required 370 servants to make the yarn into thread ; for the

quantity annually made was calculated at 269,568 pounds weight, and valued at £33,696 sterling.

About that time, however, the business of the greatest extent seems to have been confined to four very large manufactories; the others being on a smaller scale. The excellence of the thread, the durability of its colours, and other good properties, made it famous over all the kingdom. There was of course a great demand for the home consumption; and scarcely was there a town in Scotland or England but the retailers of that commodity had "*Dundee Thread sold here*" marked over their doors.

There are still four manufactories for the preparation of thread, though not nearly so extensive as in some years past. The trade, like that of tanning, seems to have removed to England. The probable causes of the decay or removal of these two branches of trade, it would be foreign to this work to investigate.

Chapter 10.

MANUFACTURES, &c. CONTINUED.

IN the town there has always been a manufacture of soap,—the art of making which is said to have been known in the place so far back as the sixteenth century. The trade has undergone various revolutions,—sometimes successful, but oftener ruinous to those who were engaged in it. In 1791, the revenue paid to government for that year was about £1830 sterling: But the trade is said to have been

at that time on the decline; and fears were then entertained that the business would not only be abandoned here, but would likewise be removed from Scotland.

There are still the places pointed out where at least two soap-works stood. The first was a work at the east end of Blackcroft, carried on at Peep-o'-day; which has long been converted to other purposes. The dwelling-house of the manufacturer still remains—a very handsome and convenient building. The second is the house at the mill-dam head in the Meadows, which was used as a soap-work under several successive managers,—one of whom carries on a very extensive work of the same kind at South Queensferry. The house here is now employed in the manufacture of candles.

A very extensive soap-work was erected some years ago, on the east side of the Chapelshade, in a place where a considerable brewery was carried on. This work too has changed its proprietors; and is now in the hands of Mr Alex. Graham; who has greatly enlarged it, is improving all its branches, and is able to supply the demand of the town and country to any extent. It is therefore to be hoped that this manufacture will again revive in the place, and equal if not exceed the success it had in the most favourable times.

Glass-making was attempted and carried on for a considerable time in the place. The company engaged in it erected two glass-houses,—one for bottle and the other for window glass. The situation was convenient, the coals necessary for the

furnaces were landed close by the work, and the demand for the glass produced was for some time very considerable. In 1791 or 2, above one hundred persons were employed in the business; and the duty paid to government that year was £3406 sterling. Independent of all these advantages, and contrary to all expectation, the manufacture went to decay, the cones of the two glass-houses were demolished, the materials sold, and not a vestige of the work remains,—the place where it stood and the house of the manager being converted into a very pleasant and commodious residence.

At one period, perhaps, there was not a town in Scotland where brewers were more numerous, or ale more famous, than in Dundee. The price was very moderate, and beer was the universal beverage: at one time, indeed, it was as much the custom for respectable persons to breakfast in the ale-houses here, as it is now to do so in the coffee-houses in London. For some time past, from the change of manners in the place, and from the great taxes paid on malt and worts to government, the brewers are diminished in their numbers, and the strength of the ale is greatly reduced, although the price is more than tripled. Perhaps the diminution in the number of brewers,—who prepared their own malt in joint malt-barns, erected at convenient places for the purpose, and who brewed their own ale,—may be attributed in part to the extensive brewery in the Pleasance, which has been long and successfully carried on,—many of those who sell ale being supplied from it. Another brewery of the same kind, carried on for some time in the Chapelshade, is

now, as was mentioned, converted into a soap-work. The number of brewers who still carry on all the necessary operations themselves, and likewise supply some taverns and vintners who do not brew, may be about thirty.

For many years back rope-making has been carried on in Dundee. Two former companies have been long dissolved, and the rope-walk of one of the companies, in Blackcroft, is now converted to other purposes. The business is at present greatly extended by new companies; and from the great demand for cordage of all kinds, for the numerous vessels belonging to the port, and for ropes for all the various uses in the country, it has the prospect of being a very profitable concern.

From the situation of the harbour, and from the records that remain of the shipping, it is evident that ship-building must have been practised in the place for centuries back. Some years ago the number of yards for that purpose was greater than just now; but at present there are three extensive yards for ship-building, very properly conducted. From the slips of each many and beautiful vessels have been launched into the waters. One of the yards, with its graving-dock, comes within the plan of the new harbour, and must necessarily be given up. The want of this will be compensated for by the three slips allotted for ship-building on the east side of the wet-dock; and the graving-dock belonging to the new harbour is the best in Scotland, and capable of containing three of the largest vessels which may frequent the port of Dundee.

Not many years ago, buckram was manufactured in the place, and met with considerable success. The house in which it was carried on still remains, on the south side of the Ward. It happened about the time of this trade becoming stationary, or perhaps on the decay of it, that the spinning of cotton was introduced; and the house was fitted up with machinery for that purpose.

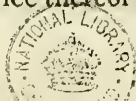
The manufacture of cotton had once the appearance of forming a very important branch in the trade of Dundee. Seven companies were engaged in it, and gave employment to above 400 men, women, and children. The annual quantity of yarn spun for woof was about 135,000 lbs., and valued at £20,000. Part of this was manufactured into cloth in the place; the warp being brought from distant cotton-mills: but the greater part of this yarn was sent to the places where yarn for warp was more commonly prepared. The spinning and manufacture of cotton did not continue its success long in Dundee. The fields of its flourishing seem to have been chiefly in the west of Scotland. There the facilities of importing the raw material were greater; extensive buildings were established for printing the manufactured goods; and more direct channels were opened for their exportation.

About the time, or a little after the cotton manufacture was engaging the attention of so many of the merchants and manufacturers of Dundee,—an English company, a branch from a house in Lambeth, endeavoured to establish a woollen manufacture close by the town; where every part of the business, from the wool to the finished cloth,

was proposed to be carried on. It made a great and plausible appearance for a time; but being founded in hasty and improvident speculation, it soon went to ruin, and dragged some worthy members of the community in and about the place, into its destructive vortex.

Of the different manufactures mentioned above, as having been carried on in Dundee, some had their season of flourishing prolonged for a considerable time, others soon began to languish; while many went so rapidly and completely to decay, as not to leave a trace behind them, but the mere name of their having existed. During the most prosperous period of any of these manufactures, none has been so permanent, and of such various success, as the manufacture of linen of different kinds, and under several denominations. This at present is the chief and most thriving staple manufacture in the place; and is carried on to the greatest extent in all its branches,—affording support and employment to thousands, and a due return to the enterprising manufacturers and merchants who have embarked their capitals in the various divisions of the business.

In order to encourage this manufacture in its infancy, a bounty was given by Government on all the linen exported, and a heavy duty laid on the importation of foreign linens. The bounty, which is three halfpence per yard on all linens between the values of six-pence and eighteen-pence a-yard, is still necessarily continued, the same as in Ireland. Almost the whole of the flax is imported from Russia; the price thereof is considera-



bly increased by the expence of freight and other things incurred in bringing it to this country; and as the price of labour is also much higher here than on the continent, it is evident, that without the encouragement of a bounty the British manufacturer would enter into competition with foreigners under great disadvantages. At any rate, to reduce the bounty, except by very small degrees, would be highly impolitic, as the withdrawing it all at once, or even to a great extent, would inevitably cause a stagnation for a time, and might be permanently injurious to a most valuable branch of manufacture.

The Linen and Hempen manufactures of Dundee may be classed under four different heads:—
1st, Brown Linen. 2d, Bleached Linen. 3d, Sail Cloth. 4th, Cotton Bagging.

1. Brown linen has always been, and still continues to be, the largest article of manufacture. It is of a great variety of fabrics, some of them so low as fourpence, and others worth nearly a shilling a-yard. Osnaburgh, for clothing to the negroes in the West Indies, is the principal fabric, and sells just now about six-pence to six-pence halfpenny a-yard. It is 25 inches in width; the warp is of lint yarn, three pound per spyndle, and the waft generally of tow yarn, six pound per spyndle. There is also a great variety of brown sheeting made, some of it a coarser, and others of a finer fabric than Osnaburgh.

2. Bleached linen has only been introduced within these few years on a large scale. The fabrics are imitations of the sheeting and duck of Russia, and the dowlas and shirting of Germany.

This branch seems to be extending, and is likely to be permanent. The yarn is in general bleached before being woven; and the chemical process of bleaching has been introduced, and practised with success.

3. Sail cloth.—This branch of manufacture is not carried on so extensively now as it was during the war, but still there is a good deal done in it. Dundee sail cloth used to be better known from its cheapness than for its superior quality. A considerable quantity of it is exported to America and the East Indies. During the late war very great improvements were made, not only in making use of the best flax that could be procured, but also in the preparing of the yarn, which, with the superior workmanship, Dundee sail cloth can now be had in point of strength, fabric, and appearance, equal to any manufactured in England or elsewhere; and from its local advantages, fully cheaper. In 1792 the quantity manufactured annually was rated at 704,000 yards, value £32,000. It is supposed it does not now amount to so much.

4. Bagging, for packing cotton in, was first manufactured in Dundee about 25 years ago. It is generally made of hemp, though lately, owing to the low price of flax, a great deal has been made of the latter article. It is 40 to 42 inches in width, and weighs from one and a-quarter to one and a-half pound a-yard. The greater part of it is sent to the United States and West Indies. For some years past this branch of manufacture had been in a very languishing state, but within the last twelve months there has been uncommon

activity in it, owing to the supply in America having been allowed to get short. The price has risen from seven pence halfpenny up to eleven pence a-yard, at which latter price it still continues.

The Board of Trustees at Edinburgh, established by Government to watch over the interests of the linen trade of Scotland, appoint a stamp master in each town to stamp the length and breadth on all linen that is manufactured for sale, and to inspect each piece to see that the fabric is equal throughout; and the number of pieces and yards stamped is inserted in a book by each stampmaster. Sail cloth is not required to be stamped by the public stampmaster; but every other description of linen and hempen cloth must have his stamp before being sold, otherwise the owner is liable to a fine of £5 for each piece.

The quantity of flax imported into Dundee last year was nearly 6000 tons, the greater part of which was manufactured in the town and neighbourhood, including the inland towns, Forfar, Kirrymuir, Glammis, Cupar Angus, and Alyth, for all which Dundee is the shipping port. A considerable part of the linen is now exported direct to America and the West Indies, in vessels belonging to Dundee. The rest of it is sent to Glasgow, Liverpool, and, London, and sold there for home trade and exportation.

The introduction and improvement of spinning machinery has been the means of preserving the linen manufacture to Dundee and the rest of Scotland. Had it not been for that, the manufacturers never could have been able to come in competi-

tion with the manufacturers of Germany and Russia, where labour is so much cheaper than in this country. Before spinning mills were introduced the average price of spinning a spyndle of three pound lint yarn was 1s. 6d., while now, by machinery it does not cost more than 6d. It is true the mills were for a time a disadvantage to poor women, but that is not much felt now, as the greater part of those who formerly were hand spinners have become weavers, and earn more than they could have done formerly by spinning. There are now 18 spinning mills in Dundee, more than one-half of which have been built within the last twelve months.

To the above may be added, as a fifth species of the same kind of manufactures, the linen necessary for household purposes. Of this the quantity cannot be so easily ascertained, or its value estimated, the whole being performed by a few individuals, for the use of private families. The greater part, however, of this kind of manufacture, has lately been supplied from other places, considerable quantities being imported from Ireland.

Besides the manufactures mentioned, there are two sugar houses for the refining, &c. of sugar,—one in the Seagate of long standing, and the other erected some years ago at the west end of the town.

Candles and snuff have been long manufactured to a great extent, and are commonly sold in the same shop,—a curious combination of heterogeneous articles, but not confined to Dundee.

A foundery for cast iron has been carried on for

some time, and very successfully. A former one, erected under a different proprietor many years ago, not being so prosperous, has been since demolished.

Bricks are made in the place still; and at one time salt and kelp were manufactured,—the last in very small quantities, from the deficiency of sea-weed. The supplies of salt for the inhabitants, and kelp for the soap work, are procured from other quarters; the salt commonly from the Firth of Forth, and kelp from Orkney or Shetland.

For the accommodation of the merchants and manufacturers of the place, several banking companies have been established, at different times,—viz. the Old Dundee Bank, the New, and Union Banks, a branch of the British Linen Company, and one of the House of Maberly and Co.

There is an insurance company against losses by fire, &c. and agents for insurance from the several companies in Edinburgh and London, whose names and places of residence will be found among the lists in this work.

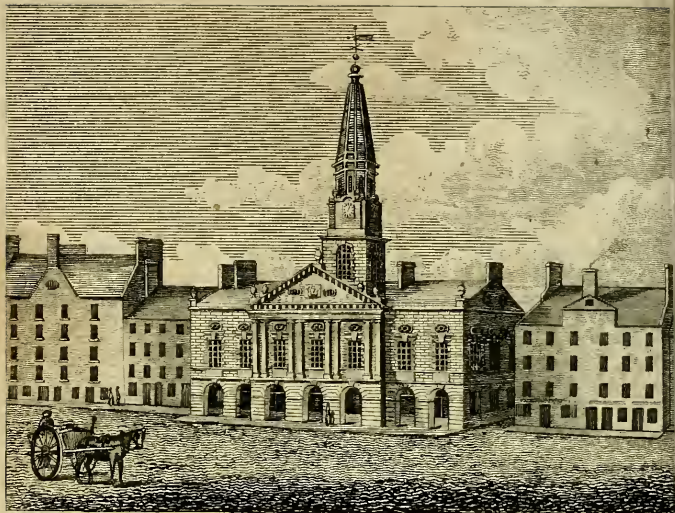
Some knowledge of the rapid progress of the trade in Dundee, may be acquired from the following extracts from the books of the Custom-house at three different periods, at considerable distances of time from one another.

GOODS IMPORTED FROM FOREIGN PARTS.

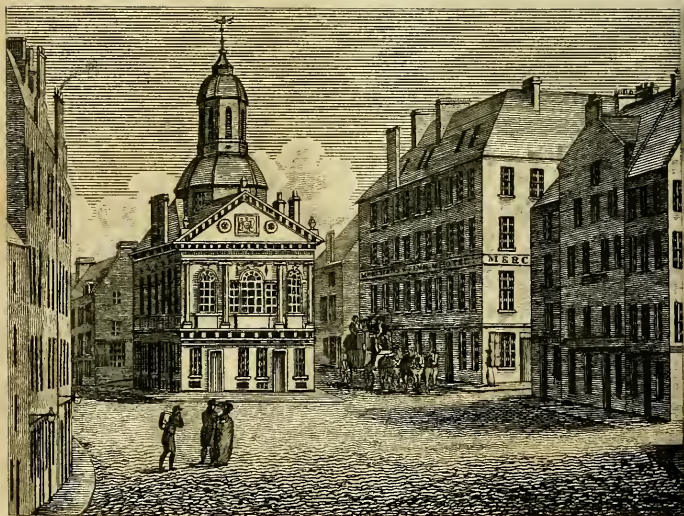
	1745.	1791.	1821.
Flax from Russia,	Nil.	2348 Tons.	5724 Tons.
Do. do. Holland,	74	72 do.	30 do.
Hemp,	Nil.	299 do.	716 do.
Tow,	Nil.	24 do.	5 cwt.
Clover Seed,	100 lbs.	51½ do.	30 tons.
Lint Seed,	1906 hhds.	1036 hhds.	1707 bushels.
Fir Timber from Norway and the Baltic,	98 loads.	1706 loads.	6 loads.
Do. from America,	3151 loads.
Fir Balks,	100	6300	Nil.
Deals,	10,500	13100	5593 in number.
Swedish Iron,	50 tons.	45 tons.	30 tons.
Wheat,	Nil.	Nil.	858 quarters.
Oats,	—	—	3910 do.
Cheese,	—	—	40 tons.
Whale Blubber,	—	172 casks.	2022 tuns.
Whale Fins,	—	7½ tons.	85 tons.

GOODS EXPORTED TO FOREIGN PARTS.

	1745.	1791.	1821.
Linen, brown and white, ..	Nil.	Nil.	2,725,220 yds.
Sail Cloth, ..	Nil.	Nil.	44,946 ells.
Sugar, refined, ..	Nil.	Nil.	cwts. qrs. lbs. 1753 3 19
Train Oil, ..	Nil.	Nil.	140 tuns.
Whale Bone, ..	Nil.	Nil.	100 cwt.
Threads, linen, ..	Nil.	Nil.	20,292 lbs.



Town House .



W^m Young, Del^l Dundee

Jas^s Johnston, Sculp^r Edⁿ

Trades Hall .

Chapter 11.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS, PLACES OF NOTE, &c.

NEXT to the churches, which have been already described, is the Town-House, erected in 1734, on the site of St Clement's Church, from an elegant plan of the elder Adams. It stands on the south side of the High Street; the front is very handsome, with piazzas below, affording excellent shelter in bad weather to persons concerned in business on market days. A neat spire, of about 140 feet in height, adorns the roof, and the whole appearance does great credit to the architect. The ground floor is occupied by shops, except one orderly room for the accommodation of the town-officers. The east end was the first rooms for the Dundee Banking Company, which continued in them for more than half a century. The west end has been a long established and well frequented apothecary's shop, or laboratory.

On the second floor, is a spacious and elegant hall, in the west end, where the Town Council hold their sederunts; and in the east end is an equally spacious, though not so highly finished hall, where the Guildry Corporation have their meetings, and where the Sheriff and Justices of the Peace hold their courts. There are besides, four rooms with arched roofs, for the accommodation of the town clerks, and preservation of the records and registers. The whole are airy, clean, and well lighted.

On the third floor is the Jail, and now, from modern improvements, in an excellent state either for health or security. The first jail in Dundee stood in the middle of the Seagate, as has been said, and must have been very ancient; but from the low lying situation, it would be expected to be unhealthy. A second jail was at the shore, to the westward of the Castle Rock, and stood in a part of the town equally unfavourable for the unfortunate persons confined within its walls. The present jail, from its great height and thorough ventilation, is not subject to those inconveniencies of the former jails. It is divided into five rooms, arched above and below. Two rooms in the front are now allotted to those confined for debt, who, by that means, are not exposed to felons, and those guilty of notorious crimes. Each room is 24 feet in length, 12 in breadth, and 8 in height. They are kept very clean; the debtors furnish their own bed-clothes, coal, and candle, and pay fourpence per day for jail fees. Porter is sold by the jailor, by whom every attention is paid to his various duties, but no spirituous liquors are allowed. Between those rooms, and likewise fronting the street, is the jailor's store-room, once called the Iron-house. In it there is a large cistern, well supplied with excellent water, by means of a forcing pump. By this and other conveniencies, the whole jail is kept perfectly clean and free from unwholesome air and odours. The two rooms in the back, looking to the south, have been made very strong, for criminals. Besides being arched above and below, like the others, the side walls are netted

with iron, the bars of the windows doubled, and an iron rod fixed in the floor, with a shackle for the leg, to be applied if necessary. Criminals are allowed fourpence per day for subsistence, a straw mattress, and two rugs, to sleep on; and every attention is paid which can be allowed to their miserable situation.

The uppermost part of the house, or attic storey, has been fitted up lately, and contains six rooms for debtors, or criminals, and two lock-up cells. These are at present used as the prison for women, and are kept in the same excellent order as the rooms below. In this attic story, are apartments for the jailor, if he pleases to occupy them. Just now one of these serves as a room to hold the several papers connected with the Justice Court.

In the under ground storey, there are extensive cellars, one of which is used as a lock-up-house, for notorious offenders taken up during the night, committing acts of riot or depredation.

The spire contains an excellent clock, and the bells for summoning the Council, &c. About 1773, the roof of the Town-House caught fire, by some accident never cleared up, and the frame of the bells was burned, so that they fell down to the prison doors. The damage of the whole was not so great as the appearance of the fire gave reason to expect. It was got under by the exertions of the inhabitants, some of whom were remunerated from the funds of the town. In 1788 the Guildry Hall floor was lifted, and the Bank under it robbed. Six persons were brought to trial for the deed, and three of them condemned to

death on presumptive, but very circumstantial evidence; two of them suffered in Edinburgh. At this present time there are great doubts of their guilt. The man by whose evidence the jury were principally convinced was afterwards sent to Botany Bay for forgery, and was hanged on the passage for an attempt to mutiny.

The two large halls are occasionally used for the assemblies in the winter; and in that belonging to the Guildry, St David's Lodge holds its meetings.

The Trades Hall, at the east end of the High Street, is a very elegant building, erected at the expence of the nine incorporated trades, about the time of the finishing of St Andrew's Church. Besides being a great ornament to the street, it removed the shambles, (a very great nuisance,) upon the site of which it was erected. The ground floor is divided into very convenient shops.

The second storey contains an elegant hall, 50 feet in length, 30 in breadth, and 25 in height. This, previous to the building of the Theatre, used occasionally to be fitted up as a play-house, and in those days was well attended. At present it is occupied as a reading and news room, and gives excellent accommodation to the gentlemen of the place, at the moderate expence of one guinea per annum, to each subscriber.

Every one of the nine trades has a separate room for meeting, on its own particular business. Formerly, when choosing the convener, deacons, or giving their assent to the lists of magistrates, presented for their approbation or choice, all the

trades assembled in the burial-ground, in the open air. This hall answers all purposes much better, besides the revenue derived from the rents of the shops. The main front of the hall looks to the High Street, and is adorned on the outside with pillars of the Ionic order of architecture, which are rather too tall for their diameters. The very neat cupola contains a bell for summoning the trades to their meetings.

The view of the High Street from the east, shews one of the Episcopal chapels, another handsome building, (nearly right opposite to the hall of the trades), and the houses called the Lucken-booths, mentioned before.

Although the population of Dundee had increased very fast, and of course a greater number of poor, yet for these last there was no public institution for furnishing medical advice, or surgical assistance, till 1782, when the late Robert Small, D. D. and Mr Robert Stewart, surgeon, commenced a subscription for the establishment of a Dispensary. They were ably supported by an annual contribution from many of the inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood. The town was divided into districts, and the medical gentlemen of the place took charge of these districts gratuitously, and not only prescribed to such as called on them, but visited the poor at their own houses.

The beneficial effects of the infant Dispensary were soon evident, and sensibly felt by the poor: It was, however, limited in means, and above all, the want of a house for the reception of patients in a great measure diminished its usefulness. In

such a busy manufacturing, and maritime town as Dundee, persons are exposed to accidents, which require not only prompt assistance, but subsequent care and attention, none of which can be secured but by a regular establishment, which may at all times be open, and supplied with all the proper requisites: Besides labouring people, and those of the lower classes are in general confined to dwellings cramped in size—in damp situations, exposed to noxious air, all tending to create and nourish disease, and to counteract the means used for the restoration of health. In addition to this, servants in the best families when attacked by disease, especially of a contagious nature, besides the danger of the family, and the trouble they must occasion, cannot be so well taken care of there, and much less in the abodes of their relations, as in the airy wards of a clean and well regulated Infirmary.

From these considerations, amongst many others, an attempt was made to procure a more liberal subscription, not merely confined to the town, but extending into the neighbouring parishes, to provide the means of building an Infirmary, which might be a benefit and blessing to Dundee and the country around it. This happily succeeded; and by the help of pretty extensive legacies, and well-timed donations, ground was purchased at the east end of the town, having an elevated situation, sloping to the south, sufficiently detached from other buildings, to secure quietness and salubrious air to the patients, with a considerable open space for a promenade to the convalescents. The plan was given by Mr John Paterson, architect in Ed-

inburgh;—the foundation stone was laid on 17th June, 1794; and the house opened for the reception of patients in spring, 1798.

At first the medical gentlemen who had given their assistance to the Dispensary, were likewise in their turn employed in the Infirmary; but afterwards several improvements took place, arising from experience, and three medical gentlemen were chosen to take the duty, each for one year, with an allowance of £60 salary for the year of his attendance. The other medical gentlemen still take their turn or charge of the districts of the Dispensary, and are eligible to be appointed house-surgeons to the Infirmary. The surgeons' apprentices, and students of medicine, who at first were allowed free admission to the House, must now purchase a ticket to admit them to the inspection of the wards, to observe the treatment of the patients, and to be present at the different surgical operations.

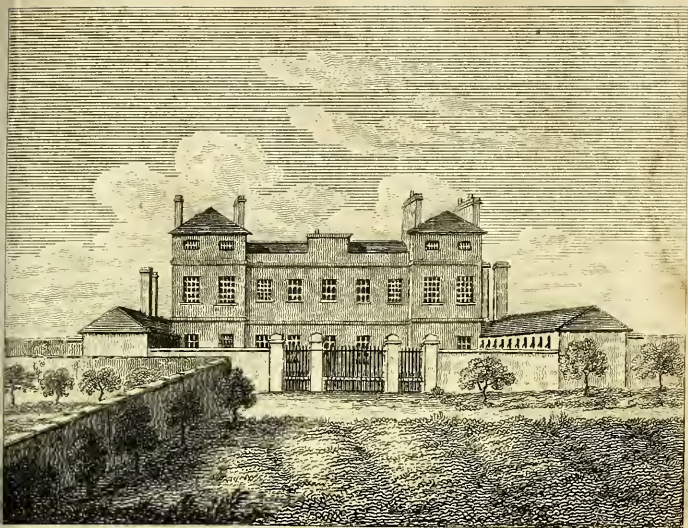
The out-patients of the Infirmary are more numerous than those lodged in the House, as many persons have not yet got free from the prejudice against being placed in a public hospital. The typhus fever which raged so much about three years ago, dreadful as it was in other respects, had the effect of doing away this narrowness of mind, when the patients who were properly and necessarily placed there, felt by experience the benefits arising from such an excellent institution. Their report secured its popularity, and every person standing in need of medical assistance is happy to be carried there, where he is assured of the best advice, and most attentive treatment.

The plan was meant to be larger than the present building, the appearance of which is given in the plate. Besides the present building, which by the plan was the one in the centre, two wings were intended to be added. Of that, the funds of the institution did not admit at the time; but this is the less to be regretted as the present central building has in general been found sufficiently capacious to accommodate the patients. The printed regulations, and annual reports, which point out the system of administration, and detail the progressive usefulness, are sent to every contributor.

From the Dispensary arose the Infirmary, and from this last sprung up the Lunatic Asylum.

When the Infirmary had been properly arranged and established, the attention of many of the contributors was drawn to the state of those labouring under mental derangement, who required a residence and treatment peculiar to their distressed situation. This had likewise excited much interest in other parts of the country; and it was fondly hoped that a proposal only required to be fairly stated to the community to ensure its sanction and support, to establish an asylum for the comfort, relief, and probable cure of persons suffering under the most grievous of all calamities.

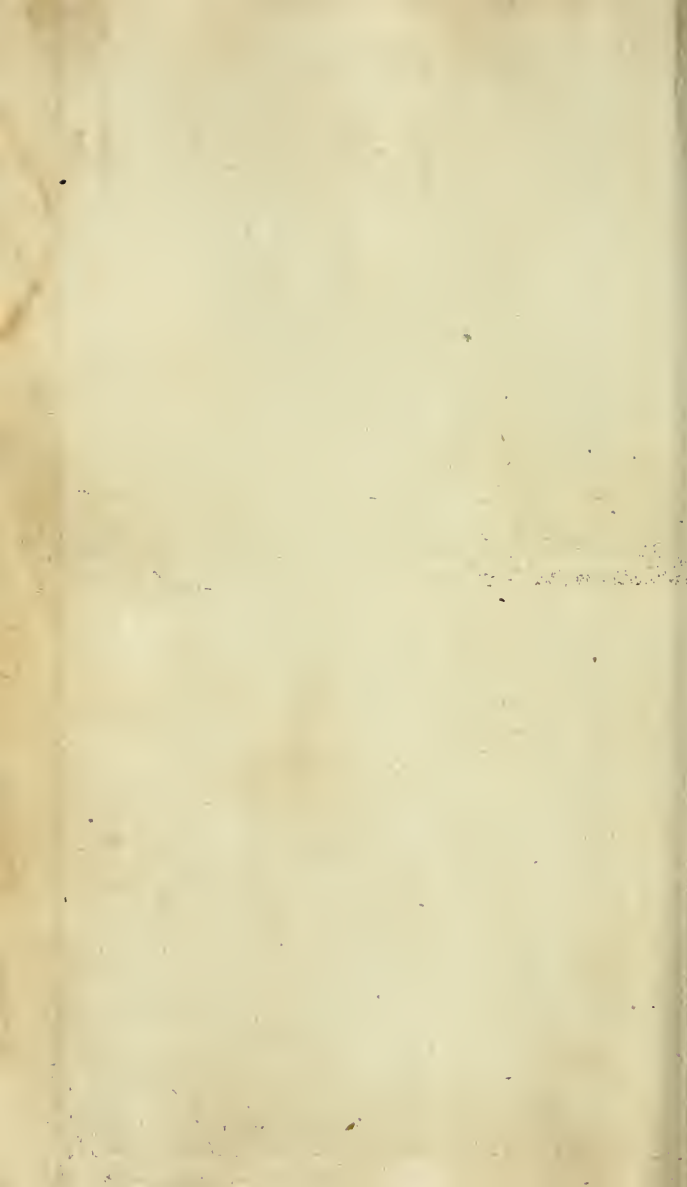
Upon the proposal being made, it succeeded beyond the most sanguine expectation. The public bodies and inhabitants in town and country, the neighbouring parishes, and many gentlemen from a distance, came forward with the most liberal support. A donation of £500 was received from the



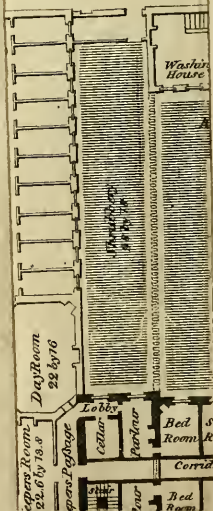
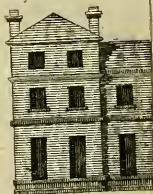
Royal Lunatic Asylum .



Royal Infirmary .



PLAN OF THE



executors of the late Isaac Hawkins, of Burton upon Trent, Esq. Many other donations were received from societies and individuals, but this was the largest.

When the subscription had amounted to a sum sufficient to commence with, a piece of ground was purchased north and east of the town, part of the lands of Craigie. A plan was obtained from Mr Stark, architect in Edinburgh, who had devoted much of his time to the study of buildings of this nature, who had visited most of the asylums in Britain, and had availed himself of the knowledge and experience of the physicians and managers of these establishments. This plan, accordingly, met with the most unqualified approbation of the best judges.

The foundation stone was laid 3d September, 1812, by the Right Hon. Lord Duncan, Grand Master elect for Scotland, attended by the Right Hon. Lord Kinnaird, and the Hon. William Maule, M. P., acting Grand Master for the county.

After many delays, occasioned by various circumstances, the greater part of the plan was at last completed, and the house opened for the reception of patients in 1820. The situation is very pleasant; the accommodation, as may be seen from the plan, is most convenient, embracing all the improvements which experience has suggested. The regulations respecting the whole establishment, are well drawn up, and no place in Scotland seems better adapted, nor more completely prepared for the purposes for which it is intended.

Dundee, at a very early period, having such ex-

tensive shipping, was provided with a well sheltered harbour ; but before the present improvements, the piers were very clumsily built, and awkwardly situated. The heads, or break-waters, or protection walls, were inaccessible without boats at the time of high water ; and when the tide was out, the harbour was too deep with mud. Various contrivances had been made to remove this, by a cleansing basin, and by opening arches in the piers. The old piers at the Craig were demolished ; the Fort rock had an opening cut through, a bridge thrown over the chasm, and the present landing slip built, all which at the time were reckoned great improvements.

When the trade, and opulence, and shipping of the town increased, it was determined to have a new harbour, on a most extensive plan. After many difficulties were removed, and after considerable discussion, a plan was furnished by Mr Telford, the civil engineer ; an act of Parliament was procured, and commissioners appointed to see it put into execution. A convenient quarry was purchased at Lochee, and the proceedings commenced in 1815.

As the expences exceeded what at first was supposed would be sufficient to complete the whole, acts to alter and amend the first were procured ; many obstacles were surmounted ; the work has made considerable progress, and, it is hoped, will be completed in less than two years from this present time. The plan of the whole harbour, and the projected improvements at the Ferry from the Craig, are annexed to this. It is the plan of Mr

Telford, and engraved by Mr Thomas Ivory of this place. The tide harbour, and western protection arm are completed; the graving dock has long been so, and the Wet Dock is nearly so. The Graving Dock, and ground on the north side of the Wet Dock have been purchased, and only requires that part of the north wall to be built, and the gates put on, to finish the whole.

The improvements of the Ferry have been partly proceeded in, but have been stopped for some time, owing to the difference of opinion among the gentlemen of Fife, which has delayed the bringing of a bill into parliament, for the purpose of improving the ferry.—A steam-boat on a new construction has been plying for some time past, and great alterations have taken place in the management of the other boats, and of the whole business of the ferry, so as to make the sailing and arrivals regular,—to afford every accommodation to passengers, and the greatest care taken of their property, and of any goods whatever.

The most beautiful object in the neighbourhood of the town, is the Law, rising 526 feet above the level of the bay. This is an excellent land-mark, and the prospect from it on every side is wide and beautiful. On the east is the German Ocean, with the Light House on the Bell Rock, depriving that rock of its terrors to every vessel that approached the Tay. On the south are seen the old towers of St Andrew's, the river Eden, and the green cultivated hills of Fife. Largo Law, Normans Law, and the two Lomonds, make a fine appearance, and in a very clear day the Pentlands may be seen, like clouds at the extremity of the southern horizon.

On the west the Carse of Gowrie appears in all its richness, with the Tay sweeping round its southern side, and the hills bounding it on the north. To the north of these, and greatly west, are the hills of Perthshire, and in the midst of them the towering height of Shañailion. Nearest, on the north, are the Seidlaw hills, and, at an opening on the west and east of these, the blue Grampians bound the prospect. The whole level country is in high cultivation, and elegantly studded with many beautiful mansion houses. The Dighty is seen nearly from its source to the mouth, with bleaching grounds and mills of every description, all supplied from its waters.

In digging round the Law, in every direction great quantities of human bones have been found; many a bloody battle must therefore have been fought round its base. The very appearance of the place shews that it must have been of great strength, and this is most clearly ascertained by the top being of different materials from the main body of the hill, and having been at one time surrounded with a regular wall of vitrified rock. On the ruins of these vitrified rocks there has been built, at a later period, a fort composed of dry stones, without any cement. This fort is about 40 yards long, from north to south, and 25 in breadth, from east to west, within the walls. There are remains of round towers at each angle, and of an outer rampart along the edge the hill. This rampart is strongest on the east, where the entry was, through a long narrow passage winding among turrets, and passing into the body of the place, at the middle

of the east side of the quadrangle. There are terraces lower down the hill, which seem to have been out-works.

Vitrified forts always appear to have been placed on high-pointed and detached hills. The time of their construction is unknown, but they seem to have been the most ancient military defences of the country, and to have been erected before men were acquainted with the art of building, or tools for quarrying stone. That these vitrified rocks on the Law of Dundee, did not proceed from fires lighted for signals, appears from the extent of them round the hill; the regularity of their construction, the vitrification being superficial, and on both sides of the rock, and must have been produced by a very strong and modified heat. Much less are they of volcanic origin, as there are no traces of lava, or any eruption of the kind in the country. The high cultivation of the country all round the Law, and nearly to its top, has removed all these appearances of its ancient fortifications.

At the foot of the Law, towards Dundee, stands the ancient and once venerable castle of Dudhope, formerly the property of the Scrymseour's, the constables of Dundee, and at last Earl of the same. The name of this family is said to have been Carron, and was changed to Scrymseour, by Alexander I. for the bravery of Alexander Carron, against the rebels in Mearns and Morayshires; at the same time creating the family hereditary standard-bearers of Scotland; to Alexander Scrymseour, the care of the town of Dundee was committed by Wallace, when he had retaken it from the English;

at the same time his right of being constable was restored. Sir James, another of the family, was killed at the battle of Harlaw. Sir John Scrymgeour was made Viscount Dudhope in 1641. His son, the second viscount, was killed fighting at the battle of Marston Moor, on the side of the Parliament. The third viscount, son to the last, was likewise a Covenanter. Though he accompanied Charles II. to the battle of Worcester, it was as partner in the agreement which the King had made with the Duke of Hamilton, respecting the state of the Church in Scotland. After the Restoration he was, in 1661, created Earl of Dundee, and was the only earl of the family. On his death, without immediate heirs, the Scrymgeours of Birch Hill, now Wedderburn of Wedderburn, were unjustly defrauded of their honours and inheritance: The lands were given to Maitland of Hattan, whose brother, the Duke of Lauderdale, at that time had dominion over Scotland, which he exercised with wantonness and cruelty.

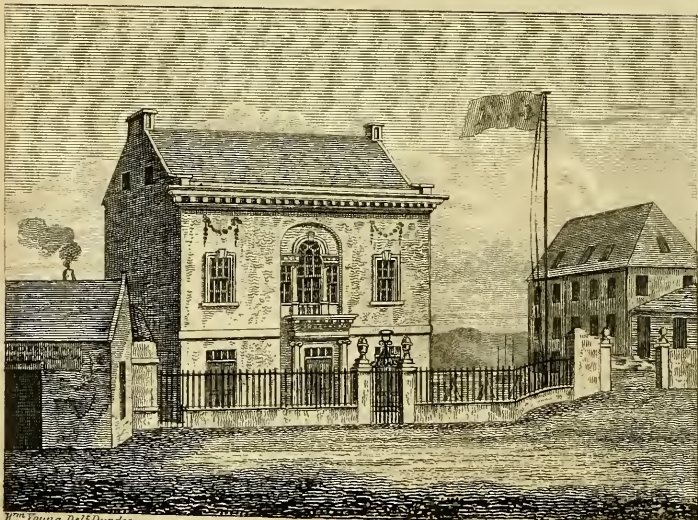
After the expulsion of Maitland from the estate and dignity of constable, they were, in 1686, conferred by James VII. on John Graham of Claverhouse, for his activity against the Covenanters, who was, in 1688, created Viscount Dundee, and was killed in the battle of Killcrankie.

At the Revolution, the estates were conferred by King William on the family of Douglas, by whom they are still possessed. The parks near the town were let on a long lease; the wood was all cut down, and the castle, after having been fitted up as a woollen manufactory, was at last converted





Theatre Royal,
Castle Street.



Wm Young Del: Dundee

Ja: Johnstone Sculp: Edin'

Sailors Hall,
Yeaman Shore.

into barracks, as has been mentioned. Below the barracks, an excellent nursery has been made, part of which was once the garden and orchard of the castle. The appearance of the town is completely changed on that side; and whatever it may have gained in opulence, from the great extent of the machinery employed in that quarter, it certainly has lost in beauty and grandeur.

In a maritime town of so long standing as Dundee, there must have been regulations, and perhaps registers, respecting the numerous shipping and mariners necessarily employed in the place. Whatever these may have been, they were entirely lost or carried away at the sack of the town. Before that period, whether or not there was a seaman's fraternity is not known; but in 1652, the year after the destruction of the town, there was a fraternity, whether an old one revived, or a new association, cannot be positively said; and in that year the regular records of the fraternity commence, which have been as regularly continued, with various and extensive improvements, up to the present time.

The very hard life of sailors, and the numerous accidents to which they are exposed, from every element, must at all times have rendered many of them disabled, before the wonted decay of nature; and those who had been long at sea, although they might have escaped its perils, could not ward off the infirmities of age. From these considerations, it naturally followed, that experienced and reflecting men would soon be induced to think of some means to procure comfort and subsistence to the

distressed or the aged part of such an adventurous, active, and useful part of the community. A fund was therefore early raised for this purpose, by a very small tax on the wages of the seamen employed in the place, which was cheerfully paid, as they themselves in the course of Providence might one day be thankful for the benefits arising from the trifling deduction which had been taken from them.

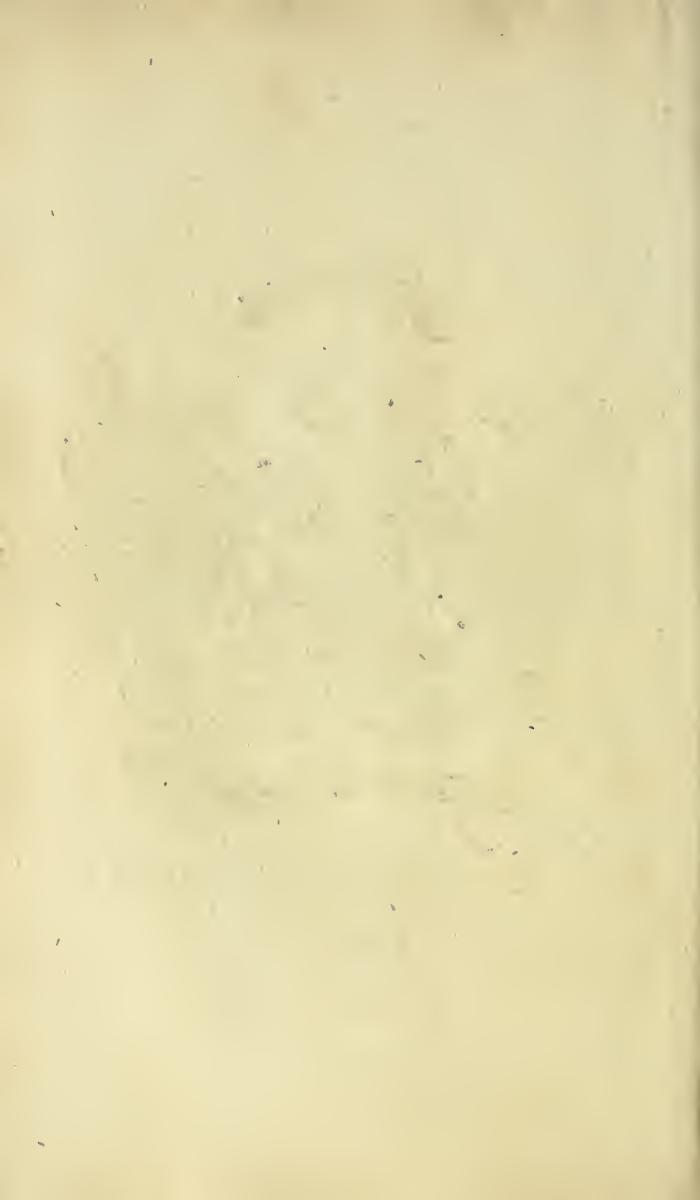
This was one source from which the fund was supplied, and by whatever others, as donations, &c. it might be augmented. None has been more regularly conducted, has given more relief, is more generally useful, or more highly respected. By the exertions of the fraternity, the surveys of the river, the placing of buoys and beacons in proper situations, and the whole business connected with a populous, improving, commercial, maritime town, has been greatly promoted and improved.

Their place of meeting was for a long time in a house near the Craig, which did not afford sufficient accommodation. When they found that something might be expended for their own comfort, a piece of ground was bought from the late Admiral Laird, and a very neat hall erected, containing a large room for general meetings, and smaller ones for committees, and preserving records, besides a very convenient house on the ground storey for their officer, who is always a respectable member of the fraternity, though perhaps not so fortunate in the world.

From the respectability of the seamen's fraternity, the boxmaster is necessarily a member of every public institution about the town.



DUNDEE ARMORIAL BEARINGS.





UNION STEAM-BOAT.

APPENDIX.

UNION STEAM BOAT.

This boat, the most unique, and perhaps the most splendid ferry-boat in the country, is a twin-boat, composed of two hulls, each 76 feet keel, $11\frac{1}{2}$ feet beam, and $11\frac{1}{2}$ feet asunder. They are handsomely and substantially built; and well bound together by beams fortified with iron; and the mould and execution do much credit to the taste and skill of Mr Brown (of Perth), the builder. The whole length upon deck is 92 feet, and the breadth about 54. Thirty-two feet of the one end is left about two feet lower than the rest of the deck, and railed in for carriages and cattle; and the doors at the middle of this space are so constructed as to serve for platforms in loading and unloading. Twenty-two feet in the centre are occupied by the machinery,—an engine being in each boat, and the paddle wheel acting in the canal between. The engines are of fifteen horses' power each; and as they are connected with the same wheel they act contemporaneously. As to the appearance and quality of the engines, it is enough to say that they are constructed by the Messrs. Carmichael,—castings by Mr Straton of the Dundee Foundry. So smoothly indeed do they work, that there is hardly any tremor in the boat; and, when the doors which enclose the machinery are shut, there is very little noise. The paddle-wheel has wooden floats, and is so divided that though each half has only eight floats the whole acts with the same smoothness as if it had sixteen, and yet the power is not diminished.—Notwithstanding the immense size of the boat, she obeys her helm very easily. There are two helms, each constructed of a rectangular iron plate, four feet and a half in the horizontal direction, and three feet and a half in the perpendicular. The tiller of each is almost ten feet

long and is worked by a wheel and pinion. The machinery is so constructed as that either end may go foremost; and thus the boat can arrive and depart without the labour or space required for turning round.—The reversing of the motion is effected by reversing the action of the valves of the engines. These are opened and shut by an alternating rod, moved by an eccentric block on the shaft of the paddle-wheel. This rod acts upon a double lever, fastened to the rocking shaft of the valves; when it acts on the lower end of the lever, the paddle-wheel moves the one way, and when it acts on the upper end, the wheel moves the other. The lever is made broad in the middle, with a flange round it, which retains the stud on the alternating rod during the time that it is changed from the one end to the other. The rod is raised or lowered by means of a toothed sector, into which a pinion works. The two pinions are on the opposite ends of a rod, which passes under the index-table, below which it has a bevel wheel acted on by a similar wheel connected with the reversing index. By simply turning this index, the boat passes in less than one minute from motion in one direction to motion in that directly opposite. The boat may be steered by either helm; and by working both helms at the same time, it may be turned round in a very small compass. Indeed, though the boat appears huge and unwieldy, yet, in consequence of the impelling power being in the centre, it can be turned in a much smaller compass than a less boat with two wheels. Its motion, too, during a breeze, or across the swell, is much more steady, as a good deal of the disagreeable rolling of a two-wheeled boat arises from the unequal hold which its wheels take of the water.

[The publishers have been favoured with the following curious extracts from the MS. of a private gentleman in Dundee; to whom they have also been obliged for some valuable information in the course of this work.]

STREETS IN DUNDEE,

When I first came to town in 1756, compared with them in 1815.

IN 1756—I. The Hill, or Rotten-Row, was chiefly bonnetmakers—(there were very few hats then in Dundee, except the Ministers, the Provost and four Bailies, Sir Geo. Stewart and Capt. Ramsay). The Hill yards had stocks of kail, and a few syves here and there; but generally crops of oats and barley. There was not a slate house in the Hill, but one on the east side, near the middle, and the old Tollbooth at the foot of the Hill, on the west side, beside the Lady-well. The Lady-well itself, and its fine yard, were then private property, and belonged to a David Cook, who was insane, and lived in a wood land on the south side of the Murraygate-port. The well is now public, but the yard is still private property, and contains an excellent spring of water, independent of the public well. The bonnetmakers had all seats at the end of their houses, on the street, where they sat and wrought their bonnets with large wires. The houses in general had the gables to the streets, and were only a ground floor, covered with thatch, but mostly only with divots of earth; and several of the houses with stone and feal; only a few of them had glass windows.

II. The Wellgate-street had a port at its north end, which shut in at night; but it had a small wicket that admitted a single person. There was only four lands (houses) built with stone, on the east side; the rest were

all timber, and mostly tiled. On the west side there were Deacon Hog's and Deacon Wright's, both new houses. Deacon Wright's was then possessed by himself and family; and the others by Mr Robert Bell and family, the first floor—and Mr William Morison and family, the second floor. The windows of this floor went to the roof; but there was a garret above, which had two thread-mills in it. William Morison and John Wemyss were then thriving thread-makers, without any show; and both wore black bonnets; but Mr Wemyss soon got a hat, which Mr Morison never did.* There was a tannage at the foot of the Wellgate on the west side, and two brew-seats; and one brew-seat on the east side; a large yard at the foot of the Wellgate on the east side, which came up to and beyond an old house of Peter Cock's, on the south end of Mrs Paterson's. The only opening to the Meadows was a small narrow close, below Quaker Lighton's long tiled land, and called the Meadows-entry; and there was no other entry from the town to the Meadows but it and James Mathew's close in the Murraygate; and sometimes the Millhouse-close was left open. About 1796, another man and I reckoned as many inhabitants in the new tannage entry, and in the two lands that lead to it, as were in 1756 in the whole Wellgate.

In 1815, it has leading from it,—

- ON THE WEST SIDE,
1. Tannage Entry.
 2. Cupar's Alley.
 3. Meadows Street.
 4. Baltic Street.
 5. Morison's Court.

- ON THE EAST SIDE,
1. Bain's Square.
 2. New Church Street.
 3. Morton's Close.
 4. Cable's Close.
 5. Miln's Close.

And some other closes and openings.

* Mr M. is the gentleman referred to in page 92, as sent by Lord Seaforth to learn the bonnet trade; but he never returned to Ross-shire.

III. Bucklemaker-wynd, leading from the head of the Wellgate to the Dens, has about as many inhabitants in 1815 as was in the whole Hilltown in 1756, and is now a good street. It only holds a burgage on the south side, and includes James Wright's new property—the rest on the east being country land, and the north belongs to the Hilltown.

IV. The Cowgate-street was chiefly yards and old walls on both sides. Convener W. Walker, weaver, had built a house at the top of Fintry's-wynd, and Convener Archibald Walker, tanner, another, at the west end of the street. These two were the only inhabited houses on the south side of the Cowgate. The Nine Trades had a hall on the north side, and there were some weavers' small houses on the east of it. Near the port, which is presently as yet standing, and on the outside of the port, stood an old house at Semmirookie, near the glovers' pits. On the north side of these pits a weaver began, about 1758, to erect some houses. It is said the Cowgate and Seagate met with great desolation when the town was stormed by Montrose, about 1647 or 48, and also at Monk's storming, in 1651—which it has never fully recovered. The only entry, in 1756, between it and the Seagate, was Fintry's-wynd; and there is now, besides it, St Andrew's-street and Queen-street—any one of which have more inhabitants now (1815) than were in all the Cowgate in 1756. And on the north side of the Cowgate there is King's-street, one of the best streets in town, having St. Andrew's Church and the Glassite Meeting-house at the west end of it, and the Infirmary and several gentlemen's houses and policies north of it: And even north of King-street, there is Infirmary-wynd and William-street: this last leads up to Todburn-lane, where are also a good number of inhabitants, and runs to the Den brae,—on which there are several good houses built on the old dove shade, with a large spinning-mill and manufactory on the west side of the Den burn.—

King-street ends on the east with a good bridge of one arch over the Den, and is now the toll road to Arbroath, Forfar, Brechin, Glamis, and Kirriemuir,—the former road to all but Arbroath being up the Hilltown.

V. The Seagate, beginning at the Den-burn, near the sea, and running the whole length of the Cowgate and Murraygate, west to the old shambles. In 1736, there were very few inhabitants in this street; some old houses near the east end, with several houses in ruins, but chiefly yards. Beyond the Den-burn there were no houses. A rope-work was carried on, to a small extent, at the sea side and the Wallace of Craigie farm on the north of it. There was a good garden lying without the Seagate and Cowgate Ports; between them, and beyond the garden, the glovers or skimmers had pits for their white leather. Upon the west of Fintry-wynd was an old land, possessed by Mr James Crawford; but, on the sugar-house being built, he put up a new house, immediately to the west of it. The Dundee and Grandtully Greenland Company had bought a yard at the east end of the Seagate; these and the sugar-house began the improvements in the Seagate; the bakers also were building a large house at the west end of the street, near the Castle, at the Burnhead, between which and the Tay was a mill in 1756, used for grinding malt. There was no communication between the Seagate and Cowgate except Fintry's-wynd (now Sugar-house-wynd); and the Horse-wynd and St. Paul's close were the only communications to the Murraygate, which close was opposite the Dog-well; Bailie Jobson took it into his yard upward of thirty years ago. The only tolerable dwelling-houses in 1736, were Provost Robertson's, on the north side, where the Baptist Meeting-house was built some years ago, and some old houses opposite, where Misses Brown of Horn, and the Misses Fullarton, resided, and Bailie Barclay's house, still standing, and now (1815) belonging to Mr David Jobson, on the bank of Mausey's

Hole. Mausey's Hole was a large conduit or open sewer, for conveying the bye water from the Meadows to the sea. On the south side of the Meadows was a large dam, and the lead or mill-burn was carried down Mr Henderson's close, now Edward Lesslie's, and across the street, down the Seagate, to the Burnhead, where the town's mill then, in 1756, stood; and John Wemyss was erecting a thread-work on the west side of the Burnhead, on the east side of the Castle ground. In 1815, the different Whale Fishing Companies have got large boiling-yards, viz. the Advice yard, the Mary Ann and Horn yard, the Rodney yard, the Friendship yard, the Calypso yard, the Estridge and Tay yard; there are also a very large sugar-house, a number of gentlemen's lodgings, the Baptist Meeting, and Relief Meeting-house (lately the Church of England Chapel, who have built a fine new one in Castle Street.)

VI. The Murraygate street is joined on the east or north by the Wellgate and Cowgate, and at the west by the High Street. It runs parallel with the Seagate all the way from west to east, and communicates by Miller's-close, and Elder's-close, both near the west end; the latter was only opened about 1770, then the Horse-wynd, and Peter-street (opened by John Peter about 1775.) These four entries are completely built, from top to bottom, (the last one all by John Peter), about thirty-five years ago. On the north side it has only the Dog-well (Meadow) entry, being the only passage for carts to the Meadows in the whole street, and this was only made about 1775. In 1756 there was no access to the Meadows but by six narrow closes, all in the narrow of the Murraygate, and only one in the broad of the Murraygate (James Mathew's close); but the yards at the back of the houses had all private doors to the Meadows. In 1756, at the east end of the Murraygate, stood a Port, where the well still stands, and joined to Deacon Davidson's house, and steeple, who, in 1756,

had a clock and bell, of great service to the east end of the town; but these were taken down and sold by Con-
 vener Watt when St. Andrew's Church was built; the
 bell was taken afterwards to Broughty Ferry, and still
 remains there. At the west end of Deacon Davidson's
 yard stands the Lion's Round, one of the ancient forts
 when Dundee was inclosed by walls and ditches. The
 ditch ran west from the Lion's Round all the way
 through the Meadows and Ward, till beyond the west
 side of the Wind-mill, where it turned south, and joined
 a wall that came down to the head of the Long-wynd,
 where the Overgate-port stood. The whole south side
 of the Murraygate was composed of old lands, mostly
 wood, except Bailie Fairweather's and Bailie Jobson's,
 on the north side, Bailie Crichton's, Auchinleck lodging,
 and one or two others. At the west end of the broad
 of the Murraygate, in 1756, stood the Machlin Tower;
 which it was said belonged to Dudhope, and was some
 way connected with the Castle, of which the Scrymgeours
 of Dudhope were keepers. Directly opposite to the
 tower stood St. Paul's Church and Church-yard. These
 seemed to be originally the only two buildings of conse-
 quence in this part of the town. At the back of the
 tower, betwixt it and the Meadows, was Lady Bawhal-
 lie's lodging, which was purchased about thirty years
 ago by Mr Hackney, merchant, who built a fine new
 house on it, which, at his death, became Captain Andw.
 Waid's, and, some years ago, was purchased from his
 heirs by Mr Andrew Willison, surgeon. The Meadow-
 entry east of this property was made out above thirty
 years ago by David Rait, wright, who built the large
 front house, and the west side of the entry, and Thomas
 Wood, mason, who built all the east side of the entry,
 and part of the west, next the Meadows. There is still
 standing on the south side of the narrow of the Murray-
 gate (in 1815) two specimens of the old buildings, viz:
 David Davidson, cooper, his old house, and John Ross;

cooper, both wooden fronts, a stone wall about six feet within the front, and open back to the wall, for a dry walk in wet weather. These open areas, often made with piazzas, like the Town-house, were numerous in 1756. At the head of the Murraygate, on the north side, four or five lands adjoining had them, and a number of houses at the cross were the same way. At the head of the Murraygate, where it and the Seagate fell into one another, stood the ancient shambles, a most disagreeable place for the heart of the town. In 1771, the shambles and tenements on the west side of it, were bought by the Nine Trades, and they built their fine new Hall, with large shops below, and fine cellars, besides separate apartments for every Trade. On the south side of the shambles, in 1756, stood Sir George Stewart's stables, which, with the shambles, were a complete nuisance. On the east of the stables the Blue Bell Inn, still standing, had then a timber front, hanging over the street, though part of it is the very building that was the magazine for the Castle. To the westward of the stable was an entry to the back land, where Sir George Stewart lived, then one of the best lodgings in Dundee. All these are now taken in, and Castle Street made out with excellent buildings on each side. This street, though still rather narrow, makes an excellent entry to the shore, which was much needed. Except Sir Geo. Stewart's lodging (in which Admiral Lord Duncan was born), the whole of what is now Castle Street, and east to the Burnhead, was a garden, except a small space at the south-west corner, for a wood-yard; and the whole south end was mire, the tide getting in within the dyke, for the tide then always came as far north as the north side of the bason, which bason is now filled up, though, for many years, it was the only thing used for cleaning the harbour of mud. In 1756, at the head of Tindal's-wynd was an old wood land, where I served my apprenticeship with Mr Patrick Crichton, writer.

On the middle of the High Street, opposite the Town-house, stood the Market-cross, which had been erected in 1585, and taken down in 1777. It was an octagon, with six steps all round, very convenient for the country people on the Fridays, at the butter, cheese, and egg market. The country fleshers then had their stands on the street every Friday, and paid causeway-meal for the liberty. The clearing the High Street of the Cross and the Cross-well (which then stood in the very middle, opposite to the top of Tindal's-wynd), was a great improvement, and the houses on both sides eminently improved. Beyond Bogmill's land, where Alexander Ogilvie's laboratory was, were old houses, mostly wood, with pillars, and a walk within them, leaving the shops and houses behind very dark; all the stairs projecting outwards, which were a great nuisance in dark nights. Some had cellar-doors to the street, which were at times by accident left open, and often proved very dangerous, by people tumbling down into them. I remember this being the case particularly with two cellars below that large land facing Crichton Street. It was then a timber land, the stone wall being seven or eight feet behind the wood, and in this space, which was open below, were the doors and stairs down to the dark cellars. These cellars belonging to the inn of the house, then possessed by a Mr Lyon, were often open at night, and several severe accidents happened. Above it was Mr David Jobson's writing-chamber. On the west of the High street stood the Meal-market, where the English Chapel now stands; and in the front of the Meal-market stood the Trone, where the salt was sold on market days, and where soldiers were often punished for offences. Crichton Street and Castle Street are now fine openings to the shore, to which we had no access with carts in 1756, but by the Vault; the entry by Coutie's-wynd, Tindal's-wynd, and Clement's-lane being completely shut up for carriages by outside stairs. Speci-

mens of the old houses are yet to be seen on the east side of the Vault; on the north side of the English Chapel; one land opposite to the Dog-well, at the entry into the narrow of the Murraygate; another at the other end of the narrow; one land on the south side of the Nethergate; another on the north side of the Overgate—being the chief timber lands now remaining. But even these are amazingly improved, having got good glass windows, where before they had only window-boards, and some small bits of glass, with lead corners. It is said the old Town-house, before 1586, stood betwixt the present market-place, where the lands called the Luckenbooths now stand; but was removed to where it now stands, on the scite of St. Clement's Church, where it was rebuilt in 1733, by Deacon John Smart, with stones from the river side below Craigie; a very improper stone for such a fine building, as it constantly moulders away. In old times, the Cross and Town-house were about the middle of the Seagate, half way between the foot of the Horse-wynd and the foot of St. Andrew's Street. The memorial of it is still kept up in the street; and in 1756, and for nearly thirty years after, part of the very old Town-house remained. The whole town anciently lying to the east of the Castle, (which stood where Geo. Wilkie, James Duncan, and Mr Pitcairn's houses now stand), and its environs went west to the Vault, including St. Clement's Church and Yard.

* * * * *

DUNDEE HAD OF INHABITANTS

IN 1650, about 8,000 1680, 6,580 1746, 5,302 1755, 12,477 1766, 12,426		IN 1781, about 15,700 1788, 19,329 1792, 22,000 1801, 26,000 1811, 29,716
* * *		* * *

Dundee Law is 525 feet high. It commands an extensive and agreeable prospect; bounded on the north by the Siedlaw hills, on the south by the hills in Fife, and east and west as far as the eye can reach. The slope from its top to the river is most beautiful, having Dudhope Barracks just below, between the town and the same; the fine strath of Dighty on the north, Lochee on the west, the Clepingtons on the north-east, the Hillton of Dundee, Craigie, &c. on the east—all cheerful views. * * * * *

In the year 1750, Captain Crichton of Dundee was captured by Angria, the famous East India Pirate, who put the following questions to him:—

Angria.—Where do you originally come from?

Crichton.—From Dundee, in Scotland.

Angria.—Ay! ay! from Dundee!!! Then, pray, where does the Cross of Dundee stand?

Crichton.—Near the west end of the large square, opposite the new Town-house.

Angria.—How many steps are in it?

Crichton.—Six steps, and all go round about it.

Angria.—Quite right. Where stands Monk's holm?

Crichton.—On the south side of the Nethergate, and east from the Hospital, opposite to Girzie Gourlay's stable.

Angria.—Right again. Where stands the Machlin Tower?

Crichton.—Just at the west end of the broad of the Murraygate, on the north side, where they have lately erected a public Well,—to be called the Dog Well, from Archibald Doig, a merchant, who has been at the expense of erecting a dog on the top of it, cut out of a solid stone.

Angria.—I am much obliged to you for this information, being news to me. But, pray, where stands St. Paul's?

Crichton.—On the south side of the Murraygate, immediately opposite to the Machlin Tower.

Angria.—Do you know St. Roche?

Crichton.—Yes. We call it Semmirookie. At the east end of the Cowgate, on the north side, near the Den burn.

Upon which *Angria* answered—Well, Captain Crichton, because we are townsmen, I give you your liberty and your ship in a present. * * * * *

In the year 1744, the following curious Proposals were issued by Mr William Lauder, then one of the Masters of the Grammar School, for publishing a Prospect or Delineation of the Town of Dundee, on four different sheets in copperplate, price 5s.—2s. to be paid in hand, and the remainder on delivery of the prints.

I. An exact prospect, or delineation, of the Town of Dundee. Taken either from Capt. Slezer's draught, inserted in his *Theatrum Scotiæ*; or, if thought more proper, from a new one,—the town having received several decorations and embellishments of late years by the addition of several new buildings, particularly the Town-house.

II. An exact description of the Town of Dundee, in English prose (a specimen whereof is hereto subjoined), extracted from the famous and learned Mr William Camden, Historiographer Royal and Clarenceux King at Arms to Queen Elizabeth and King James VI.; his *Britannia*, published with additions, by Dr. Edmund Gibson, Bishop of London; as also, from Capt. Slezer's *Theatrum Scotiæ*, and the learned Dr. Irvine's *Nomenclatura of Scots History*; with a short account of the storming of the town, extracted from Dr. Gumble's *Life of General Monk*, who commanded at that action; together with a more accurate account of the longitude and latitude of the place, newly taken, than any hitherto extant, either in Geographers or Gazetteers, with the towns' arms curiously engraven above.

III. Two Latin epigrams on the Town of Dundee, written by two eminent Scots poets, viz. one by Dr. John Johnston, Regius Professor of Divinity in the University of St. Andrew's, and author of the fine verses, entitled, *Reges Scoti et Heroes Scoti*, containing eulogiums on the Scots Kings and Scots Warriors; the other by Dr. Samuel Johnston, Physician to King Charles I. and translator of the *Psalms of David into Latin verse*.

IV. An English translation of the foresaid epigrams; the one by the learned Basil Kennet, Principal of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, author of the treatise on Roman Antiquities, and translator of the famous Monsieur Pascal's excellent Thoughts on Religion; the other by Mr William Lauder, one of the Masters of the Grammar School of Dundee.

N. B.—Each of these plates shall be adorned with all proper embellishments, and performed in the most elegant manner possible, by the ablest hands; with proper dedications prefixed to each, viz.

The 1st, To the Right Hon. the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and remanent Members of the Town Council of Dundee.

2d, To the Rev. Members of the Presbytery of Dundee.

3d, To the good Citizens, Ladies, Gentlemen, and other Inhabitants of the Town of Dundee; with the Gentlemen's coats of arms engraven round the plate; or, in case the plate cannot conveniently contain the same without being greatly disfigured, to be done in a distinct copperplate by itself, if the encouragement afforded will allow it.

4th, To the Nine different Corporations of the Trades of Dundee; with the arms of all the different Trades curiously engraven about the plate; with the names of the Deacon-Convener, and all the other present Deacons, engrossed at full length.

If the above Proposals should meet with a favourable reception from the public, and due encouragement from the good Citizens, Ladies, Gentlemen, and other Inhabitants of the place, for whose honour and satisfaction this Work is chiefly undertaken, as we hope it will, especially as it is the first essay of the kind that ever was performed in the kingdom, in so extensive a plan, all possible care shall be adhibited to execute every particular in the proposals with the utmost exactness, faithfulness, and speed; advising all the time with the ablest hands for the better execution of the design, and giving all concerned all necessary satisfaction and information concerning the progress and prosecution of the project in hand.

Honorandis Urbis Taoduni Magistratibus.

Patricio Yeaman, de Blacklaw, Præfecto.

Georgio Lyon,
Georgio Kinloch,
Alexandro Duncan, de Lundie,
Jacobobo Halyburton, } Prætoribus.
George Yeaman, Edili.

Alexandro Scrymsour, de Tealing, eorum quæ ad littus
spectant (vulgo Shoremaster) Procuratori.

Thomas Lundie, Questori, &c. &c. &c.

To the Rev. Ministers of the Presbytery of Dundee, viz.
Mr John Williamson and Mr Thomas Davidson of Dun-
dee; Mr John Ker, at Mains; Mr Thomas Donaldson, at
Liff; Mr John Stewart, at Tealing; Mr James Anderson,
at Lundie and Fowlis; Mr James Miln, at Kinnaird; Mr
George Johnston, at Monikie; Mr George Lyon, at Long-
forgan; Mr Thomas Randolph, at Inchtur; Mr Alexan-
der Corse, at Abernyte; Mr William Dall, at Monifieth;
Mr David Scott, at Auchterhouse; Mr George Marr, at
Muirhouse; and Mr James Playfair, at Benvie, with Mr
George Blair, Rector of the Grammar School of Dundee;
the following Poems on the Ancient and Flourishing Town
of Dundee, in token of the profoundest respect, are most
humbly inscribed by their most obedient humble servant,

Dundee, 14th March, 1744.

WILLIAM LAUDER.

*Dr John Johnston, Regius Professor of Divinity at St. Andrew's,
His Epigram on Dundee.*

Where the calm South with gentle murmur reigns,
And Tay's great current with the ocean joins,
Dundee's fair Town salutes the wond'ring eye,
And towers with lofty buildings to the sky—
And oft has gracious heard the shipwreck'd sailor's cry, }
To trading ships an easy port is shewn,
Which makes the riches of the world its own.
Oft have her hapless sons been forced to bear }
The dismal thunder of repeated war;
Yet unsubdued their noble souls appear.

" Nor must the lovely female race refuse
 " The grateful tribute of the willing muse ;
 " Whose matchless beauty, with strict virtue join'd,
 " May straight convince the sense of all mankind
 " How false the poet, who durst thus declare—
 " *Chaste* is no epithet to suit the Fair."
 Restor'd Religion hath advanc'd her height,
 And spread through distant parts the sacred light.
 " Thrice happy town, did she but rightly know
 " The gifts that Heav'n, and Heav'n's dear tribe bestow ;
 " And, by her gracious deeds, her saving knowledge show !"
 Alectum once 'twas named ; but when you've view'd
 The joys and comforts by kind Heav'n bestow'd,
 You'll call it *Donum Dei*,—Gift of God.—
 Boetius ! Honour of the realm and town !
 Speak thou the rest, and make thy Mother's honours known.

Dr. Arthur Johnston, Physician to King Charles I.
 His Epigram on Dundee.

Hail, Ancient City ! whose extended sway
 The roaring billows of the noisy Tay,
 And ground, which ill conceals invading Danes, obey.
 Genoa, beholding thee, no longer boasts
 Her native marble, pride of foreign coasts ;
 And barbarous Egypt scorns her stately towers
 And Royal pyramids, compar'd with yours ;
 Gargara, the world's rich granary once, now yields
 Her golden harvest, and her fruitful fields ;
 Liburnian galleys now strike sail to thine,
 Which, braving dangers, plough the foaming brine ;
 Now rich Venetians of fell want complain,
 Nor Cnidus longer boasts her finny train ;
 With yours compar'd, the Spartan youth's not bold ;
 Thy greater Consuls, Rome, with scorn behold ;
 " No other place has learn'd a nicer slight
 " False from true merit to distinguish—right
 " From wrong—and each accordingly requit.
 " Here, barley's juice infus'd, yields noble Beer,
 " To please the palate and to make good cheer ;
 " Nor can you Maltsters juster find than here."
 Who, from Tay's brow, would poorly fetch thy name,
 (Whence Taodunum known by vulgar fame)
 Of want of sense and art may justly bear the blame ;
 For since by hands immortal built you seem,
 Mortals thy juster name *Dei Donum* deem.

The Translator's Addition.

But, lo! a blessing, long desired in vain,
 The grateful sight at last doth entertain,
 'T' immortalize the gentle Yeoman's reign. }
 Sweet streams, in leaden tubes convey'd, now crown }
 The different quarters of the Ancient Town,
 And add new lustre to its old renown. }
 Thus, while the sole defect supplied, appears,
 O bless'd, O happy town! thro' rolling years.

To the Deacon-Convener, and other Deacons of the Nine
 Worshipful Corporations of the Trades of the Town of
 Dundee; viz. James Marshall Baxter, Deacon-Convener;
 Patrick Lyon, Deacon of the baxters; Archd. Walker, tan-
 ner, D. of the cordiners; Alex. Watson, D. of the glovers;
 James Thomson, D. of the taylors; James Miln, D. of the
 bonnetmakers; John Constable, D. of the fleshers; Alex.
 Smith, D. of the hammermen; George Mudie, D. of the
 weavers; Henry West, D. of the waulkers,—the following
 Chorographical Descriptions of the Town of Dundee, in to-
 ken of the profoundest respect, are most humbly inscribed
 by their most obedient humble servant,

Dundee, 12th March, 1744.

WILLIAM LAUDER.

*A Description of Dundee, extracted from Dr. Gibson's Edition
 of Camden's Britannia, 2d dition, 2 vols. folio, p. 1252.*

Near Tay's mouth is Dundee, which the ancients called
 Alectum, and others Taodunum; a town whose Constable,
 by special privilege, is Standard-bearer to the Kings of Scot-
 land. Hector Boetius, Principal of the King's College, at
 Aberdeen, who was born here, expounds the name—Dundee,
 by allusion, Donum Dei, or, The Gift of God. This person,
 in the age when learning revived, wrote an elegant history of
 Scotland, out of the monuments of antiquity, so ancient that
 Paulus Jovius wondered there should be in his writings, con-
 cerning the remote parts of the world, the Hebrides and the
 Orcades, records of about 1000 years standing, when in Italy,
 (the nurse of excellent wits), there was, for so many ages after
 the expulsion of the Goths, such a scarcity of writers.

A Description of the Town of Dundee, extracted partly from Dr. Gibson's Addition to Camden's Britannia, and partly from Captain Slezzer's Theatrum Scotiae. Printed in folio at London.

Dundee, a town in the shire of Angus, of great note, good trade, and well built. Its Latin name, Taodunum, seems to be derived from Dun, which in the old Scots language signifies a hill, and Taus, the Tay; it being situated at the foot of a hill on the north side of the river Tay, not far from its entry into the ocean. It stands on a most pleasant plain, and is adorned with excellent buildings of all sorts. It hath two churches, a very high steeple, a harbour for ships of burden, and a considerable traffic with strangers; whence the inhabitants are generally rich, and those who fall into decay have a large hospital provided for them. Of old, the town gave the title of Earl, and dignity of Constable, to the Chief of the Scrymzeours; forasmuch as Sir James Scrymzeour, of the Scrymzeours of Dudhope, and Constables of Dundee, was first created by King Charles I. Viscount of Dudhope, and by King Charles II. Earl of Dundee; which title being extinct, King James VII. created Colonel John Graham of Claverhouse, Viscount of Dundee, who was slain in the battle of Killcrankie, in the year 1689, by their Majesty's King William and Queen Mary's forces.

A Description of the Town of Dundee, extracted from Mr Irvine's Nomenclatura Historiæ Scotiæ.

Taodunum—The Hill of Tay. This is the name of Dundee, or Duntay, as our historian supposeth, taken from the hill that riseth above the town, called Dundee Law. But this seemeth not to be the *vera ratio nominis*; for, besides that there are many Duns or Hills on the banks of Tay, on both sides, more conspicuous than this, which might give it more justly that name, we find in our histories it to be taken, this name, from the safe arrival of David, Earl of Huntington, King William's brother, who, in his return from the Holy War, (about the year 1190) in a great storm, from the sight of this hill received first comfort, and next his crazy vessel safe harbour at St. Nicholas' Rock; upon which emergency he called it Donum Dei, because it was the first assurance he had that his prayers were heard. He afterwards fulfilled his vows, and erected there a stately church, in honour of the Blessed Virgin. This town is also famous for being among

the first towns in Scotland that embraced the Reformed Religion, about the time of the Reformation; as also, for having given birth to several persons very remarkable for their eminent learning and piety, in which number was Hector Boetius or Boece, Principal of the King's College at Aberdeen; and Mr Henry Scrymzeour, descended from the noble and ancient family of the Scrymzeours of Dudhope, Professor of the Civil Law at Geneva; as also, for having given education at the grammar school to the incomparable Champion and Governor of Scotland, Sir William Wallace, of most glorious and immortal memory.

An Account of the Storming of the Town of Dundee, Sept. 1st, 1651, extracted from Dr. Gumble's Life of General Monk. Printed at London, in 8vo. Anno 1671, p. 42.

The next place he attacked was Dundee, whither the southern Scots had conveyed their persons and most of their goods and best moveables, and all the wealth of Edinburgh, and many other places which were not fortified; so that here was the best plunder that was gotten in the wars, throughout all the three nations. It being summoned to yield, the Governor, Robert Lumsden, a gentleman of a brave spirit, returned answer, "That if the Commander and the rest of the English officers would lay down their arms and submit themselves. he would give them passes to return peaceably to their own homes;" which was an arrogant presumption, an impertinent piece of gallantry at that time, to tender safety to them that were able to give. And this did much irritate the besiegers, so that presently they fell to work with the town; and tho' its supposed there were more fighting men within than the enemy without, yet the General, that had very good intelligence by means of a Scots boy, who frequently used to get over the works in the sight of their own centinels, in the day-time, by way of sport and play, without being taken notice of, resolved to fall on. And this youth, for he was very young, did use to bring word in what condition the town was, that at nine o'clock the strangers and soldiers used to take such large morning draughts, (whether to make them forget the misery that their country was in at that time, or their own personal troubles and losses, is uncertain), that before twelve they were most of them well drenched in their cups. But they were more drunk with vain security and confidence. This story I mention, to shew with what little engines great

designs may be compassed, and that great Captains must make use of the least advantages; and they are not to be called little, that tend to their glory and triumphs. And further, how pernicious excess and riot is to military discipline, and a presage of ruine. The General gave order to the storm, tho' a great part of his forces were absent upon another occasion, (of which you shall hear presently) a very bold exploit, but usual with him, at first to despise, and then to destroy his enemy. A General that is fearful, and not well assured of victory, will not make many conquests, nor keep them that follow him in great courage. Sept. 1. both horse and foot fell on, and after a short, but sharp resistance, he mastered the town, and in it the Governor himself was slain, and some others. The soldiers plundered the town of all its former and newly deposited wealth, which amounted to vast sums. Nothing but plate and money was regarded. But see the just judgment of God, that most of the wealth being shipt, to be transported to Leith and Edinburgh, upon several vessels that were taken in the harbour, (there being 60 of all sorts taken), the ships were cast away within sight of the town, and that great wealth perished, without any extraordinary storm. The same I have read of the pillage of the Swedes in Germany, which being shipped for transportation into their own country, in these narrow seas, between Sweden and Germany, were shipwrecked; a just judgment, which teaches us, that tho' the laws of war may approve of these outrages and plunderings, yet Divine Justice does not at all allow, but rather chastises them. Now the burden of salt returned whence it came.—*Ill got, soon lost.*—He that's possessed of plunder and sacrilegious goods, like Tholouse' gold, and Seius his horse, rides post to ruine and poverty. A man may rob God with a jest, but shall be plagued in earnest. In the time of this siege, the Committee of Estates and of the Kirk were mett together at Alyth, in the county of Perth, near the Highlands, with other Lords, Gentlemen, and Ministers, to use their endeavours to raise the siege of Dundee, whither the General dispatched Morgan and Alured, with most of his horse and dragoons, to surprise them, which was effectually performed. The soldiers that took them had as good a market as the others in Dundee, many of them getting £400 or £500 a-piece, and all of them very considerable sums. There were taken, the Earl Marshall, the Earl of Crawford, with many of the Nobility, especially the old General Leslie. Besides these, there were Mr Robert Douglas, Mr Mungo Law, with

the rest of the leading Presbyters, taken and sent by sea to the Tower of London. After these notable actions of General Monk, all Scotland readily submitted to the English, and all the towns and strong places either voluntarily came in, or submitted upon summons. When there is no power to resist, submission is necessary. The conqueror will be obeyed; and he that resists against all hopes and probabilities, turns a desperado, and as useless as the worst of cowards.

Dundee, 12th March 1744.—Received from Capt. Peter Williamson, shipmaster in Dundee, Two Shillings sterling, as the first moiety of subscription-money for the above four sheets on copperplate, relative to the Town of Dundee; and I oblige myself, upon payment of Three Shillings more, to deliver him the foresaid four sheets in copperplate, against the 1st of July next. (Signed) WILLIAM LAUDER.

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Copy of a Dundee 5s. Bank Note in 1763.

No.— *Dundee, 8th Aug. 1763.* £0 5 0

I, Robert Jobson, cashier to Geo. Dempster, Esq. and Company, bankers in Dundee, by virtue of powers from them, promise to pay to Andrew Pitcairn, or the bearer, on demand, at the Company's Office here, Five Shillings Sterling, or in the option of the directors, a note of the Royal Bank, or Bank of Scotland, for four such notes; and these presents are signed by me, and by Alex. Greenhill and John Guthrie, partners in said Company.

AL. GREENHILL.

Ro. JOBSON.

JO. GUTHRIE.

* * * * *

4th June, 1790.—The Dundee Whig Club addressed the French National Assembly, congratulating them on their enlightened views of liberty,—to which they received an answer from the President 31st July; and on the 27th August it was communicated to the Club. The address was signed Geo. Dempster, President, and sent to the French Ambassador, London, to be forwarded. The whole members had the French National Cockade.

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In May 1774, the broad cloth merchants in Dundee unanimously resolved to erect a broad cloth manufactory there, in which they were all to have a share; and a number in that town and the shire of Forfar, agreed not to purchase broad cloth or hats except of Scotch manufacture. * * * * *

Copy of the old Burgess Oath which made the breach in 1745 among the Seceders:—

I shall fear, serve, and obey the eternal Lord our God. I shall, profess, maintain, and continue in the true reformed Protestant religion, and detest and abhor all other religions repugnant thereto. I shall bear faith and true allegiance to his Majesty the King of Great Britain, and his most Noble Successors. I shall fortify and defend to the utmost of my power, the common good and weal of the burgh of Dundee. I shall reverence and obey the Magistrates thereof, especially the Provost, Bailies, and Council of the same,—and all their good and godly laws made for the common good of the Guildry. I shall make concord among neighbours where discord is. I shall handle and deal justly with all men in my own occupation; and shall not hide nor conceal unfreemen's goods under colour of mine own; nor be a partner of any monopoly,—all which promises I oblige me to fulfil during all the days of my life, by the holy name of God, the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost.

* * * * *

It is said the oldest burying-ground in Dundee was St. Paul's, between the Murraygate and Seagate. The next was St. Roche's—the next St. Clement's—and then the Houff. St. Clement's was between the Vault and the Castle. The undermost step in James Stewart's stair, east side of the Vault, is said to be one of the grave-stones. The Castle stood on the top of the rock at the west end of the Seagate; and it is said that the Scrymgeours of Dundee, hereditary grand constables of Scotland, had a coach road from Dudhope-house to the Castle, which came through the Chapelshade, Meadows, and down St. Paul's to the east end of the Castle. Thomas Playfair's

Blue Bell Inn was the Old Magazine of the Castle. It had St. Clement's Church-yard to the west, and the Tod's burn to the east. The whole south side of the High Street and Nethergate, west to the old chapel, opposite to the churches, still holds of the Duke of Douglas, now Lord Douglas, as proprietor of Dudhope, who has also the right of the passage from the Craig to the county of Fife,* and the customs for eight days in the time of the First Fair, or Lady Fair of Dundee. Till 1747, when heritable jurisdictions were abolished, they took the command of the town, and kept the keys of the prison for eight days. The last of the Scrymgeours of Dudhope married Graham of Claverhouse, who got the title of Viscount Dundee,—and was called the Bloody Graham, from his cruelty to the poor Covenanters in Charles II.'s time. His Town-house was at the head of St. Margaret's close, near the old Mint. The Houff, or present burying-ground in Dundee, lies on the north side of the town, and on the south west end of the common Meadows. It was originally the garden to the Greyfriars, whose last chapel still stands, and is called Miln Hill's Lodging, and was sometime ago a Methodist Meeting-house. The Houff was granted by Queen Mary for a burying-ground. There were no stones or monuments before 1560, except one which was brought from the Blackfriars' burying-ground, immediately west from the present one. It is a small square stone, having on the east, Wm. Renny—west, Arthur Wemyss—south, Matilda Renny—and north, Ann Alison. There are two flat stones near the middle of the north dyke,—the one dated 1584, James Fletcher; and the other only the date 1584: also one dated 1682 on Isobel Richardson, spouse to Geo. Spence,—and one on the west side of the west door, dated 1605, on Andrew Christie.

* His Lordship has since, with a disinterestedness which does him great honour, relinquished his right in favour of the Ferry Trustees.

COPIED FROM STONES IN DUNDEE HOUFF.*

On William Playfair, who died December 14, 1735.
 Beneath this Stone, survivors did inter
 The Breathless Corps of William Playfair
 He was not fully Eighteen years of age
 When he of flow'ring worth, quit the Stage
 Some Golden Beams of Heavenly virtues strove
 To hold his life unstain'd—His thoughts on things
 above.

On Bessie Wright.

In Tomb—altho consum'd my Body lies
 Yet my Redeemer Christ, with thir same Eyes
 I shall behold—who of my Life the Prope
 Was still my Trust and portion of my Lot
 I'll rest in hope, till Christ in clouds appear
 Who—with the Saints, this body shall uprear
 My Soul united—from Spots of Sin shall free
 Me with himself in Heavn will Glorifie.

On Walter Couper, Tailzour.

Kynd Comrades; heir Coupers Corps is leyd
 Walter by name—a Tailzour to his Trade.
 Bethe kynd & True & Stout and honest hartit
 Condol wi' me that he so soon departit
 For I avow he never wield a shear
 Had better parts than he thats buriet here.
 Walter Couper died Dec. 2. 1628. His age 52.
 Janet Mortimer his wife

Thomas Simson's Monument.

Man tak hed to mi—How thou sal be
 When thou art dead—Dry as a tree
 Our mess shall eat y^e —Thy great Bodie
 * * * * * shall be like lead
 The time hath been—In my youth Green
 That I was clean—Of body as ye are
 But now my een—Twa Hols thats been
 Of me is seen—But Banes bare
 1579 Thos. Simson.

* Several of these, it is to be regretted, have been carried off within these few years, and applied to other purposes.

On an English Lady.

'Mongst Scottish urns, this English matron lies,
 Grave, virtuous, modest, loving, chaste, and wise;
 The Poor, the World, the Heavens, and the Grave,
 Her Alms, her Fame, her Soul and Body have.

On Mr Alex. Speid.

Time flies with speed With speed *Speids* fled
 To the Dark Regions of the dead
 With Speed Consumptions Sorrows flew
 And stopt *Speids* speed for *Speid* it slew
 Miss *Speid* beheld with Frantic woe
 Poor *Speid* with Speed turn pale as Snow
 And beat her breast, and tore her hair
 For *Speid*, Poor *Speid* was all her care
 Lets learn of *Speid* with *Speid* to flee
 From Sin since we like *Speid* must die.

Andrew Archbald's Monument.

The Monument of Andrew Archbald, a notable Chirurgeon; as also of his most loving Wife Katharine Pourie; who died in 1662.

Here lies good Andrew Archbald, to his Art
 Chirurgeon; to the Poor he did impart
 His helpful Hand: still minding God, who bids
 The Christian, throw his Bread upon the Floods.
 He in his Art most skilful was, and he
 Excelled others, in that Myserie
 Of cutting of the Stone; for, by his Skill,
 He many heal'd, but never one did kill.
 I study'd much, to cut the Bladder-stone;
 To poor and rich a kind Chirurgeon.

Here learn'd and skilful Archbald lies, who was
 To many Life, of Death to none the Cause.
 His loving Wife, from his own Wealth, did raise
 This Monument and Writing, to his Praise.
 Reader, perhaps you ask her Name; Lo here
 The silent Stone doth Katharine Pourie bear:
 As Pourie Name, so she was truly pure,
 And, by free Grace, from ev'ry Stain secure.
 Death takes our Life, by man's a sore Disease,
 And, by its Force, on Persons all doth seise:
 King, Noble, Servants, wise, fool, poor and needy;
 Dust are and Shade, subject to Death most greedy.

Abraham and Sarah's Monument.

Here lies an godly and virtuous Woman, Sarah Auchinleck, Spouse to Abraham Martine Frenchman, Chirurgeon Barber; who departed this Life 25. July. 1665. Of her Age 40.

Here also lies an honest Man, Abraham Martine Frenchman, Chirurgeon Barber, lawful Son of Abraham Martine Merchant Burgess of the City of Metz. in Loraine; who departed this Life 13. June. 1673. Of his Age 57.

Andrew Clerk's Monument.

The Monument of Andrew Clerk Glasier, a Man of notable Goodness; who in this City lived most happily for the Space of 40. Years, in the Bond of Marriage, with Katharine Stevinson his most beloved Spouse. He died in 1694. And the said Katharine, a most famous Matron, died that same Year, being about the Age of 70. Years.

Andrew Cochran's Monument.

The Monument of Andrew Cochran Taylour, who died in 1663. This also is the Monument of his most loving Wife Eupham Couper.

Here, in this Urne, good Andrew Cochran lies,
Sober and painful, harmless in his Ways.
Here also Eupham Couper, his dear Spouse,
Of good Report, a Monument did chuse.
Both void of Guile; Pairs in Sobriety;
Both loving Virtue, with Integrity.
Lastly, who equal were, in holy Life,
Here sleep together, godly Man and Wife.

Andrew Schippert's Monument.

Here lies an godly and honest Man Andrew Schippert, Baxter Burgess of Dundee; who departed this Life 13. November 1641. And of his Age 65.

Nathaniel's Heart, Bezaleel's Hand,
If ever any had;
Then boldly may ye say, had he,
Who lieth in this Bed.

To his dearest Father Mr Andrew Schippert, his only Son, Minister at the Church of Benvie, caused this Monument to be erected.

Andrew Fletcher's Monument.

To the Memory of Andrew Fletcher, Merchant and worthy Citizen of the Town of Dundee, in Testimony of their Affection. Robert, Mr David and Mr John his Sons caused cut this Monument. He died, 5. June. 1637. Of Age 71.

Thy Bones and Ashes lie beneath this Stone;
And all the Spoils, Death could triumph upon:
Thy Fame and Praise, thy Virtue cannot die,
These, upon Earth, stand Monuments of thee.

Baillie Andrew Forrester's Monument.

To Andrew Forrester, a most famous Baillie of Dundee, who died in that Office, in 1671. His singular and only Wife Marjory Watson surviving, in Testimony of her Love, caused erect this Mausoleous Monument of Marble.

My Soul to Heav'n is gone;
My Body made of Clay,
Lies rotting here under this Stone,
Till the uprising Day.

David Alexander's Monument.

To the Memory of her dearest Husband David Alexander Dyer; who, being known for the Goodness of his Life and Skill in his Trade, died much lamented in 1623. His mournful Wife Elisabeth Lin erected this Monument: And prays for his Remains,

That on his Grave sweet smelling Saffron grow,
And, in his Urn, Eternal Spring may blow.

David Kinloch's Monument.

The Monument of Burial-place to a most honourable Man David Kinloch of Aberbrothie, of famous Learning, and in his Life adorned with many singular Virtues; most skilful Physician to the Kings of Great Britain and France: By whose Patents and Seals the Antiquity of his Pedegree and Extract is clearly witnessed and proven. He died in 1617, aged 58.

Gallant Kinloch his famous ancient Race
Appear, by this erected on this place;
This Honour great indeed: His Art and Skill
And famous Name both sides o' the Pole do fill.

Mr Archibald Auchinleck's Monument.

Here lies interr'd, who, sprung of worthy Race,
 Match'd with the Provost's Daughter of this Place;
 Liv'd long in Hymen's Knot, tho' Fates decreed
 For them no Child, yet Heav'ns this Want supply'd,
 By good Balmanno, his Brother, rather Son:
 Who honours now his Ashes, with this Tomb.

Mr Archibald Auchinleck lived in the Estate of Marriage,
 with his beloved Wife Janet Auchinleck 26. Years. He died
 in the Lord 27. November. 1647. Of his Age 47.

Death's uncontrolled Sithe mowes all Men down,
 From poorest Slaves, to him that wears the Crown;
 Virtue nor noble Birth doth none exeem,
 For, Death such Qualities doth not esteem:
 But suddenly, and oft in middle Days,
 As was this worthy one, entomb'd here lies.

Christine Wright and Gilbert Guthrie's Monument.

CHRISTINE WRIGHT.

Anagram.

RIGHT IN CHRIST.

Faith, without Works, is dead; the Scripture saith:
 Shew me thy Works, and thou wilt shew thy Faith.
 Both Faith and Works in this blest Saint did tryste,
 And show, unto the World, her Right in Christ.

This godly virtuous Woman, after she had lived in the holy
 Bond of Marriage with her beloved Husband Gilbert Guthrie
 31. Years, deceased 1. April. 1661. Of her Age 52.

Here lies (the said) Gilbert Guthrie; a Man holy, good
 and upright: A choice Citizen and a notable Support of his
 Country, who died in 1674. Of his Age 67.

With honours great, some Men adorn their Dust;
 His Honour, he religious was and just.
 Of pious Works a fruitful Field was he;
 His Fame and Soul hence live eternallie.

Ferguson's Monument.

M. W. F.

W. F.

H. D.

Ye who pass by, of us, pray, mindful be,
 You're what we were; what now, and you shall see
 All Things shall pass; we went, and you shall go,
 Learned, unlearned, equally all so:
 I know, that my Redeemer lives; this Hope,
 To me, in Grave, is comfortable Prope.

David Zeman and Margaret Pourie's Monument.

To his most beloved Parents, David Zeman Merchant, a Man of known Integrity; as also to Margaret Pourie, his most loving Wife: Patrick Zeman Merchant, their Son, caused this Monument to be erected. They died in 1654.

This David Zeman's Tomb; wherein he lies,
 With his dear Wife, in grateful Obseques;
 Sober and Wise, he pleasant in his Talk,
 Faithful and harmless in his holy Walk;
 His Life did please the Lord; his Wife's great Care
 Was, how to follow his Example rare:
 Now both, in Heav'n enjoy Eternal Rest,
 In Light and Glore, where no Care doth molest.

George Adamson's Monument.

While thou dost here enjoy thy Breath,
 Continue mindful of thy Death;
 Death's one long Sleep; and Life's no more
 But one short Watch, an Hour before.

Here, underneath this Stone,
 Lies Skipper George Adamson;
 Who died Anno Eighty four,
 And was of Age Three and threescore.
 We die to live, and live to die,
 In Jesus Christ; and so did I:
 Which Christ as I have loved best,
 Among his Saints, I hope to rest.

Lo here the certain End of ev'ry mortal one;
 Behold alive to Day, to Morrow dead and gone:
 But it is true, the lib'ral Heart God loves,
 And, from him, still all Cause of Lack removes.

Here resteth, in the Lord, Isobel Broch, Spouse to George Adamson, who departed 38. December. 1704.

Baillie George Broun's Monument.

The Monument of George Broun, a most deserving Baillie of Dundee, who having happily discharged this Office for the Space of ten Years, in the Heat of the Fight (at the Intake of the Town) was mortally wounded by the Enemy; by which Wounds, in fighting having become faint, by Death, he payed his Debt to Nature, and to his City and Country. 6. October, in the Year of our Lord 1651. Of his Age. 60.

George Fairweather, &c.'s Monument.

Here resteth, in the Lord, William and George Fairweathers, Skippers, pious, virtuous, and of an upright Life; who lived with the Love of all Persons, and at their Death were much lamented (the Father deceasing 13. May. 1683. Of his Age 61. the Son dying 25. May 1683. Of his Age 32.) and Katharine Constable, Spouse to William Fairweather younger, a religious virtuous young Woman is also here interred, who deceast 11. May. 1684. Her Age 20.

Father and Son lo here interred are;
 Oft tost by Tempests in foamy Ocean were;
 Through divine Favour, still preserv'd their Prope,
 On whom they trusted both by Faith and Hope:
 Waiting with Saints, till Grave her dead resign,
 Hence they'l be call'd, eternally to reign.

George Forrester's Monument.

Here is interred George Forrester, Dean of Gild of Dundee, who departed this Life 3. Januarii 1675. and of his Age 40. Years.

Dundee's great Counsel, Forrester here lies,
 Snatched away, in Flow'r of youthful Days;
 Upright and faithful, holy, just and good:
 To Town and Country Ornament he stood;
 Of a good Life, a Pattern he; So thou
 Reader take heed his Footsteps to pursue.

Henry Crauford's Monument.

Under this Grave-stone is interred the Body of a most notable Man, Henry Crauford of Seatoun a most skilful Merchant; and deservedly honoured with the Dignity of a Baillie of the famous City of Dundee; who, having lived 32. Years with his most beloved Spouse Margaret Dunmuire, at length to the great Grief of all good People, he died in 1684, aged 56.

The best of Magistrates here buri'd lies,
 To whom this Age an Equal scarce supplies;
 Consider all Things: Wonderful was he;
 The Graces nurst him, in their Bosom free;
 On him alone, all Gifts conferred were,
 At length his Merits found Rewards most rare.
 Because, he lov'd, hath, stay'd, spake, enjoys,
 Virtue; Peace, Tumults, Truth, celestial Joys.

Grissel Scott's Monument.

The Monument of a singular Matron Grissel Scott, Spouse to George Broun then a famous Baillie, now advanced to the Provostship, by the greatest Love, Honour and Respect, of all Persons; who died in 1667, aged 57: And lies shrouded under this Stone, with her six Children.

Here Grissel Scott lies, in this little Tomb,
 With Children six, sprung from her fruitful Womb;
 As many live: Was sixteen Years a Wife,
 To her dear Husband, in a holy Life.
 Ah! cruel Fates break Bonds most sweet and sure;
 Against their Violence, what can endure?
 Chaste, calm and spotless, prudent, liberal
 She, to the poor and the distressed all.

James Balfour's Monument.

You shall know, Reader, That James Balfour, a most just Baillie of Dundee, illustrious for Prudence and Integrity of Life, is buried, under this Grave-stone: He lived 73 years, and died in 1686. You shall also know, That Jonet Kin-neries, his beloved Spouse, notable for eminent Virtue and Goodness, is also buried here; who died in 1685.

A famous Baillie lies beneath this Stone,
 For Justice, Judgment, Ingenuity, known;
 With his dear Wife: Whose Modesty and Grace,
 Sobri'ty, Virtue, in her Life took place:
 In Christ's great Merits, both did shut their Eyes,
 And now in Heav'n possess eternal Joys.

Baron of Kynnier's Monument.

Heir restis an honorable Baronne, Jhone Kynneir of yat Ilk, quha departit out of this mortal Lyf, at Dundee the 21. Day of June. 1584. And of his Age the 63. Year.

Walter Gourlay and Elspeth Pie.

[Walter Gourlay, with his wife Elspeth Pie and all their Twenty Bairns lie below a flat stone about fifteen paces from the west door.*]

Epyte Pie. Here ly I. My Twentie Bairnies. My Good man & I. 1628.

* This stone was taken up in 1819, and all the 22 heads and the old writings taken off.

James Smith's Monument.

This Stone covers the dead and lifeless Body of James Smith Merchant at Dundee; who, amidst the Pollutions of this declining World, was a most noble Pattern to his Fellow Citizens, of all Duty, divine, humane and civil: And who equally studied the Benefit of others as his own. He died in 1640.

Having lived, to the 50th Year of his Age, in good Reputation, among Men, he removed into Heaven; leaving on Earth his most faithful and most pious Wife Elisabeth Wright, with two Sons and one Daughter, very hopeful, yet aliye. Being buried he loudly cries to all who look upon this Grave-stone, While time is, live to the Lord; that ye may live happy with him to Eternity.

Here also lies his most beloved Spouse the said Elizabeth Wright; who, after she had lived a Widow, near 33. Years, in Watchings, Fastings, Prayers, Almsgivings and other Christian Duties (not without several Afflictions of this Life) she cheerfully resigned her Soul to her Redeemer in 1673. Of her Age 71.

Jonet Mudie's Monument.

Here lies a most chaste Virgin Jonet Mudie, only Daughter to James Mudie, sometime Baillie of the City of Dundee; who, ushering her Father in the Path of Death, died in 1612. Of her Age 15. The whole Life of Man is a Passage to Death; and Death it self is a Passage to Life.

All Things depend on Fates; all, in their Turns,
Sooner or later, hasten to their Urnes.

John M'Lean's Monument.

Here rests, in the Lord, John McLean Merchant in Dundee, who departed this Life 10. January. 1696. His Age 75. And his Spouse Agnes Froster, with several of their Children.

One Grave two Bodies doth containe;
—In Heav'n their Souls remaine
Heads of an honest Family,
Who lived well, dy'd happily:
Their Fame will never be forgot;
Though Bodies in the Grave do rot:
Reader, tho' little be set forth,
Blame thou my Pen, and not their Worth.

Jonet Tyrie's Monument.

Here lies a godly Matron Jonet Tyrie, who was only married to Mr Alexander Dunmuire; she died in 1615, aged 79.

In thee, O Lord, I have hoped; I have believed my Resurrection: Let not my Soul faint, at the Coming of thy Christ.

James Wright's Monument.

Here lies a Man, whose Life might fitly be
Pattern of Virtue, Faith and Honestie;
Peace, Candour, Justice, shined in his Ways:
In Heaven now he blessed doth rejoice.

On the North Wall.

On Gilbert Quittet, Town Clerk of Forfar, who died 9th August, 1594.

Hier Sleeps unto the Secund Lyfe
A Faithful man to Friend and Wyfe

Bailie William Watson.

Approach and read Not with your hats on
For here lies Bailie William Watson
Inclosed within a Grave thats narrow
The Earth scarce ever saw his marrow
For Piety and painful thinking
And moderation in his Drinking
And finding Him both wise and willy
The Town of Him did make a Bailie.

John Pearson's Monument.

Here resteth, in the Lord, John Pearson Merchant and Skipper, of good Pedegree; who, after his Education at Spain, and several Voyages abroad, lived here with his beloved Wife Margaret Davidson, peaceably and honestly 36. Years, now ceasing from his Labours died 1. May. 1669. Of his Age 67.

At Spain, a little in Youth he did remaine,
Ply'd other Voyages, but always without Staine;
His Heart on Christ was stablished by Grace,
In Faith and Patience, strove to run his Race;
Who here in Tomb doth rest, until that he
Be call'd from hence, to his Eternitie.

Provest John Scrymsour's Monument.

To the Memory of his most respected Father, John Scrymsour Merchant and Provest of Dundee, who exchanged Life with Death the Day of the Month of August in the Year of our Lord 1657. Of his Age 46. As also to the Memory of his most beloved Brother, Mr William Scrymsour, Preacher of God's Word, who died 14. September. 1666. His Age 25. As also to the Memory of his dearest Mother Katharine Wright, yet alive, and to our whole Kindred, John Scrymsour younger caused erect this stately but mournful monument.

Here Provest Scrymsour lies, Light of Dundee,
And to old Rome who might a Provest be.
This Piece of Ground now also doth interre
His first Son, William, a Probationer;
His loving Wife and Son surviving yet,
Desire, that they may here Interment get.

The foresaid most pious and most dear Katharine Wright died 30. May. 1675. Her Age 62.

Katharine Baxter's Monument.

Stay Passenger; no more for Marvels seek,
Among thir many Monuments of Death;

For, here a Demi-scot, a Demi-greek
Doth lie, to whom the Cretan Isle gave Birth
And is it not a Wonder? Is it not?
Her Birth and Burial to be so remote.
So falls, by Winter-blasts, a Virgin-rose;
For blotless, spotless, blameless did she die:
As many Virtues Nature did disclose,
In her, as oft in greatest Age we see.

Ne're Jason glor'd more, in the golden Fleece,
K. B. Than her brave Sire, in bringing her from Greece.

Captain Alexander Baxter, Burgess in. caused
make this Monument, for his Daughter Katharine Baxter,
who departed 20. March. 1632. Her Age 17.

I. R. His Monument 1703. A Head-stone. M. B.

Here lies a Man,
Com'd of Adam and Eve;
If any will climb higher,
I give him Leave.

Isobel Gourlay's Monument.

Here lies an honest and virtuous Woman Isobel Gourlay,
Spouse to John Boyacke Maltman; who died 1. June. 1669,
and the 36. Year of her Age.

From Dust I came, and thither do return,
Who here abide, till Tribes of Earth shall mourn;
While Heav'n and Earth wrapt in a Scroll shall be,
And Christ with Saints coming in Clouds I see:
When Soul and Body united shall again
Be lifted up, with Christ for to remain.

Isobel Williamson's Monument.

Lo here doth lye, beneath this Stone,
The Bones of ane true-hearted one;
Who lived well and died better
Now sings in Heav'n Glory for ever.

Isobel Williamson deceast 20. December. 1665. Of her Age
58. Years.

Katharine Constable's Monument.

Here is interred a virtuous Woman Katharine Constable;
Spouse to John Mastertoun Flesher: Who departed 15.
January. 1673. And of her Age 50.

Our Race is short, yet aiming still in Mind
Christ's Pow'r and Presence all my Life to find,
I now in Grave do lye, till Sones of God shall be
In Heav'n restor'd to glorious Libertie;
With Mother, Children, where Husbands long to raise
To God, in Christ, immortal Songs of Praise.

Margaret Ramsay's Monument.

Margaret Ramsay, Spouse to Andrew Mureson, departed
26. May. 1666. Her Age

Stay Trav'ler; notice, who entomb'd here lyes,
One that was Virt'ous, chaste and very wise;
Good to the Poor; still liv'd a godly Life,
Both first and last, since she became a Wife.
To quarrel Death, for her Change, were but vain;
For, Death spares neither godly nor profane:
To say, she's chang'd, were but a foolish Story;
If not to live eternally in Glory.

Margaret Smith's Monument.

Here lies the Bones of one, who, while she liv'd,
 Was Glory of her Sex; for Piety excell'd
 Such was her Death: But thou O Lord hast her reliev'd
 From th' Effects of Sin, and tane her to thy self:
 In scarce midst of her Age, to his most glorious Rest.
 God takes them soonest whom he loveth best.

Margaret Smith departed 7. March. 1666. And of her Age
 29. Years.

Mr Patrick Gourlay's Monument.

The Monument of a good Man and of known Integrity,
 Mr Patrick Gourlay, Clerk of Dundee, most painful and
 faithful in his Calling; the Pins of whose Tabernacle being
 loosed, he died upon the 16. December. 1666.

This Clerk was calm and kind, to Persons all,
 His Goodness and his Candour was not small;
 His Life prov'd this, unto the very End,
 When trembling Joints his Quill could not extend:
 Painful and wise, meek, faithful; and his Days
 Closed in Honour and immortal Praise.
 Son, in his Father's Steps, and loving Spouse
 Built up this Tomb, for the dear Defunct's Use.

Patrick Guthrie, &c.

The Burial-place of the Parents, Family and Brethren of
 Patrick Guthrie.

Fates come by certain Order; none may stay,
 Nor 'gainst the Order offer a Delay.
 The Grave is ready still, and doth receive
 The cited People; further will not crave.

The Resurrection of Christ is the Key of the Graves of the
 dead; and the Forerunner and Encouragement of our Re-
 surrection.

To morrow's Life's too late; pray, live, to Day;
 Against the Pow'r of Death, this is the Way.

Robert Mureson's Monument.

Here lies a godly and virtuous Man Robert Mureson, Mer-
 chant Burgess of Dundee; who departed 30. September.
 1637. being of Age 32. Years.

Away vain World, thou Ocean of Annoyes;
 And come sweet Heav'n, with thy eternal Joyes.

Nicol Godin's Monument.

Nicol Godin, a Boy of a generous Disposition, by Nativity a French-man, Son to Nicol Godin Merchant and Judith Duefur, Burgesses of the Town of Haverdegrace in France, sent by his Parents into Scotland, assoon as he arrived on the Scottish Shoar, was presently snatcht away by a Fever, 4. February. 1648. when he had lived 13. Years and 10. Months.

Patrick Jackson's Monument.

Reader, if you desire to know, whose Bones this Monument covers, read, and you shall find, it contains the Ashes of an honest Citizen Patrick Jackson, who was dear to God for Piety, to his Houshold for Prudence, to his Friends for Kindness, and to his Neighbours for good Services: By his Death, he loaded his Family with Tears, his Friends with Grief, and his Neighbours with Sorrow. He departed 1689, aged 39. His Wife, Margaret Garden, to the Memory of her Husband and of her Uncle Patrick Jackson, and of his Wife Margaret Jackson, caused this Monument to be erected.

Patrick Pourie's Monument.

Under this Stone, rests, in the Lord, Patrick Pourie, Baxter in this Burgh; a Man free of Guile and notable for Godliness and Honesty: When he had lived sixty five Years, leaving his virtuous Wife Katharine Watson, with two Sons and as many Daughters, from the End of a blameless Life, he removed to God and the Saints, upon the 25. December. 1639.

While Fire and Sand thee serve, do well, I pray;
Too late thou wilt repent of thy Delay.

Richard Blyth's Monument.

To the Memory of Richard Blyth, a Boy of a generous Engine, Son to Richard Blyth of Pittachob, who, by the disturbed Order of Nature, was pluckt away from Life and from his mournful Parents, being as yet but 9. Years old, 7. February. 1637.

Fates only shew'd this Child unto the Light,
And then him shrouded in long lasting Night;
Dull Souls have many Years upon Earth's Stage,
But Spirits great come rarely to old Age.

Robert Davidson younger of Balgay, his Monument.

To Robert Davidson younger of Balgay Merchant, a Man very notable among his Fellow citizens at Dundee, for his Uprightness of Life, Prudence and Industry, who was oftentimes Baillie with great Respect and Commendation. He died in 1665, aged 50. To whom his beloved and surviving Wife Grissel Broun, for him and her self, erected this Monument, in the Year 1672.

Here you behold great Davidson in Dust,
 In Charges all, was faithful to his Trust;
 A famous Baillie, greatest was his Praise,
 He sober, wise and harmles, in his Ways;
 Sharp Wit and Cheerful Countenance, yea he
 A noble Pattern of all Honestie.
 'To whom his dearest Wife caus'd cut this Stone,
 For his Memorial lasting and her own.

Robert Donaldson and Katharine Anderson.

Reader, you'll know, that underneath this Stone,
 Lies famous, sober, harmless Donaldson,
 Dear to his Neighbours, and whom did commend
 His modest, good and virt'ous life to th' End.
 Here also lies 'his chaste and comely Wife,
 Fourty Years after her dear Husband's Life,
 In Peace embracing here his Ashes sweet,
 And full of Joy, that they together meet,
 Whence, at Christ's Call they gladly shall arise,
 When, with the Trumpet's Sound, he cometh in the Skies.

Robert Sterlin's Monument.

Here, with his dearest Wife Eupham Lochmolony, lies Robert Sterlin Skipper and Merchant, who was notable for his Holiness towards God, Integrity of Life, and Love of his Neighbours. They died respective, the former in 1648, aged 36. The latter in 1668, aged 75.

The World's tempest'ous Sea while I did plow,
 My Anchor, Hope, the Word my Compass too.
 Blest Faith my Helm, the Wind to fill my Sails,
 The Holy Spirit, with its blessed Gales.
 North star, thou Christ alone, I steer'd to thee,
 Thou still was in mine Heart and in mine Eye.
 In Heav'n, above, my safest Port, whence I
 Despise and scorn all Earth's Uncertainty.

Robert Straitoun's Monument.

Robert Straitoun Apothecary caused this Monument to be erected and cut, for himself and his dearest Wives, Jonet Duncan and Isobel Robertson, who died respective. The first in 1652, aged 39. The last in 1657, aged 44.

On right Duncan lies, in Youth my Spouse,
 And the first Pillar of my rising House.
 Left Hand, lies Robson, a most faithful Wife:
 Which was the best, it may procure a Strife.
 First brought to me of Wealth sufficient Store,
 Which the other guided well, augmented more.
 First blessed me with many Children fair,
 The second nurst them with maternal Care.
 Virtue and Goodness in them equal shone,
 And both lie buried underneath this Stone.

Roger Melvill's Monument.

Here lies Roger Melvill, Citizen of Dundee, a Well-wisher to the Church and Commonwealth, who died in 1593. Of his Age 59.

Ye poor and needy, sickly, doubtful, see,
 Your Counsel, Aid and Comfort who will be,
 With Reason, Judgment, Wealth and Eloquence,
 To stand up ready in your just Defence.

Changing his Lot, to Learning had he been
 Inclined, the World very soon had seen
 Him far beyond his Brethren and their Race,
 Or yet his own fair Children on the Place.
 To all Men all things thou; to th' sick and poor,
 Comfort and Help; to Discords, Peace most sure.

Mr Thomas Maule's Monument.

To her most lamented Mate, for the Space of 26. Years in Marriage Mr Thomas Maule notably happy and very well deserving from the highest as well as the lowest, in this Town and the whole Vicinage. Also a very excellent Man, skilful in the Latine, Greek and French Languages, considerably versed in Astronomy and a notable Practiser of Piety toward God, and Righteousness toward his Neighbour.

Baillie Robert Davidson's Monument.

The Monument of Robert Davidson a most vigilant Baillie, who, while he valiantly and magnanimously fought, at the Siege of the Town, being deadly wounded by the Enemy, gave up his Life, for the Country and the City he died, 1. September 1651. This Monument serves also, for his most loving Wife Grissel Man, who died in the Year 1664. Her Age 62.

Here Baillie Davidson rests in his Grave,
The Glory of the Town, valiant and brave,
For which, undaunted he gave up the Ghost,
And sweetly died, when the Town was lost.
Sire, Honour of the Town; his gallant Son.
In Glory shines, where Phœbus Steeds do run.
He, to his Parents, gave this Monument,
Sincerest Love that it might represent.

Another, on the same.

For's Country, Codrus dy'd, and none can say,
But he was very happy, in his Day,
So shall this Baillie have most sweet Renown,
Who died, in the Taking of the Town.

Baillie William Rait's Monument.

Passenger, let this Stone raise in you the Memory of William Rait, a Man of great Piety and Goodness, shining among the prime Citizens with us, as having been honoured several Years with the Office of a Baillie, no less dear to his Neighbours than to his own, now escaped out of the Prison of his Body, in 1670, aged 57.

Lo, Truth, Zeal, Goodness, Candour, Constancy,
Beneath this Stone, all here entombed lye.
Noe Wonder, here within this Tomb you see,
Lyes William Rait, once Prætor in Dundee.
Whose Rest from worldly Cares does pleasant prove,
While his immortal Soul triumphs above.

* * * * *

MEMORANDA.

(Extracted from the MS. before mentioned.)

1509—February 24.—A provincial council was held in Dundee, in which the Clergy declared to all the faithful, that the Scots nation, seeing the Kingdom betrayed, enslaved, and left without a leader, had assumed Robert Bruce for their Sovereign, and that the Clergy had willingly done homage to him in that character.

1470—Hector Boece, born at Dundee—wrote the History of Scotland.

1545—D'Esse, the French Commander takes Dundee but not Broughty Castle.

1545—Cardinal Beaton and the Regent went to visit several places under pretence of conciliating the animosities, and quelling the seditions of the people. In Perth they condemned four men to death for eating flesh on a prohibited day; and one of their wives, for refusing to invoke the assistance of the Virgin Mary while in labour, was drowned in a pool of water. They then came to Dundee, where they punished most severely all who read the New Testament, and burnt every copy they could find; and even the ignorant and prejudiced priests, willing to assist them in the work, maintained that the New Testament was lately written by Martin Luther, and that the Old was the only scripture that ought to be read.

1549—De Therme, D'Esse's successor, takes Broughty.

1559—The Queen orders the Provost of Dundee to apprehend Paul Methven.

Same year, Arran and Chatelherault join the Protestants, and seize Broughty.

1564—Mary, Queen of Scots paid a visit to Dundee.

1571—Seaton of Parbroath, recovers Broughty from the Rebels.

1580—An assembly at Dundee, condemned Episcopacy as contrary to the word of God; and found Bishops, as commonly understood, not to be agreeable to Scripture.

1689—July 16.—General Graham of Claverhouse, Lord Dundee, killed in the battle of Killycrankie.

In December 1745, Sir James Kinloch and one Ferrier had the command of Dundee, where there were 300 or 400 rebels and a few Highlanders.

In May 1746, some of the rebels, with a design to make their escape, got on board James Wemyss's sloop, at Broughty Ferry, as he was riding off the Lights of Tay, and having put to sea, landed at Bergen in Norway; but orders having been given by the King of Denmark to inspect all British vessels that should come into his ports, and to confine all that had not proper certificates or passports, the rebels were, on 13th May, committed prisoners to the Castle of Bergen: among whom were David Graham of Duntrune (called Lord Dundee), Lord Ogilvie, Fletcher of Balinshoe, Hunter of Burnside, David Fotheringham (the rebel Governor of Dundee), David Graham (merchant in Dundee), and his son Alexander; Henry Patullo, — Sandilands of Bourdeaux, Thomas Blair (merchant in Dundee), and Alexander Blair (writer in Edinburgh.)

In the General Assembly, May 1760, Mr Gersham Carmichael read a long petition from the Ministers and Kirk Session against the Provost and Magistrates of Dundee for interfering in all their matters,—screening delinquents, uplifting the money at the kirk-doors, the penalties for fornication and other crimes, refusing the communion elements, refusing access to some of the churches, demanding the session registers, &c.!

1761—June 10.—George Dempster was admitted a free Hammerman in Dundee,—blacksmith, goldsmith and jeweller, clocksmith and watch-maker, gunsmith, sword-slipper, cutler, ferrier, ladies' lorimer, founder, plumber, pewtherer, coppersmith and white-iron-smith.

1763—May 30.—The General Assembly translates Alex. Ferrier from Oxnan to Dundee.

1776—April 4.—Mr Ballantyne, burgher minister in Dundee, and Mr Thomson, at Rathillet, both gave in demissions to the Associate Presbytery of Dundee.

There was a cloister of Nuns of the order of St. Magdalene near Dundee, and the ground where it stood is still known by the name of Magdalene-yard.

Ever since the middle of the 17th century, Logie has been considered as appertaining to Dundee, a part of the stipend belonging to it being allowed to the Vicar of Dundee; and it is said that part of the Overgate and west side of the Hillton belonged to Logie.

The inhabitants of Dundee and Craigie have right to a burying-place in the Rood-yards. There was of old a Chapel on it—the Chapel of the Cross. During the time of the dispute with the Kirk Session anent burying in the Rood-yards, there was found a large flat-stone, and on it, “The burial-place of the Kyds of Craigie;” from one of whom the late Mr Guthrie bought the estate nearly 90 years ago.

James Stark, who died in 1800, was for 60 years a bookseller in Dundee, and when young, was a servant to the celebrated Allan Ramsay, the Scottish poet.

STATE OF DUNDEE

IN THE YEARS 1746 AND 1799.

[Extracted from two humorous letters which appeared in the Dundee Magazine of 1799, under the signature of Philetas.]

TO THE EDITOR, &c.

“Tho’ gone the actors, and tho’ old the date,
“What I have seen permit me to relate.”

Tempora mutantur, Mr Editor, since I first studied my hornbook (now full half a century ago) under good Dame Gilchrist: The Town of Dundee, I may say, then lay in the compass of a nut-shell. At the close of a civil war and rebellion, Scotland was sadly torn and divided, and in a state of lamentable distraction and idleness. Manufactures (in so far as they were advanced) were almost wholly at a stand; men were in a high fever of political delirium; property was no where safe (my father’s black gelding was taken out of his stable by adventurers); and the credit of the country was naturally suspected and limited. From repeated insurrections, the happy effects of the union with England had not yet been felt, and its consequent blessings were of course unexperienced and unknown.

Inhabitants.—The inhabitants, at that period, did not exceed six thousand. The living were warned to bed by the sound of the bagpipe and the toll of the curfew, and the dead were carried to their graves by the tinkling of a hand bell.

Extent.—The extension of the town was not so far westward as present Tay Street, excepting a straggling brew-seat and malt-loft in the Nethergate, and a house or two in the Overgate. It was bounded by the *houff* or burying-ground *northwards*, and the present Sugar-house terminated it to the *east*. Besides this there were no buildings, so far as Blackness, *westwards*; Craigie (except Wallace of Craigie) *eastwards*; and Dudhope, *northward*. Black's garden, Chapelshade, and Black's Croft, were uninclosed, and in corn cropping. The last was let at an annual rent of fifty shillings sterling only. The *Hill-town* or *Rotten-Raw*, formed always an ancient barony of itself. The west shore buildings were bounded on the south by Mr Smith's house, the lower part of which is now (1799) possessed by Mr Thomas Neish. The tide flowed up to it, and frequently up to the present fish market. My worthy cousin Grizel's country house or villa was then at the *West Port*, on the south side, and not fifty yards from the present Mr Pyott, the wheelwright's shop. The situation was prescribed to her by her physicians, for the salubrity of the air; but above all for the singular advantage of the precious and wholesome flavour arising from a cow-byre below stairs.

Buildings.—The buildings were generally of wood.—There were not then above half a dozen of stone houses in the High Street or market place. Large vacant areas were lying in a state of nastiness and puddle in the most central parts of the town, particularly in the Thorter-row and Burial wynd; and premiums for building had been given by the Magistrates. The town in police, inhabitants, &c. had been above a hundred years stationary! A couple of dirty houses called inns, or public-houses, were situated in two narrow and dreary lanes, and not so good as a modern ale-house. These were comfortable caravanseras for the repose of the wearied traveller! and, alas! *Bonny Dundee*, had none better.

Shipping.—The shipping (comparatively with the present) were extremely limited; and these were regularly unrigged and laid up for the winter; and there was no voyaging after October. The annual port revenue did not amount to above twelve hundred pounds sterling; and small vessels were then built close to the west gable of the present Sailors' Hall.

Vivres.—Vivres (especially vegetables) were scarce, and could only be procured fresh on a Friday, and that only in summer and autumn, there being then no winter feeding. Onions, leeks, carrots, common kail, and cabbage, formed the verdant catalogue. (John Lord Gray was the first who introduced potatoes for sale from the field in 1753.) They were indeed cheap, and about one-fourth of the present price. Beef one penny halfpenny per pound; a hen fourpence; and eggs three halfpence per dozen. Spirits had not then shed their baneful effects, in general, over the constitution and conduct of the lower orders. A draught of malt beverage formed all the debauch of the labourer and mechanic, and this was then so powerful as to send them reeling and happy home. Butchers carrion (for such things *were*, and perhaps now *are*) was then seized and hung up *in terrorem* at the market cross, and afterwards thrown into the river. Flour was unmix'd; and milk was unadulterated. A choppen of ale was sold for a halfpenny; a goose for one shilling; a decent roasting pig for eightpence; and a Scotch pint of Claret for four or five shillings.

Churches.—According to Dr. Small, there were then only two established churches: one of them well frequented; and a second one but indifferently. There was however a third one (the Cross Church) which was appropriated solely as a repository for hay for his Majesty's dragoon horses. So comparatively small was the population at that period.

Shop Rents.—The highest rent in the High Street did not exceed three pounds sterling; and from the shops in general, little was to be procured. The shopkeeper locked his door at one o'clock *p.m.* and retired to feed: his customers (if he was of any note) were forced to wait his belly-felling, and there was no resource. Some of these shops

contained a motely assortment of train oil and salt, candles and molasses, black soap and sugar, all crowded into less than a square of three or four yards.

Lodgings.—In those days our predecessors were easily accommodated. No houses fetched above ten pounds of rent, and few half that sum. A lodging indeed of five rooms, low kitchen, garret, shop, a couple of gardens, and pigeon-house and stable, in the High Street, was let in 1753 at L.14 rent only. It was thought very dear, and every wiseacre wondered. The shop alone would now rent at L.25 a-year. *With-drawing-rooms* were not known, at least not used. The man and wife lived and soaked lovingly in their bed-chamber; and the dining-room was reserved as a cold bath for the first unfortunate visitor. The *father parent* of the middling and lower classes, was then little known to his children: he breakfasted at the ale-house; they went to school, and returned before he went to dinner; they were in bed, and fast asleep before he returned in the evening from his club, his two-penny, and his tobacco.—Thus, unless on a Sunday, he saw no more of his children than the man in the moon.

Merchants.—The venerable character of merchant was then in the back ground. The respectable place they now hold in society was not then filled up. *The toe of the peasant had not then come so near the heel of the courtier as to gall his kibe.* The landed gentry, who (*like the woodcocks*) did us the honour to pass the winter amongst us, strutted it about on tiptoe, and in sullen *hauteur*. The feudal manners then scorched us, and reigned uncontrouled. *Floating wealth* had not then balanced her current account with *landed insolence*, and the simple cottager, drudging tenant, and useful mechanic, were in a total state of poverty, servility, and depression.

Carriages.—One single one-horse chaise supplied the demands and travels of the whole inhabitants. Even *John Barnet* (the *solitary* saddler) who repaired it daily before a journey, grew pert and saucy, from self consequence and importance. John scrupled not tauntingly to desire his customers who were displeased, to employ his neighbour.—John should have had his ears cropt.

Carts and Carters.—Robert Black in the Wellgate was the only carter in town.

Roads.—Turnpike roads were then unknown. The roads were bad, narrow, and unshapely. A journey to Edinburgh was a serious business for a thinking person. It was a route of some days, with the addition of terror from rascally boatmen and lame hack-horses. A man generally made his bequest before he undertook it.

Meadows.—The meadows or greens were then uninclosed, wet and dirty, and the health of the inhabitants was much infected from stagnant pools there.

Post.—The post arrived then in a very irregular and awkward manner. The letters travelled through Fife by Kinghorn and Cupar, by any common carrier.

Milliners and Mantuamakers.—Of these there were two in all, who, with the aid of Mr Durham, the lank taylor (in the mantuamaking line) did all the millinery and mantuamaking business in Dundee.

Dancing.—Mr *Noseman* was the only dancing-master. I shall ever remember him. He was a tall German; he wore a small silver-laced hat, diminutive round silver buckles, and cane, and walked upright as an oak; drank brandy, and was a thorough pedant in his profession. The present post m——r and I figured away in our *first minuet* with him, on the same day, and paid each a pound of *Bohea* to the servant maid, as the accustomed and stated dues, and as the first fruits of our *labours sa'tant*.

Horse market and Shambles.—In the centre of the town, and in the narrowest street, was held a horse market twice a-year. There horses neighed, galloped, trotted, and kicked; and the aged, the women, and children, were wholly at their mercy. In that same choice spot did our forefathers, in the exertion of their architectival abilities, erect shambles and slaughtering place. Wounded animals escaping from the hands of the butcher, seldom failed to stick their horns into the first unguarded inhabitant that came in their way. Trembling scenes for parents, guardians, and relatives, and (I was going to add, husbands and wives) and a rich harvest for surgeons, undertakers, and grave-diggers!!!

Streets.—The streets were in a wretched state. Two narrow lanes formed all the communication from the town to the shore and shipping; and they were coarsely paved with round sea stone. The pavements were worse; and stairs jutted out in the common path. Open cellar stairs adjoining formed men-traps for catching the heedless and unwary.

Lamps.—Not a lamp was to be seen. Not even the shadow of light. All was dark as Erebus, save when the moon lent her friendly aid. There was then no fire engine in town; and houses burnt at their own leisure.

Raiment.—The raiment of the ladies were costly.—Fashions did not change, or vary much. High-priced stuffs could not be easily renewed. The grandmother's marriage brocade served the grand-daughter for her wedding garment. A *linsy winsy* clad the middling people.—The lower order of the sex were barefooted; except on a Sunday, when in imitation of their betters (for white stockings were rare) they put their limbs into mourning. A full suit of broad cloth was the general wear of gentlemen, and every youngster assumed a round curled wig at his marriage or majority; like barristers, it was thought necessary, to convey the semblance of wisdom to the wearer. Wig and bonnet makers were then tolerable trades. The first is now sickly, and the last is lost, and in it is a corporate novelty—there we view a *corporation without one active constituent*.

Bankrupts.—A bankrupt was then hardly known on this side the Tay, if we except a few lairds whose estates were brought to the hammer with less than a reversion.—There were in truth no adventurers. There was little money, and less credit, for poor people could not afford to trust. With all our riches and improvements, the Jews have not yet ventured to make a settlement amongst us.—whether we are yet too *poor* or too *sharp*, is a problem that my modesty or talents will not at present permit me to solve.

Money Banks.—There was no money bank north of the Forth. Old women and children kept their pozes in their *kist neuks and pirly pigs*. Dealers got cash and notes the best way they could from Edinburgh.

Town's Revenue.—The town's revenue was then in a low state. The present town-house, or public building, had been lately erected and had cost a round sum. One of its public rooms (the west one) was not finished till near twenty years after the building. A Provost Fletcher had, before that period, given a severe wound to the funds by vanity and extravagance, and by entertaining the convention of boroughs in this place. It therefore required wisdom, time and economy, to repair the breach, and to bring the funds again to useful and public purposes.

Sunday.—The Sunday or Sabbath was kept holy and decent; old women went to church with their bibles under one arm, and a folding stool under the other. Those persons who did not attend at church gave at least no public offence, and disturbed not those that did: None but a straggling blackguard or two, who were deemed to be past all grace and reformation, were seen idle and parading in the streets during divine service, or in any part of the day, or even in the evening. Field ambulation was not practised on that day. *There were seizers in those days*, and boys were not then publicly permitted to infest the streets and lanes, and to play at *marbles*, *penny-stone*, or *pal-aals*, to the offending of tender and sober consciences, and to the extinction of all decorum in a Christian society.

Passage Boats and Piers.—The boats of the passage were not then decked, and it must be confessed, were insufficient; and there was no sloping, shipping and landing pier at all time of the tide. These, too deservedly, impressed travellers against it, and there was too much reason for their complaint.

Water.—Water-pipes for the supply of the inhabitants from the Lady-well fountain, had then been introduced, and a few wells were placed in convenient situations for that purpose.

Such was the general state of the town (for I am not writing a minute history). Many other matters stood nearly on the same footing as now. As, for example, swallows' nests, as far as I can learn, were built in the same manner, and were as wantonly destroyed by school boys.—

Bees varied not in the texture of their cells. Crows and magpies followed their several accustomed styles of architecture, and all instinctively defied improvement. Mankind came into the world with a bad grace, and often left it with a worse. Incontinency held its wonted place, and knavery lagged not behind. Pedants whipped boys, and apprentices lightened their masters' tills. Virtue despised vice; and she in her turn laughed at virtue. Cats mewed, dogs barked, mice chirped, geese cackled, frogs croaked, and things went on at the ancient jog trot. Rich men died, and young spendthrifts succeeded. Children looked up for the death of the parent, and the parent looked down for the reformation of the child. Animosities and family feuds prevailed then as much as in the present day; and, (like great potentates), the heaviest purse held out longest. Parsons preached long sermons by sand glasses, and their wives administered salves and potions by midnight. Little rogues were hanged, great criminals escaped, and captains swore big oaths. Physicians wore large muffs, dangled gold-headed canes, hemm'd loud, and looked wise; and according to the strength or weakness of the natural constitution, the patient recovered or expired. The rich lorded it over their dependents, and they, in their turn, domineered over theirs. Whig and Tory were the pass words for broils and bickerings. Sycophants and parasites scraped and bowed, and even gravest men swallowed the enticing bait. The wealthy feasted, and the poor starved. A sceptic in religious matters was a character not then known. Such an animal would have been caged in iron, and shown like a wild beast for sixpence. Toppers swilled, guzzled, and besotted in the tavern; and their ladies in revenge took a cup of spirited or wine comfort at home. Lovers ogled, scoundrels broke vows, and dotards coo'd and bill'd.— Servants rode before their masters, and running footmen skipped it before their coaches. Farmers toiled hard, and fed on meal, milk, and water. They now live lustily on beef, pudding, and punch. Feasting ruled the roast, gave consequence, led the world, and enlisted table friends and flatterers. Guns and dogs, hawks and hounds, fiddlers and

flutes, and billiards and cards, made dreadful havock amongst youth. Fornicators received the benefit of ghostly counsel. The case is now commuted; the session funds receive the benefit of their cash. Men smacked each other in the forum on the new year's day, and danced *chapeau bas* in the minuet at Christmas. Ladies tripped it in monstrous hoops, bound themselves up in bone stays and busks, like Egyptian mummies; and footed it to church in gold, silver, lace, scarlet, and short mantles. Cowards blustered, and brave men fought. Official men loom'd large, and taylors and shavers looked little. Ingratitude was healthy, and required no nursing: like fern it flourished in the barrenest soil. Cockfighting was publicly taught and encouraged at school, and (would you believe it Mr Printer)? the unfortunate combatants were, in imitation of the American savages, slain, boiled, and devoured. To sum up all, the sun rose in the east, and set in the west. Lightnings flashed, thunders rolled, and rains poured. Scandal, hypocrisy, and backbiting brought up the rear of this heterogeneous mass; and the world continued to roll like clock work.

I am, yours, &c.

PHILETAS.

Dundee, April, 1799.

TO THE EDITOR, &c.

To mark the auspicious years when Tusculum
 Wax'd great, was wealthy, and a goodly place;
 Its glittering spears the ploughshares quickly form'd,
 And industry sate at the silken loom:
 Its manners, habits, persons, fashions, chang'd,
 'The seat of nobles and of classic lore;
 Surrounded by green fields and pleasant villas;
 Its sons were wise, and all its daughters fair:
 And tho' with all, 'twas thus a rising city,
 It lacked much, as travellers wou'd tell.

SIR,—He that will take the trouble to investigate the true source of barbarism and beggary in a nation, may trace it in the lone cottage of indolence, in the dregs of feudal infection and vanity, and in the cabins of sloth and idleness. It is the hand of diligence and perseverance that maketh rich; and it is industry that lifts the man from the dunghill, and places him in a comfortable and respectable situation.

It is a maxim and leading feature in the commercial world, and confirmed by practice and experience, that agriculture and manufactures are the parents of wealth in all countries. They give birth to ease, affluence, and conveniency, and are the consequent supporters of the state.— Without these, and a government such as Great Britain enjoys, town and cities, were they paved with emeralds, their buildings fluted with gold; were their sites pleasant as Zion, and their councillors wise as Solomon, they must (in the seaman's phrase) *stand fast*, and be stationary.

I have, in my former letter, laid before you a brief state of the town of Dundee more than three score of years ago; and am now about to show you the *reverse*, or *modern picture*, that you may from both form the contrast. We are now to view this little local circle in happy progression, and to mark out the handy work and transactions of mortals in social arts, from *still* and *infant life*, to a more advanced, busy, and matured age.

The Town of Dundee, from 1746 to the present æra of 1799, hath risen in rapid stile to trade, to wealth, and to population. It bears little resemblance to those early times when civilization was hardly in blossom, and refinement not even in abeyance; when our manners were wild, stiff, and formal; when dark ignorance prevailed; when inhabitations and accommodations were confined, limited, and inelegant; and the minds of the inhabitants borne down by poverty and wretchedness. Our forefathers, indeed, like the wild Indians, or those in distant and insular situations, were contented only because they knew no better. From years and experience, we are now happily enabled to weigh comparatively, and to form our conclusions accordingly. It is, therefore, with pleasure, that I turn from wastes and wildernesses, and from rude and ancient years, to more polished times, and to scenes of luxury and refinement; and I gratulate my fellow citizens (the present generation) on the change. The minds of our grand parents, like their clothing, were stiffly buckramed; and unmeaning and pedantic formality and ceremony were esteemed the essentials of good breeding.— To sit erect as a pole at table, to drink healths regularly

with small beer, and to pledge your neighbour at dinner, lest his throat should be cut in the quaff, were deemed the *haut-ton of manners*. The gentleman valued himself on the ceremonious bow, and the lady piqued herself on the sinking courtesy.

In extent the buildings of Dundee are now doubled.—They stretch to Blackness, Craigie, and to the Hill or Rotten-row; and to the south we have encroached on the river. Some of them approach to elegance. The environs and country are much improved, and we are encircled by water, by gardens, and by villas. Families live in an improved taste, and require more accommodation. *House rents* are now from £5 to £40, and even to £50 per annum. Ground for building in the centre of the town hath become extremely valuable, and there is hardly a vacant spot in it. A small area, containing about 300 square feet, was lately sold at a public sale at the amazing price of £300.

In numbers of population we are, since 1750, quadrupled; that is, they may now be fairly taken at 25,000 souls.

In Inns we are completely accommodated. Neither Gordon's nor Morren's would do dishonour to any town in Europe; and it is by rivalship the public can be well served. We have had *enow of John Barnets* in our time, already.

The Shipping is wonderfully increased.—Foreign tonnage is, at least, quadrupled; vessels are well found and manned, and they voyage without interruption from Christmas to Christmas.—The London trade sail and arrive every fortnight; and our home tonnage may be reckoned at 8 to 9000 tons.

Piers for the shipping and boats (as yet but very imperfect), are greatly extended, and have cost large sums—particularly a shipping one hath been added with arches for the passing tide. The whole staple trade is loaded and unloaded there; and it forms a pleasant and healthy walk to the inhabitants. A ship-building dock is well occupied and employed, and vessels can be built there from 2 to 300 tons. A declivous boat-pier hath been built some years

ago, with much judgment, under the management of the late Bailie Myles, at the west-shore, and gives easy access to passengers at all times.

Manufactures are on a very increasing and enlarged scale. The staple Osnaburgh hath advanced greatly: a single weaver may now earn £50 a-year by his daily labour.

Buildings have been greatly extended. There are now five churches well occupied and frequented, exclusive of every denomination of sectaries. A *new market place* for *butchery meat*, and a *slaughter place*, hath been built. We have an elegant Hall for the nine incorporated trades, a handsome English chapel, and a Glassite octagon; and these give real ornament to all around. The Town-house, a Tolbooth, is a piece of noble architecture; but its present situation can never be viewed to advantage or justice to the architect. Our forefathers (and even some of the present generation) seem to have looked no farther than their noses when they turned proprietors and builders. Never was a building (if we except the *Mansion-house of London*, and the *Sailors' Hall here*) so murdered in situation. It is set down in a hole fitted only for a hog's sty, and what is to be much lamented, it is one of those capital blunders which cannot, without immense expence, be now remedied.

Three new Streets have been recently and judiciously laid out by the public spirited and persevering exertions of *Provoost Riddoch*. One of these is literally scooped out of a huge rock by force of gun-powder. Two of these communicate with the shipping, and the other (Tay Street) forms a convenient access to the country and turnpike.

The Meadows are, of late, *partially drained*. They are enclosed with stone walls, and laid out (though yet greatly deficient) for washing and bleaching the linens of the inhabitants. A back road by the town is also begun to be made through these Meadows, and will (it is hoped) soon communicate to the turnpikes.

Retail Shops are found in every street and corner, and we are fully supplied with every family article; and (in general) you are well and civilly treated, in return for your money.

Merchants are a respectable, well educated, and wealthy body. The taverns and ale-houses are deserted, for the drawing-room and their friends; and elegance and hospitality preside at their tables. The country squires have, for the present, quitted the town. Like *Cincinnatus*, they have returned to the ploughshares and to their seats, and have thus become *Borough seceders*. They find, that by time, they have acquired very respectable and opulent rivals in the city; that a couple of mansions are not now necessary to spend one *rent roll*, and that *self-consequence* and *importance* are delicate and tender plants, that are much more quietly reared and nursed in wilds and heaths, and amongst mountains and forests, than in the bustly circle of mercantile and independent community. We have three Banking-houses. The old banking company established here in 1763, now do business, it is thought, to at least sixteen times the extent they did at first setting out.

The Post goes and returns daily. A mail coach from Edinburgh to Aberdeen has been established since August last, and travellers of every description profit by such conveniency. Letters are received here the third day from London.

The Streets are rather better lighted up; nor are we gropping about like *Cupids* or *Jocky Blind Man* in the dreary month of December.

We formerly had *one single Horse Gig*—we have now, at least, *a dozen of elegant four wheeled Chaises*, and from trade and population, these are in constant demand and employ.

In 1746 we had only *one Carter*—we have now *one hundred and thirty*; and nothing marks the increase of the town more than this article.

Gentlemen and Ladies and Servants, are well dressed, and neatly habited. Even our kitchen wenches carry *umbrellas*, and wear *veils*, to protect their pretty persons from the inclemency of the winter sky, and their beauty and charms from the sun and dews of the summer. The fashion and ton in one article is wholly changed: the ladies alone now wear wigs, and the gentlemen are turned *croppies* and *round-heads*.

Vivres of all kinds are confessedly dearer, but are to be had in great abundance at all times. Beef is 6d. ; a hen, 1s. 6d. ; and eggs 6d. a-dozen ; and there is a plenteous and cheap supply of vegetables. We have, in humble imitation of *Covent Garden*, our *melons*, *cucumbers*, and *asparagus*, in the public street. Fish seldom exceed one penny per pound.

The *Town's annual revenue* may be valued at about £3000. The tonnage, anchorage, beaconage dues, &c. forming a part of it, did not amount to more than £40 or £50 sixty years ago, and is now let at £1300 or £1400 sterling.

In the necessary supply of Water from a plenteous, well situated, and valuable fountain, there is somehow, an unpardonable negligence. The present cistern is inadequate for the purpose. It is not more than seven feet square, and two feet of depth ; and in place of an elegant and capacious bason and structure, the appearance and entry to it would disgrace the meanest village in Britain. More water is there lost and spilled than would serve another town of the same size, and our supply is very scanty. Our servants are *wanderers*, and idle half the day, journeying to and fro in quest of water, as if we belonged to a caravan in the desert.

The Burying ground is, from increasing population, too confined for the purpose of its first appropriation. Besides, it labours under an original evil, and which our predecessors had surely not examined ; the ground and soil is damp and wet, and consequently very unfit for the purpose of quick and active putrescence.

Morality and honesty, and some other smaller matters, seem to have made little progress in amendment these sixty years, in despite of schools and establishments. *Vice, manufactures, and population*, appear to have kept a steady jog trot together. *The ancient pulpit oratory*, which, from the coldness of its composition, and its still more frigid delivery, if it often failed to command our attention, had the virtue, at least, to lay us fast asleep, is in the meantime supplanted in fashion, by the *mushroom field tribe of bawling and bellowing Missionaries*. The charms of novelty, the

itch of curiosity (combined with the ignorance of their dangers and doctrines) and a wandering habit of enthusiasm, call forth, at once, the critics, the blockheads, the gapers, and the devotees; and if we may judge from the sample, the auditors return little wiser than they went forth. The narrative system of Wesley is there servilely imitated, without one fresh spark of fancy, genius, or improvement; and, like some other diseases, it bids fair, methinks, to perish from pulmonary affection. Duelling is fast approaching to the north pole. The sword (formerly the pride of all true cavaliers) is exchanged for the pistol; and a bullet in your belly is now as good as an ell of Ferrara steel in your body. Brandy shops vend liquid poison, and (strange to tell!) the resources of the state thus depend, in a certain degree, on the continued gulping and murder of miserable and deluded victims. Professions, in the present age, are not regarded: Mankind consider them, from experience, as the foppery and fashionable compliments of the day, not as marks of sincerity and esteem. The man who betrays you in the morning, riots merrily with you till midnight. Men and women do not always marry for conveniency: They wed not to be happy, but to be rich, powerful, and affluent; that they and their sons and daughters may shine in the drawing-room, and ride in their coaches. Breed and descent, wisdom and madness, tawny or fair, deceased or wealthy, old or young, are alike from the question in modern matches. The elegance of the ancient dancing assemblies is gone! and in its place are introduced card playing! and a warming reel before departure!!—Servants pilfer, vagrants steal, and hypocrisy smiles. The dear deceiver, after forfeiting his honour, is received into the favour of every other woman of the sex. Bankruptcy is not the mortal and fatal disease it was. Its virulence, however, decreases by habit; and considering the number of annual patients now-a-days, the recovery is generally wonderful.—Skeel tramping is yet in full blaze, and to be seen every lawful day of the week. In urinals we are highly improved; and from the wooden loom and brown jar we have ascended to the fair cream and clouded China-ware. The custom of

patching is now happily given up: it had so much of the Jezebel in it, that I congratulate my fair countrywomen on its being deserted. Haggis and hodge-podge, sheep and crapped heads, keep their places at the table, in defiance of pork, grisken, and roast beef. Dad gathers it in farthings, and young Hopeful spends it by guineas. The mother toils at the distaff, and the thoughtless and extravagant young Baggage throws it away on gew-gaws. Quakers begin to mingle amongst us, and to groan in spirit. The Jews, as I formerly mentioned, have not, as yet, set up shop here: the stragglers, however, are travelling about the country, with their faar-keekers, and so spying the land; whilst the main body are setting out to meet their promised deliverer Bonaparte. Scandal and tale bearing continue to do the honours of the tea-table, and folly and extravagance to hold their rites at the shop of the milliner. The price of shaving (being frequently a blood letting case), is advanced by the war: it was formerly one half-penny, it is now one penny. War, it is said, raises the price of many things. It hath, indeed, I confess, already raised the value of shoes cleaning and puppet-shows, sour milk and broom besoms. Writing was taught in my time for 6d. a-quarter, we now pay ten times that sum. The old women were, formerly, the only witches, and we roasted them in bonfires: Witchcraft is now confined to the young; and they, in their turn, scorch us powerfully by charms. The matter of dead languages is now fully and generally known, by translations; and Greek and Hebrew drag rather heavily. Pedantry, therefore, slackens apace. A gentleman is now better known by his manners than by his latin; and merchants begin to find more money is to be got at a loom or desk, than by poring over a Greek dictionary, or an old classic. The ladies continue to admire red coats, and to have no objection to the blue. Shortwaists, watering places, and bathing-quarters, are the present general rage; and drowning is now as common in summer as starving was formerly in winter. We tread not now on fairy ground. Spirits and hobgoblins are little known in these days: they flee from society and refinement, and from the busy haunts of men. Those incorporeals are suffered to

glide and betake themselves to cloisters, church yards, and dormitories, and to melancholy aisles. As rooks, magpies, and foxes, they nestle and burrow in the deserted and mouldering tower, and ancient chateau; and there they caw and howl to the midnight winds. 'Tis there only they hold their frantic orgies, take their nocturnal rambles, and startle the watchful and lonely centinel at his post. 'Tis there, mayhap, the ghosts of Malcolm and Claverhouse perambulate a dreary scene, perform their antic rounds—and vanish at the morning air.

Mankind continue to pout and spar, kiss, wrangle, toy, and trifle, by turns. Folly, like death, spares neither sex nor age; and the wise heads, the wrong-heads, the blockheads, and the hot heads, have been precious and prolific families since the days of their father Adam.

Thus have I, Mr Printer, presented you with a full state of the town, buildings, police, manners, morals, &c. and when put in the scale with the state of it in 1746, the difference in many things is great. The comparative view, however, will enable the reader to judge, and he will thence find that these are real and solid amendments.

I am, yours, &c.

PHILETAS.

Dundee, July, 1799.

REFERENCES.

PAGE 25.

After the Reformation, from the superstitions, misrule, and tyranny of the Romish Church, the ignorance, or rather infatuation of the common people was still so great, that they had a belief in witchcraft, *i. e.* that one part of the human species had an invisible power over the fortunes of another. This was not confined to the vulgar; even the nobles of the land believed in it, and a king wrote a treatise how to discover a witch. This treatise was improved on, and at last came to the following test:—If a person by infirmity or age, or both, and having sagacity above the vulgar, was able to conduct herself in a manner superior to the said vulgar, she was impeached of having supernatural powers; and in an age, scarcely escaped from monkish terror, and totally unacquainted with liberal principles, she was supposed to be connected with the power of darkness. To prove this, the poor old woman was by authority, thrown into a pond of water; if she floated she was a witch, and immediately consigned to the flames; if she sunk, she was no witch, but her life, miserable as it must have been, was lost in the experiment. This horrible opinion raged over all the kingdom; and ministers of parishes were enjoined to keep a sharp look-out after witches, whose extravagances were pointed out in terms well known to every one who has read the poems of Ramsay, Ferguson, Burns, &c. &c., and most happily by those favourite bards entirely annihilated.

At first, parishes being invited to denounce witches, who would be tried, condemned and burned at the public expence, there was scarcely a parish which had not one witch at least. The witch lake of St. Andrew's, and many places

of Scotland, which could easily be named, remain memorials of the ignorance, the bigotry, the cruelty, and the total want of any principle of humanity, in those horrible murders under legal sanction and public approbation.

The progress of knowledge put a stop to these legal murders; and the first step, though trifling, was, that every parish denouncing a witch, should produce, prosecute, and execute her at its own expence. The witches vanished.

Before this auspicious time, the unfortunate object alluded to in this work, fell under the old charge of age, infirmity, and superior sagacity, and suffered burning at the stake from the infatuation, the malignity, and assuredly false accusations of a grossly ignorant community. In the whole place no exceptions can be made.

When Mr Hume was searching the records of the Council and Guildry, he discovered the whole of the documents relative to the burning of Grizzel Jeffrey, which in the present time would otherwise have been thought fabulous.

This poor woman lived in a house at the head of Thorster-row, and her husband's name was Ramsay. It is probable she was a widow at the time of her falling under this malignant and unfortunate accusation. She was condemned, and committed to the flames in the Seagate, in the midst of a numerous, and very probably the greater part of them an applauding concourse. An old gentlewoman, who died not many years ago, remembered her husband telling that he heard his father relate the story of being carried in the arms of one of the servants of his father, a brewer, (for all the Seagate was full of brewers at that time) to see the burning; and that he remembered the starting of the woman when the flames rose on her body, and the very appearance of the force of them on her skin.

There is another tradition, that this Mrs Ramsay had a son, a captain of a vessel, who on the very day of the fatal execution, had arrived in the river Tay, and upon inquiring about the unusual state of the town that day, and being told of the distressing circumstance, turned his vessel, and was never again heard of: He had changed his name, and

gone to a more enlightened land, where such atrocities were detested and abhorred, and completely forbidden.

PAGE 26.

Some time ago, when the typhus fever was raging in Dundee to such an extent, that the Infirmary of the town was not able to hold the number of patients who applied for admission, this Hospital, in the absence of the military, was granted for the use of these who could not be accommodated on the town; and was found of the greatest usefulness.

Tradition says, that an annual sermon used to be preached at the Lady-well Chapel, by the Minister of Liff, for which he received £5; and, which, it is alleged, still forms part of his stipend.

PAGE 32.

Coutie's Wynd.—This name is said to have been given to that narrow lane from the following circumstance:—James V. travelling in disguise, (to which he was much addicted,) accidentally fell in with one Coutie, a butcher belonging to Dundee. They were attacked by some Highland freebooters about the glen of Ogle, on the way to Glamis, once a royal residence. The marauders at first had the advantage; and Coutie was on the point of giving way, when the gallant James encouraged him to fight on, by calling out, "the face of a king is terrible, and his name is a tower of strength." These words enlivened the fainting butcher, and dismayed the robbers, who fled in terror. Coutie received the wynd and lands about it as a reward for the assistance he had lent his sovereign that day. The name still remains.

PAGE 50.

Sir George M'Kenzie was born in Dundee 1636 and studied at Aberdeen and St. Andrew's. He was called to the bar, and appointed to plead Argyle's cause in 1661. On the restoration he was a great favourite at Court, made Lord Advocate, and knighted 1674, and at the same time

Member of the Privy Council. As public prosecutor he was called cruel by the Covenanters, whom, being a high tory, he pursued with all the terrors of the law. At the revolution he was dismissed, and retired to Oxford 1689. He died in London 1691. He founded, or was principally concerned in the founding of the Advocate's Library, 1680. He was the author of the Institutes of Scots Law, and ten other works.

PAGE 55.

This gentleman's name was James Weir, who was a man of the most liberal education, and brought to Dundee to superintend the academy, by the advice and influence of the late Rev. Dr Robert Small. He was perfectly able for his duty; but as a profound mathematician confessed to his friends his inferiority to his assistant, Mr James Ivory.

At that time a perpetual motion was a topic of the day, and this he attempted, 1st, by elastic balls, and 2dly, by the repelling and attractive powers of the poles of the magnetic needle. The principles of these cannot be detailed here. He endeavoured to increase mechanical power by contriving a frame to throw off two stockings at once. It failed. A desideratum in the navy is an artificial horizon, when the true one cannot be seen, in taking observations by Hadley's quadrant. This he attempted, and contrived a dark mirror, reflecting from the surface, and whirled round by a spring with such velocity that the motion could not be perceived. This, when hung in gimble, like the mariner's compass, resisted the rolling and pitching motion of any vessel, but was rendered deficient by the motion of the vessel bodily upwards, well known to sailors. This, however, recommended him to the Board of Longitude, by whom he was employed in some improvements on the sextant, and very handsomely rewarded. After leaving Dundee academy he began the academy of Inverness, but soon left it. He was subject to epilepsy, and died of that disease in London.

Dundee, January, 1815—Mr Thomas Duncan, Rector of the Dundee Academy, published an address to the Inhabitants, on the necessity of a new building for the Academy—and urged strongly its usefulness for youth—and advised a subscription to be immediately begun—as we had done much in adorning Churches, Theatre, Infirmary, Asylum, &c. He hoped an Institution now of 15 years standing, would meet with support. Mr Webster of London had left £6000 for Education in Dundee—about 120 guineas, of which came yearly to the Academy; but it was expressly ordered for 50 bursars, at 4 guineas each Session—that is 8 guineas the course. The rest of it being for an English School for boys, and an English and Sewing School for girls. The Magistrates' patronage has hitherto been managed with prudence and dignity. They pay £150 of salaries; and have lately given £80 for augmenting the apparatus.

Of the date of the erection of this chapel there exists no authentic record. It is known, that the nave, transepts, and tower were built by David, Earl of Huntingdon, in the twelfth century. Tradition says that he built these adjoining to the Chapel of St. Mary's in the field, because there was not room at the parish church of St. Clement; and the style of architecture, the state of decay, and even the different texture of the stone, evidently point to a period for the building of what is now called the Old Church, considerably anterior to that of the nave, transepts, and tower. The original chapel, or old church, has massive walls without buttresses, and has few ornaments, while, from the portions of the transepts that remain in the present south and cross churches, as well as from the tower, which is entire, it appears that, in the building by the Earl of Huntingdon, buttresses were introduced, and that the capitals, pinnacles, and niches were charged with ornaments. The stone of the old church, too, is of a different

texture, and much more decayed. Judging from circumstances, which, it must be confessed, is rather a vague method of judging, the tenth, or at latest the beginning of the eleventh century might be assigned as the date of the building of this church.

Connected with the north side of this church, there is a small building, one part of which appears to have been the confessional, and the other the penitentiary. This building is of the same stone, and in the same style with the church, but though appearances favour the hypothesis, they are not absolutely conclusive of its being built at the same time.

In laying a paved gutter round the foundations of this church, the workmen came to the edge of a tombstone, which formed part of the foundation; and permission being obtained, this tombstone, together with another under it, was dug out; and though neither contains a date, they are perhaps among the oldest Christian monuments in the county. The age of the building in the foundation of which they had been used as common stones, cannot be less than eight hundred years; and at that time the memorials of the dead, which were held in much more veneration than now, could not well have been converted to the common purposes of building till they were at least, say, two hundred years old. This would give to these monuments an age of at least a thousand years.

Each of these monuments has carved in relief an ornamented cross, with stem and pedestal, together with a large straight sword with a cross guard on the left side. The one which was undermost, and which is nearly entire, is hewn into panes,—the middle one containing the cross, that on the left the sword, and that on the right having no figure or inscription. The other stone is flat, having the cross in the middle, and an inscription round the sides, in an admixture of rude Anglo-Saxon and Roman characters. This inscription is indented; it has a cross at the beginning and end; and may perhaps be read thus,—

† HIC : IACET : ULELMVS : DICTVS : LONGVS :
CVIVS : ANIMVM REQVIESCAT : IN : PACE : ** †

Unfortunately the stone is broken at the place where stood the date; and so the "Monkbarnses" will have scope for speculation, as to when this *William the Long* wielded the huge sword of which his monument bears the figure.—These stones have been since built in the wall which surrounds the churches, within a few yards of the place where they were found.

PAGE 61.

In an old publication, entitled "An Theater of Mortality," printed in 1713, the following is given as the inscription on

*Cap. Henry Lyell's Monument, New Church,
East-side Pulpit.*

Rex, ad Opus Templi, Salomoni misit Hiramus
Ligna Tyro Triticum, pactus multumq; rogatus;
Qui sub Rege meres Dux Ferrum gratis & ultro
Transmittis Templo instaurando, Henrice Lyelle;
Quina quater Tyrio Salomo dedit Oppida Regi,
Quam quinis quaterine fuit, tu pluris es unus.

To Sol'mon's Temple, King Hiram sent, from Tyre,
Fine Cedar-wood, but upon great Desire;
This Church, thou Captain Lyell, to repair,
Didst freely give all what was necessar:
To th' Tyrian King, gave Sol'mon Towns twice ten,
Thou greater than these all and best of Men.

PAGE 63.

Paul Methven was originally a baker in Dundee. He commenced reformer and preacher,—became minister at Jedburgh,—was convicted of adultery,—deposed, and excommunicated. He expressed deep sorrow for his offence, and declared himself willing to undergo any punishment, even to the loss of a member of his body. A most humiliating penance was enjoined him, great part of which he underwent, and then made his escape into England. In November 1558, a Provincial Council at Edinburgh deposed him.

PAGE 67.

This Chapel of Ease, now the Cross Church was occupied by a party of the Pretender's troops in 1745, as a stable for their horses.

PAGE 71.

There were two great divisions among the seceders from the church about taking the oath called burgess; this made two separate meetings in Dundee. They are now happily united in one; and the other two meetings are only divisions arising from some differences respecting their ministers.

PAGE 73.

The various Establishments in Dundee, for the behoof and instruction of Poor Children, are,—

- 1st, HENDERSON'S Mortification, under the patronage of the Magistrates, Ministers, and Town Clerk, from which thirty boys and girls receive Education. ... 50
- 2d, GUTHRIE'S Mortification, under the patronage of the Magistrates and Kirk Session, from which twenty four boys receive yearly for maintainance and education £5 6s. 8d. each, and eight boys are educated but receive nothing for maintainance. 52
- 5d, BROWN'S Mortification, under the patronage of the Magistrates and Kirk Session, from which twenty-seven boys and girls of the name of *Brown* receive yearly £6 each, for maintainance and education, except in the case of two of the same-family being elected, when they receive something less. 27
- 4th, RODGER'S Mortification, under the patronage of the Kirk Session, from which seven boys are educated, and receive yearly £4, two pairs of shoes, one pair of stockings, three shirts, one neckcloth, and one suit of clothes each. 7
- 5th, STIPHEN'S Mortification, under the patronage of the Provost of Dundee, the Minister of the Murraygate district, and the Lairds of Dunnichen and Blackness; from which seven boys of the name of *Stiphen* receive yearly £8 each. 7
- 6th, FERGUSON'S Mortification, under the patronage of Mr Graham of Fintry, Mr Graham of Balmuir, and the Provost of Dundee, from which two boys receive £8 each. 2

7th, WHITE'S Mortification, under the patronage of Messrs. James Jobson, John Jobson, David Jobson, jun. and Andrew Pitcairn, from which twenty-two boys and girls receive yearly from £4 to £6 each, for maintenance and education.	22
8th, £100 Mortified by Miss GRAHAM, under the patronage of the Kirk Session, the interest of which is applied for the maintenance and education of one poor girl.	1
9th, £6000 Mortified by JAMES WEBSTER, Esq. of London, for the education of boys and girls, from which not less than one hundred are educated.	100
10th, CLARK'S Mortification, under the patronage of Mr Clark of Pennycuick, from which two boys receive yearly £8.	2
11th, BRUCE'S Mortification, under the patronage of the Provost, Dean of Guild, the three first Ministers, and the Rector of the Grammar School, from which one boy receives yearly £8 6s. 8d. for maintenance and education.	1
Besides these Mortifications, the Kirk Session pay the School Fees of Children whose parents are unable to educate them, for two years: the number of these in general is from fifty to	60
Making a total of	263

FAIRS IN ANGUS-SHIRE.

JANUARY.—Arbroath, 31st day—Inverkeiller, 9th day.

FEBRUARY.—Alyth, Fasten's Even.—Forfar, last Wednesday.

MARCH.—Alyth, 1st Tuesday after 2d Thursday, O. S.—Chapelton Lady Market, last Wednesday, O. S.—Dunnichen, 2d Wednesday, O. S.—Glenisla, 1st Wednesday.

APRIL.—Breachin, 2d Tuesday—Cupar Angus, 1st Thursday before Easter—Carmyllie, last Tuesday—Glasterlaw, last Wednesday—Kirrymuir, 1st Friday after Good Friday—Letham, 1st Thursday—Tarbrax, 1st Wednesday.

MAY.—Cupar Angus, 5d Tuesday, O. S.—Forfar, 1st Wednesday, O. S.—Glammiss, 1st Wednesday after 26th day—Kirrymuir, 1st Wednesday after Glammiss—Montrose, 1st Tuesday, O. S.

JUNE.—Arbroath, 5d Wednesday—Alyth, 2d Tuesday, O. S. and 25th O. S.—Breachin, 2d Wednesday—Forfar, 26th day—Glasterlaw, last Wednesday—Lundie, 26th day—Letham, 5d Thursday—Meigle, last Wednesday—Monifieth, 2d Tuesday after 11th day—Tarbrax, last Thursday.

JULY.—Arbroath, 18th day—Alyth, last Tuesday, O. S.—Cupar Angus, 1st Wednesday, O. S.—Forfar, 1st Tuesday—Kirrymuir, 24th, or Wednesday after—Stob's Fair, near Dundee, 2d Tuesday.

AUGUST.—Breachin, 1st Wednesday after 12th.—Dundee, 15th day—Forfar, 1st Tuesday—Glasterlaw, 2d Wednesday—Lundie, 1st Tuesday, O. S.—Letham, the day after Glasterlaw, and a market every fortnight throughout the year on Thursday.

SEPTEMBER.—Dundee, 19th day—Forfar, last Wednesday—Mattock Fair, 1st Wednesday.—Reidie, Thursday before 19th.

OCTOBER.—Alyth, Tuesday before 10th, O. S.—Dundee, 22d day—Forfar, 29th day—Kirrymuir, 19th, or Wednesday after—Meigle, last Wednesday—Moniefieth, 2d Tuesday after 11th—Tarbrax, 1st Wednesday.

NOVEMBER.—Alyth, 1st Tuesday and Wednesday, O. S. and 2d Tuesday after 11th, O. S.—Arbirlot, 2d Tuesday, O. S.—Breachin, 1st Tuesday after 21st—Forfar, 1st Wednesday—Glammiss, 1st Wednesday after 22d—Kirrymuir, 2d Tuesday after Martinmas, O. S.—Letham, 1st Thursday.—Monikie, the day after Glammiss.

DECEMBER.—Alyth cattle market, 2d Tuesday, O. S.—Chapelton Lady Market, 1st Wednesday after 11th, O. S.

BUTTER WEIGHT IN ANGUS-SHIRE.

	<i>ounces.</i>		<i>ounces.</i>
Arbroath,	22	Forfar,	24
Breachin,	24	Glammiss,	24
Cupar Angus,	24	Kirrymuir,	27
Dundee,	22	Montrose,	24

DIRECTORY.

MAGISTRATES AND TOWN COUNCIL.

David Brown, Esq. Provost.

Thomas Bell,	}	Esquires, Bailies.
James Gray,		
Archd. Ogilvie,		
James Smith,		
Patrick Whitson,	}	Esquires, Old Bailies.
Geo. Thoms, Kirk Master,		
John Calman,		
James Smith, junior,		
Patrick Anderson,		
David Blair, senior,	}	Esquires, Merchant Councillors.
Alexander Balfour,		
Alex. Reid, Hospital Master,		
Charles Rogers,		
John Sturrock, Esquire, Dean of Guild.		
John Morton, Esquire, Guild Councillor.		
Messrs James Chalmers, Convener of the Nine Trades		
Kinnear Brown,	}	Trades' Councillors.
Peter Thomson,		
David Martin Esquire, Treasurer.		
John Thain, Esquire, Shoremaster.		
P. H. Thoms, Esquire, Town Chamberlain.		

NINE INCORPORATED TRADES.

James Chalmers, Convener.

Bakers,	James Pullar,	Deacon.
Shoemakers,	Peter Dron,	do.
Glovers,	David Hill,	do.
Tailors,	David Watt,	do.
Bonnet-makers,	Robert Christie,	do.
Hammermen,	David Currance,	do.
Weavers,	Thomas Spalding,	do.
Waulkers,	James Crichton,	do.
Fleshers,	John Watson,	do.

THREE UNITED TRADES.

William Thomson, Convener.

Masons,	Alex. Balharrie,	Deacons,
Wrights,	Charles Smith,	do.
Slaters,	Alex. Low,	do.

MALTMEN.

Andrew Hood, Deacon.

FRATERNITY OF SEAMEN.

George Clark, Boxmaster.

CLERGY.

Archibald M'Lachlan, D.D.

David Davidson, D.D.

James Thomson

Patrick M'Vicar

Alex. Peters, D.D.

Chapels of Ease, Dissenting Clergy, &c.

Gavine Parker, Cowgate Church,	} Chapels of Ease
Wm. Johnstone, Chapelshade,	
Charles Macallister, Gaelic Chapel	
John Heatherton, English Chapel	
H. Horsley, A.M. Oxon. Scots Episcopal Chapel.	
Robert Aitken, Burgher	Meeting-house
George Donaldson, United Secession	do.
Mathew Fraser,	do.
David Russel, Independent	do.
Alexander Duncan, Cons. Associate Pres.	do.
Thomas Mulleton, Methodist	do.
William Rattray, Roman Catholic Chapel.	

SCHOOLMASTERS, &c.

William Murray, Rector, Academy

George Gauld, Assistant, do.

J. Legendre, Teacher of Languages, do.

John Millar, Rector, Grammar School.

John Black, Assistant, do.

William Wyllie, Parochial School

William Mills, Navigation Academy.

Robert Saunders, Writing and Mercantile Academy
 William Robie, Latin and Greek.

John Gilbert	George Hutton	John Campbell
Daniel M. Intosh	James Kinnear	Thomas Jack
John Young	David Crichton	A. F. Meuller
Peter Sheppard	David Moncur	James C. Dargie
David Guild	David Adams	James Forbes

PHYSICIANS, SURGEONS, AND DRUGGISTS.

Robert Henderson, M. D.	Rodert Nasmith, Surgeon
Alexander Ramsay, M. D.	James Cochrane, do.
Alex. Stormonth, M. D.	Charles Brown, do.
James Johnston, M. D.	James Colvill, do.
John Crichton, Surgeon	William Aitken, do.
Patrick Nimmo, do.	Peter Mudie, do.
Alexander Bell, do.	David Duncan, do.
Andrew Willison, do.	W. Bisset & Co. Druggists
James Stewart, do.	W. Ogilvie & Co. do.
William Hogg, do.	Mrs Jolly, do.
Lyon Alexander, do.	Mrs Syme, do.
William Dick, do.	David Russell, do.
Thomas Pitcairn, do.	Apothecary Hall Co.

WRITERS.

Messrs John Ogilvie	Messrs David Mitchell
Thomas Davidson	George Milne
Thomas Smart	James Brown
William Walker	David Jobson
George Mawer	James Hunter
W. Small, Town Clk.	Christopher Kerr
James Ogilvie	Thomas Walker
Jas. Saunders, Clerk to the Guildry	John Anderson
Thomas Adamson	W. A. Flowerdew
David Cobb	J. H. Scott
J. W. Baxter	W. B. Baxter
Wm. Barrie, Depute Town Clerk	Thomas Smart, jun.
Alexander Christie	Alexander Guild
David M. Ewen	Andrew Willison
David Smith	James Gardiner
William Reid	Gabriel Miller
James Pierie	James Guild
	James Gellatly.

MESSENGERS AT ARMS.

Alexander Gray
Patrick Mackay
James Adam

James Watson
Thos. Anderson.

TOWN OFFICERS.

John Watson, jailor.

William Clark
William Mackay
Thomas Christie

Colin M'Ewen
Daniel M'Cormick
Peter Moncur.

AUCTIONEERS AND APPRAISERS.

John Ogilvie
David Cobb
William Cobb
James Scott
Walter Thomson
Robert Christie
William Anderson
Robert Torbet
David Smith

John Skirving
David Pierrie
Patrick Mackay
Alexander Gray
James Drummond
David Farquharson
James Adam
James Keith.

CUSTOM-HOUSE.

Colin Symers, Collector
Robert Hunter, Collector's 1st Clerk
Wm. Clark, jun. Collector's 2d Clerk and Warehouse-keeper
William Anderson, Comptroller
William Adam, Comptroller's Clerk
James H. Blain, extra Clerk
Robert Alison, Landsurveyor
Geo. John Baumbach, Landsurveyor's Clerk
David Meffan, Landwaiter and Coastwaiter
James Neish, Landwaiter and Searcher
Thomas Jamieson, Landwaiter and Searcher
James Blain, Tidesurveyor
Alex. Swan, Sitter of the Boat at Broughty Ferry
Joseph Luckie, Tidesman, acting Coastwaiter at Ferr-port-
on-craig

TIDESMEN AT DUNDEE.

Andrew Small	Robert Low
David Guillan	John Dixon
John Sutherland	

BOATMEN AT DUNDEE.

William Imrie	John Hamilton
David Black	William Kerr

BOATMEN AT BROUGHTY-FERRY.

George Moyes	James Gall
George Bathie	Thomas Webster

EXTRA TIDESMEN AT DUNDEE.

Andrew Morris	Thomas Ramsay
Wm. Cairncross	John Miller
John Thomson	John Low
George Shephard	James Clark
Alex. Donaldson	Andrew Watt

 EXCISE.

James Huie, Collector
 Mungo Park, Clerk
 Lindsay Grandison, Supervisor and Port Surveyer
 Robert Dickson, Port Gauger
 Andrew Binny, Permit Officer

OFFICERS.

William Geddes	Andrew Clark
John Black	James Hallay
Thomas Lawson	Quintin Dick

 INSURANCE BROKERS.

Neish & Smart, Cowgate
 Archibald Crichton, Cowgate
 John Thain, 8, Murraygate
 David Jobson, sen. Peter Street
 David Blair, 22, Murraygate
 John G. Russel, Weligate
 Patrick H. Thoms, Cowgate
 James Watt, 30, Murraygate
 Robert Christie, Castle Street
 Henry J. Hazeel, Nethergate
 Martin Lindsay, High-street.

FIRE, LIFE, AND ANNUITY INSURANCE OFFICES.

Those marked * grant Insurances upon Lives and Annuities.

Dundee,	David Blair, Murraygate
North British,	Patrick H. Thoms, Cowgate
* Fife,	Robert Millar, Cowgate
* Hercules,	Archibald Crichton, Cowgate
* European,	A. M. Sandeman, Murraygate
Beacon,	Do. do. do.
* Royal Exchange,	Thomas Smart, jun. Cowgate
Phoenix,	John G. Russel, Wellgate
British,	James Scott, Murraygate
Hope,	James Saunders, Castle Street
Union,	Robert Millar, Cowgate
* Eagle,	Thomas Donaldson, High Street
* Atlas,	W. A. Flowerdew, High Street
* Pelican,	David Miln, Cowgate
* Westminster,	James Scott, Murraygate
* Imperial,	Charles Johnston, Cowgate
West of England,	Neish & Smart, Cowgate
Insurance Co. of Scotland,	T. B. Baxter, Murraygate

DUNDEE BANKING COMPANY.

Robert Low, Cashier
John Cairncross, Accountant | Patrick White, Teller

DUNDEE NEW BANK.

Wm. Roberts, Cashier.
Wm. Christie, Accountant | David Guthrie, Teller

DUNDEE UNION BANK.

David Miln, Cashier.
Geo. Hutton, Accountant | George Guthrie, Teller

BRITISH LINEN COMPANY'S BRANCH.

Colin & John Symers, Agents.

EXCHANGE AND DEPOSIT BANK.

Benjamin Monday, Manager | Andrew Low, Accountant

POST-OFFICE,

New-Inn Entry, High Street.

Robert Bell, Postmaster—James Clement and George Henderson, Letter Carriers.

Mail from the North arrives at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 4 A.M.; and from the South at 45 min. past 7 A.M. Mail for the North is made up at 10 P.M.; paid letters half an hour earlier. The Office is open from 9 A.M. till 10 P.M.; on Sundays, from 9 till 10 morning, 1 till $\frac{1}{2}$ past 1 afternoon, and 4 till 9 evening.

Mr Bell is also Agent for the London Genuine Tea and London Wine Companies; and keeps always on hand an excellent assortment of all kinds of Writing Papers.

LOTTERY OFFICES.

Thos. Donaldson, 12, High-street, Agent for Hazard & Co.
 James Chalmers, Castle-street, do. for Bish & Co.
 A. M. Sandeman, 141, Murraygate, do. for Richardson,
 Goodluck & Co

STAMPERS OF LINEN.

David Blair, Esq. | John Alison, Esq.
 Offices—Peter Street and Tay Street.

STAMP PAPER OFFICE

Is situated on the west side of Castle Street; open from 10 till 3, from 4 till 6, and from 7 till 8 o'clock in the evening.

John Alison, Esq. Collector | James Brown, Assistant.

PUBLIC WAREHOUSE.

Archibald Scott, Tacksman.—Office, south-west corner of Fishmarket.

THE WEIGH-HOUSE

Is on the west side of Vault.—Thos. Anderson, Tacksman.

PRINCIPAL INNS AND TAVERNS.

Morren's Hotel, 46, High Street
 Merchant's Hotel, top of Castle Street
 Campbell's Crown & Anchor Hotel, New Quay

James M'Cosh's Tavern,	Murraygate
Mrs Coupar's	do. do.
Daniel M'Intosh's	do. do.
Wm. Anderson's	do. Peter street
Geo. Aimers'	do. Wellgate.

LIST OF CARRIERS,

With their Quarters, Names, and Days of Arrival.

EDINBURGH and ABERDEEN—William Simson and Jas. Murray, Fishstreet; depart for Edinburgh on Tuesday and Thursday, and arrive at Dundee on Thursday and Saturday,—put up at Johnston's, 152, Highstreet, Edinburgh. Depart for Aberdeen on Wednesday, and arrive at Dundee on Tuesday.

At Thomas Hood's, vintner, Murraygate,

Kirrymuir,	James Finlay,	twice a-week.
Do.	John Donaldson,	do.
Forfar,	David Wallace, sen.	Tuesday and Friday.
Do.	Joseph Cairns,	do.
Do.	William Roger,	do.
Drumsturdie Muir,	John Gleg,	Friday.
Murroes,	Charles Smith.	do.

At Daniel M'Intosh's, vintner, Murraygate,

Brechin,	John Hood,	Tuesday and Friday.
Do.	Alex. Wyllie,	Monday & Saturday.

At Peter Coupar's, vintner, Murraygate,

Forfar,	Thomas Kerr,	Tuesday and Friday.
Do.	Alex. Millar,	do.
Kirrymuir,	David Henderson,	Tuesday & Saturday.
Do.	Andrew Edward,	Tuesday and Friday.
Montrose,	Charles Wood,	do.
Perth,	Wm. Lindsay,	do.

At Dog Well, Murraygate,

Perth,	George Wannan,	Tuesday and Friday.
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At Robert Mudie's, vintner, Murraygate,

Arbroath,	Carriers every lawful day.	
Montrose,	John Robertson,	Tuesday and Friday.
Kirrymuir,	David Robb,	Tues. Thurs. & Sat.
Do.	John Low,	do.
Do.	John Moncur,	do.

At James Young's, vintner, Murraygate,

Kirrymuir,	James Kidd,	Tues. Thurs. & Sat.
Do.	William Smith,	do.
Do.	John M'Kenzie,	do.
Douglaston,	James Livingstone,	Tuesday and Friday.

At David Ross's, vintner, Murraygate,

Glammiss & Eassie,	John Bennet,	occasionally.
Glammiss,	Peter Kermath,	three times a-week.
Kirrymuir,	John Dundas,	twice a-week.
Forfar,	George Grant,	Tuesday & Saturday.
Do.	Charles Stewart,	do.
Do.	Post every night.	
Lintrathen,	John Volume,	Friday.

At David Fender's, vintner, Overgate,

Errol,	John Crichton,	Tuesday and Friday.
Coupar Angus,	Andrew Hodge,	do.

At John Easson's, vintner, Thorter-row,

Coupar Angus,	George Herald,	Tuesday and Friday.
Do.	John Mills,	do.
Murie,	James Strachan,	Friday.
Broughty Ferry,	David Petrie,	Tuesday and Friday.

At David Duncan's, brewer, Overgate,

Nevay,	William Butchart,	Friday.
Auchterhouse,	George Coupar,	Tuesday and Friday.
Dronly,	Thomas Anderson,	Friday.

At David Rattray's, brewer, Overgate,

Longforgan,	Peter M'Gregor,	Tuesday and Friday.
Kirkinch,	John Wright,	do.
Meigle,	Thomas Gellatly,	do.
Fowlis,	William Isles,	do.
Inchmartin,	Mrs Craig,	do.

At Donald M'Donald's, vintner, Tay-street,
 Lintrathen, James Adie, Tuesday and Friday.
 Glenisla Faulds, John Robertson, do.
 Ruthven, William Soutar, do.

At George Mathew's, brewer, Overgate,
 Blairgowrie, John Farquharson, Tuesday and Friday.
 Baledgarno, James Jack, do.
 Coupar Angus, William M'Leish, do.
 Meigle, James Keay, Friday.
 Newtyle, Robert Greenhill, do.
 Longforgan, James Curr, do.

At Henry Jack's, vintner, Overgate,
 Coupar Angus, Peter Bell, Tuesday and Friday.
 Meigle, Alex. Anderson, do.
 Alyth, John Robertson, do.
 Blairgowrie and Rattray, T. Duffers, do.

At John Bailie's, brewer, Craig,
 Cupar Fife, Alex. Constablo, Tuesday and Friday.

At David Chesholm's, vintner, Craig,
 St. Andrew's, James Fairfoul, Tuesday and Friday.

At Charles Scott's, vintner, Fish-street,
 St. Andrew's, Robert Sowter, Tuesday and Friday.
 Ceres, Peter Abby, Friday.
 Cupar Fife, John Paul, do.

At Mrs Graham's, vintner, Craig,
 Leuchars, David Henderson, Friday.

At William Ogilvie's, brewer, Fish-street,
 Coupar Angus, Jonathan Elder, Friday.

At William Simson's, Fish-street,
 Anstruther, Henry Ramsay, Tuesday.

At Robert Ramsay's, vintner, Overgate,
 Airly, James Mitchell, Tuesday and Friday.
 Kenny, James Fleming, Friday.

At Andrew Butchart's, vintner, Seagate,
 Feus, Carnoustie, James Mair, Tuesday and Friday.
 Murie, Carse of Gowrie, Andrew Smith, do.

At John Moncur's, brewer, Coutie's Wynd,
 Longforgan, John Lawson, Tuesday and Friday.

PRINCIPAL INHABITANTS.

- A**BBOT, William, carver and gilder, Overgate n.
 Aberdein, James, china and stone-ware merchant, 27, High Street.
 Adam, Peter, grocer, Overgate.
 Adam, James, bookseller, 100, Murraygate.
 Adam, William, manufacturer, Wellgate.
 Adams, James, messenger-at-arms, Seagate.
 Adams, David, teacher, Nethergate.
 Adamson, Thomas, writer, 10, High Street.
 Addison, Samuel, flesher, Fishmarket.
 Aimer, James, wright, Nethergate s.
 Aimer, George, wine and spirit merchant, Wellgate e.
 Ainslie, Misses, Nethergate.
 Air, Robert, tailor, 58, Murraygate.
 Airth, James, shoemaker, Overgate s.
 Aitken, Rev. Robert, Queen Street.
 Alexander, Mrs, merchant, Nethergate.
 Alexander, John, patten maker, 105, Murraygate.
 Alexander, Lyon, surgeon, 129, Murraygate.
 Alison, John, merchant, Cowgate and Union Mount.
 Alison, Robert, Customhouse and Springfield.
 Allan, James, shoemaker, Overgate n.
 Allan, William, hairdresser, Nethergate s.
 Anderson, Patrick, merchant, King Street.
 Anderson, W. comptroller, Customhouse.
 Anderson, James, grocer, Overgate n.
 Anderson, Thomas, manufacturer, Dens.
 Anderson, David, tailor, Hillton.
 Anderson, William, tailor, Chapelshade.
 Anderson, William, grocer, West-port.

- Anderson, John, reed-maker, West-port.
 Anderson, John, manufacturer, Hawkhill-wynd.
 Anderson, Wm. manufacturer, Park-wynd and Wellgate.
 Anderson, James, cabinet-maker, Seagate s.
 Anderson, John, mealseller, Overgate n.
 Anderson, John, riddle-maker, Overgate s.
 Anderson, Charles, shoemaker, Overgate s.
 Anderson, William, wood-merchant, Barrack Street.
 Anderson, Mrs, straw-hat maker, Overgate n.
 Anderson, William, vintner, Thorter Row.
 Anderson, Peter, wright, Baltic Street.
 Anderson, Mrs, vintner, Fish-market.
 Anderson, William, and Son, agents, St. Andrew's Street.
 Anderson, John, writer, Overgate.
 Anderson, J. haberdasher, 72, Murraygate.
 Anderson, William, billet-master, auctioneer, and vintner,
 Peter Street.
 Anderson, A. M. agent, Cowgate.
 Anderson, Charles, stabbler, Yeaman Shore.
 Anderson, Thomas, messenger at-arms, Vault.
 Archer, James, shipmaster, Fish Street.
 Arkley, John, saddler, Trades' Hall.
 Archibald, James, merchant, Cowgate.
 Brown, Andrew, shoemaker, Overgate n.
 Bailie, John, brewer, Craig.
 Bailie, Thomas, shoemaker, St. Clement's Lane.
 Bailie, Andrew, cooper, foot Vault.
 Bahary, Alexander, grocer, Chapelshade.
 Ballardie, David, upholsterer, Nethergate.
 Banks, George, manufacturer, Chapelshade.
 Barclay, David, umbrella-maker, Overgate s.
 Barclay, William, tobacconist, Murraygate.
 Barclay, John, manufacturer, Coupar's Alley.
 Barnie, David, mealseller, Crichton Street.
 Barney, Mrs, caravan keeper, Seagate.
 Barrie, William, Depute Town Clerk, Town-house.
 Barron, James, shipmaster, St. Clement's Lane.
 Barron, Andrew, shipmaster, St. Clement's Lane.
 Baxter, Geo. R. grocer, Murraygate.

- Baxter, Thomas B. agent, Murraygate.
 Baxter, Geo. H. manufacturer, Perth Road.
 Baxter, John, merchant, King Street.
 Baxter, William and Son, merchants, Cowgate and Ellen-
 gowan.
 Baxter, Edward, merchant, Cowgate.
 Baxter, Henry, merchant, King Street.
 Baxter, David, Sugar-house, Seagate.
 Baxter, Geo. T. coal-merchant, King Street.
 Baxter, James and Son, haberdashers, Seagate n.
 Baxter, Thomas, baker, Wellgate w.
 Baxter, William William, merchant, Wellgate and Cowgate.
 Baxter, J. W. and J. writers, 10, High Street.
 Baxter, Thomas H. grocer, Wellgate w.
 Baxter, William Thomas, merchant, Bain's Square.
 Baxter, John H. bookseller, 24, Murraygate.
 Baxter, James, H. haberdasher, 75, Murraygate.
 Bayne, Charles, teacher of dancing, Overgate n.
 Beanstone, John, tailor, Luckenbooths.
 Beattie, John, baker, 28, Murraygate.
 Begg, Alexander, manufacturer, Peter Street.
 Bell and Balfour, merchants, Shore.
 Bell, John, smith, Chapelshade.
 Bell, Alexander, surgeon, Nethergate n.
 Bell, Alexander, wine and spirit dealer, 16, High Street.
 Bell, William and Son, tobacconists and candle-makers,
 77, High Street.
 Bell, J. tailor, 64, Murraygate.
 Bell, Robert, postmaster, New Inn Entry.
 Bell, James, ropemaker, Castle Street.
 Bennet, Mrs, grocer, Seagate n.
 Bennet, James, wright, Seagate n.
 Bennet, William, manufacturer, Compar's Alley.
 Binny, Andrew, permit writer, 10, High Street.
 Bisset, William, Forebank.
 Bisset, George, smith, West Port.
 Bisset, William, saddler, Seagate.
 Bisset, David, teacher, Overgate.
 Bisset, William, and Co. druggists, 74, High Street.

- Bisset, William, merchant, Murraygate s.
 Black, David, grocer, Nethergate.
 Black, A. and H. merchants, Overgate s.
 Black, John, excise officer, Overgate n.
 Black, John, assistant, Grammar School.
 Blackie, Francis, teacher, Seafield.
 Blair, James, land surveyor, Seagate s.
 Blair, David, merchant and cashier Dundee Assurance Co
 22, and 23, Murraygate.
 Blair, David, jun. wood-merchant, Seagate s.
 Blair, Miss, boarding school, Barrack Street.
 Blair, James, shipmaster, Fish Street.
 Blinshall, John, grocer, Fish Street n.
 Blinshall, & Smith, coal-merchants, Fish-market.
 Blues, Alexander, shipmaster, Murraygate.
 Blyth, Henry, manufacturer of patent thread, Wards.
 Borrie, David, shoemaker, 29, High Street.
 Booth, G. King Street.
 Bower, George, thread manufacturer, Overgate s.
 Bowman, James, shipmaster, Barrack Street.
 Boyd, George, hairdresser, Cowgate s.
 Boyd, George, Junr. public warehouse, Fish Market.
 Bricknal, Andrew, draper, 44, High Street.
 Brodie, William, vintner, Small's Wynd.
 Brooks, William, draper and hosier, High Street.
 Brough, James, tobacconist, Overgate s.
 Brown, David, merchant, Castle Street, and Magdale
 Yard.
 Brown, William, tailor, Chapelshade.
 Brown, Charles, vintner, Perth Road.
 Brown, Andrew, flax-spinner, West Wards, and Wellgat
 Brown, James, do. do. do.
 Brown, John, do. do. do.
 Brown, William, do. do. do.
 Brown, George, manufacturer, West-port.
 Brown, Alexander, staymaker, Nethergate s.
 Brown, Kinnaird, do. s.
 Brown, Charles, surgeon, Fish Street.
 Brown, Patrick, wood-merchant, Shore.

- Brown, Thomas, grocer, High Street.
 Brown, Robert, tailor, do.
 Bruce, Peter, brewer, Witch-knowe.
 Bruce, Andrew & Son, manufacturers, Queen Street.
 Bruce, Alexander, haberdasher, Overgate n.
 Bruce, Alexander, wright, Crichton Street.
 Bruce, William, baker, Wellgate w.
 Brymer, Robert, shoemaker, Bucklemaker Wynd.
 Buik, James, rope-work, foot Hill-town.
 Buik, Alexander & Andrew, rope-makers, Crichton Street,
 Butchart, James and William, Dens.
 Butchart, James, confectioner, 46, Murraygate.
 Butter, Archibald, flesher, West-port.
 Butter, Thomas, vintner, North Tay Street.
 Butter, John, coal-merchant, do.
 Butterworth, John, merchant, Overgate.
 Cables, Mrs. grocer, Thorter-row.
 Caird, Alexander, shipmaster, Fish Street.
 Cairncross, John, accountant, Dundee Bank, St Andrew's
 Street.
 Caithness, George, shipmaster, Castle Street.
 Caithness, George, do. Castle Court.
 Caithness, David, do. Nethergate, s.
 Cameron, John, vintner, foot of Black's Croft.
 Cameron, William, vintner, Fish Street.
 Cameron, Alexander, jeweller, clock and watch manufac-
 turer, 78. High Street.
 Cameron, James, grocer and spirit dealer, 118, Murraygate.
 Campbell, John, Crown and Anchor Tavern, Fish-market.
 Campbell, James, farrier, Crichton Street.
 Carmichael, James, mill-spinner, Dens.
 Carmichael, James and Charles, engineers, West Wards.
 Carnegie, George, shoemaker, south Tay Street.
 Carsewell, William, manufacturer, King Street.
 Cathro, William, brewer, Fish-market.
 Cathro, James, dyer, 82, Murraygate.
 Chalmers, William, manufacturer, Bain's Square.
 Chalmers, Charles, North Tay Street, and Wellgate, mill-
 spinner.

- Chalmers, James, bookseller, Castle Street.
 Chalmers, Colonel, Nethergate.
 Chisholm, David, vintner, Craig.
 Christie, Robert, auctioneer and agent for Hull Shipping
 Company, Castle Street.
 Christie, Alexander, writer, High Street.
 Christie, Thomas, town-officer, Fish Street.
 Christie, Alexander, dean of guild officer, Tindal's wynd.
 Christie, William, accountant, Dundee New Bank, Forebank.
 Clark, George, tailor and clothier, Hawk-hill.
 Clark, George, ship-owner, Craig.
 Clark, Andrew, excise-officer, Overgate, s.
 Clark, David, shipmaster, Fish Street.
 Clark, Thomas, shipmaster, Fish Street.
 Clark, David, shipmaster, Yeaman Shore.
 Clark, William, corn-merchant, Bain's Square.
 Clark, John, tailor, Tindal's Wynd.
 Clark, Thomas, draper, 55, High Street.
 Clark, Thomas, tailor, 73, High Street.
 Clark, James, shipmaster, Nethergate, s.
 Clement, James, Post Office.
 Cloudsley, Andrew, agent for Stephen Maberly, London,
 Castle Street.
 Cobb and Mitchell, writers, New Inn Entry.
 Cochran, James, surgeon, top of Seagate.
 Cock, James, manufacturer, Coupar's Alley.
 Coleman, John, ship-builder, East Shore.
 Coleman, James, basket-maker, 64, Murraygate.
 Collier, John, merchant, Cowgate.
 Colvill, James, surgeon, Thorter-row.
 Colville, Alexander, printer, Nethergate, s.
 Constable, William, jeweller, silver-smith, and watch-
 maker, High Street.
 Cook, James, brush-manufacturer, 97, Murraygate.
 Coupar, David, merchant, 66, High Street.
 Coupar, Peter, schoolmaster, Perth Road.
 Cowie, James, tin plate worker, West-port.
 Crabb, William, hair-dresser, Overgate, s.
 Craig, William, shipmaster, Castle Street.

- Crawford, William, shoemaker, Overgate, s.
 Crichton, John, Surgeon, Overgate.
 Crichton, David, vintner, Bottlework.
 Crichton, James, flesher, West-port.
 Crichton, William, Hawk-hill-knowe.
 Crichton, William, Westfield.
 Crichton, John, brewer, King Street.
 Crichton, David, teacher, Nerhergate, s.
 Crichton, Peter, baker, Nethergate, s.
 Crichton, Peter, mason, Wellgate, e.
 Crichton, Patrick, agent for Dundee and Perth Shipping
 Company, Shore.
 Crichton, Archibald, ship and insurance broker, Cowgate.
 Crichton, James, dyer, 94, Murraygate.
 Crichton, Alexander, dyer, Meadow Entry.
 Crichton, William, wine-merchant, High Street.
 Crockatt, James, grocer, Overgate, n.
 Croom, John, wholesale-merchant, 62, High Street.
 Cumming, David, grocer, Hillton.
 Currance, David, tin plate worker, Overgate, s.
 Dahms, George, stoneware-merchant, 55, Murraygate.
 Dall, Thomas, watch-maker, 113, Murraygate.
 David, Thomas, mason, Hillton.
 Davidson, Rev. Dr. Small's wynd.
 Davidson, William, agent for Dundee and Perth Union
 Shipping Co. Shore.
 Davidson, Peter, cooper, Seagate, n.
 Davidson, James, cooper, Seagate. s.
 Davidson, Thomas, writer, Union Mount.
 Davidson, John, ironmonger and clothier, 77, Murraygate.
 Davidson, Thomas, and Son, earthen ware, crystal, and
 rag merchants, Seagate.
 Dempster, Andrew, pottery and brick manufacturer,
 Scouringburn.
 Denoon, Alexander, tailor, Overgate, n.
 Deuchars, William, shipmaster, Seagate, n.
 Deuchars, George, shipmaster, Fish market.
 Dewar, Robert, grocer, Murraygate.
 Dick, William, surgeon, Church wynd,

- Dick, Thomas, jun. spirit merchant, Nethergate, s.
 Dick, John, tin-plate worker, Wellgate, w.
 Dick, Thomas, merchant, Wellgate, w.
 Dick, William and James, ferriers, Tindal's wynd.
 Dick, David, shipmaster, Fish street.
 Dick, James, jun. tailor, 75, High street.
 Dick, Hugh, tin-plate worker, 96, Murraygate.
 Dick, Misses, A. and B. clear starchers, Church Lane.
 Dickie, Charles, wire-worker, Chapelshade.
 Dickson, Mrs merchant, Overgate, n.
 Dickson, Robert, excise officer, Cowgate.
 Doig, William, manufacturer, Hawk-hill.
 Doig, David, meal-seller, Overgate, n.
 Doig, Thomas, manufacturer, Wellgate, e.
 Doig, James, clothier, 63, High Street, n.
 Don, James, shoe-maker, Bucklemaker wynd.
 Donaldson, Thomas, bookseller, 12, High Street.
 Donaldson, Rev. George, Chapelshade.
 Donaldson, Dand and Son, coach and harness makers,
 Barrack Street.
 Donnet, D. tailor and clothes cleaner, Barrack Street.
 Douglas, William, cabinet-maker, Overgate, n.
 Dow, John, smith, West Port.
 Dow, John, Superintendent, Craig.
 Dron, Peter, shoe-maker, 28, High Street.
 Drummond, Thomas, librarian to Dundee Public Library,
 46, High Street.
 Duff, Robert, wine-merchant, South Tay Street.
 Duff, Charles, music-seller, Nethergate.
 Duff, Mrs, meal-seller, Nethergate, n.
 Duff, John, cabinet-maker, Nethergate, n.
 Duff, John, jun. merchant, Bellfield.
 Duffers, William, ship-master, Wellgate.
 Duncan, William, reed-maker, Hillton.
 Duncan, David, brewer, Overgate, s.
 Duncan, James, candle-maker, Overgate, n.
 Duncan, David, baker, Wellgate, e.
 Duncan, Alexander, merchant, Cowgate.
 Duncan, George, draper, 68, High Street.

- Duncan, Peter, sugar refiner, Burnhead.
 Eagleton, John, flesher, Overgate.
 Easson, Robert, manufacturer, Scouringburn.
 Easson, John, vintner, Thorter-row.
 Edward, Alexander and Son, tobacconists, 80, Murraygate.
 Elder, James, baker, Scouringburn.
 Elder, John, ship-master, Fish Street.
 Fairweather, George, tailor, top of Seagate.
 Fairweather, James, jun. Cowgate.
 Fairweather, William, grocer, and manufacturer of cotton
 yarn, Cowgate, n.
 Farquharson, William, flax-dresser, Seagate, n.
 Farquarson, Andrew, cabinet-maker, Overgate.
 Farquarson, David, hatter, 85, Murraygate.
 Farquharson, David, agent, auctioneer, bulker, and timber
 measurer, Castle Street.
 Feathers, James, tailor, 51, High Street.
 Fender, David, vintner, Overgate, s.
 Fender, George, shipmaster, Fish Street.
 Fenton, James, tailor, Hillton, e.
 Fenton, George, dyer, Culloden.
 Fenton, Mrs, dress-maker Barrack Street.
 Fenton, John, dyer, 126, Murraygate.
 Fenwick, James, hair-dresser, Overgate, n.
 Fenwick, Peter, carver and gilder, Nethergate, s.
 Ferguson, David, and Son, manufacturers, Dens.
 Ferguson, Mrs, merchant, Overgate, n.
 Ferguson, David, vintner, Fish Street.
 Ferguson, Joseph, salt merchant, 49, Murraygate.
 Ferrier, John, tailor, Crichton Street.
 Fettes, William, shoe-maker, Bucklemaker wynd.
 Finlay, Peter, vintner, Perth road, n.
 Finlay, William, meal-seller, English Chapel, n.
 Fisher, Thomas, Chapelshade.
 Flemming, William, manufacturer, Park wynd.
 Forbes, James, flesher, West Port.
 Forbes, William, grocer, Wellgate, e.
 Forman, James, sailors' officer, Sailors' Hall.
 Foremaq, Robert, shipmaster, 57, Murraygate.

- Frazer, Rev. Mathew, Barrack Street.
 Fyfe, George, grocer, Hillton.
 Fyfe, Peter, baker, 81, Murraygate.
 Gall, William, confectioner, Overgate, s.
 Galloway, Thomas, nursery and seedsman, Murraygate.
 Gardiner, Patrick, grocer, Overgate, s.
 Gardiner, George, saddler, 20, High Street.
 Gardyne, John, baker, 92, Murraygate.
 Garland, Andrew, tobacconist, Overgate, n.
 Geddes, James, tobacconist, 1, Murraygate.
 Geddes, William, excise officer, 20, Murraygate.
 Gellatley, Peter, mason, Nethergate, n.
 Gellatley, James, smith, Craig.
 Gibb, John, painter, Nethergate, s.
 Gibb, James, shoe-maker, 90, Murtagate.
 Gibson, Robert, grocer, King Street.
 Gibson, John, ship-broker, Yeaman Shore.
 Gilbert, John, teacher, Meadow Entry.
 Gilroy, James, Manufacturer, Wellgate, w.
 Gilroy, Alexander, heckle maker, Wellgate, w.
 Gilroy, John, heckle maker, 143, Murraygate.
 Gilruth, Peter, grocer, foot of Hillton.
 Gloak, Alexander, manufacturer, Cowgate, s.
 Gordon, Alexander, vintner and custom collector, Dens.
 Gourlay, Mrs, broker, Overgate, n.
 Gourlay, James, smith, Overgate, n.
 Gow, William, tailor, West Port.
 Gow, John, ferrier, Thorter-row.
 Gowans, John, carver and gilder, Barrack Street.
 Grandison, Lindsay, supervisor, Murraygate.
 Grant Peter, dyer, West Port.
 Gray, George, wood merchant, Yeaman Shore.
 Gray, James, ironmonger, Overgate, s.
 Gray, John, merchant, 6, Murraygate and Tay Square.
 Gray, Alexander, smith, Hillton.
 Gray, Robert, Dundee Shipping Company's Office, Shore.
 Gray, Thomas, ship-master, Horse wynd.
 Greenhill, Charles, merchant, Cowgate, s.
 Greig, David, ship-master, Fish Street.

- Greig, William, ship-master, Craig.
 Greig, James, do. do.
 Greig, John, agent for Dundee Rope Work Company,
 Butcher Row.
 Guild, Francis, spinning mill, Chapelshade.
 Guild, David, teacher, Baltic Street.
 Guillan, David, Overgate, n.
 Gun, Thomas, stoneware merchant, Overgate, n.
 Gun, David, cabinet-maker, Overgate, n.
 Guthrie, Major, Cottage, Bottle-work.
 Guthrie, George, teller Union Bank, Cowgate.
 Guthrie, David, teller, New Bank.
 Guild, Alexander, writer, High Street.
 Hackney, William, mill-spinner and merchant, 109, Mur-
 raygate, and Wellgate.
 Haggart, Thomas, plasterer, Barrack Street.
 Hally, John, manufacturer, Wellgate, w.
 Hanton, Peter, coal-merchant, foot of Hillton.
 Harris, William, baker, Fish Street.
 Hay, James, manufacturer, Cowgate.
 Hally, William, manufacturers, Wellgate.
 Hazeel, David, merchant, Nethergate, n.
 Hazeel, Henry, wine merchant, Nethergate.
 Hean, James, shoe-maker, Hillton.
 Heatherton, Rev. John, Magdalen Yard.
 Henderson, Charles, wright, West Port.
 Henderson, Robert, surgeon, Cowgate.
 Henderson, James, chair manufacturer, Castle Court.
 Herald, James, cabinet-maker, Barrack Street.
 Hill, James, manufacturer, Long wynd.
 Hill, James, baker, Wellgate, w.
 Hill, David, skinner, 17, High Street.
 Hodge, James, lapidary, Nethergate.
 Hogg, Alexander, corn merchant, Chapelshade.
 Hogg, William, surgeon, 74, Murraygate.
 Hoggan, James, vintner, Vault.
 Hood, Andrew, vintner, St. Clement's Lane.
 Hood, James, brewer, Wellgate, w.
 Hood, Andrew, flesher, 2, Murraygate.

- Hood, Mrs, vintner, 152, Murraygate.
 How, James, boot and shoe-maker, 8, High Street.
 How, William, manufacturer, King Street.
 How, David, merchant, Wellgate, w.
 How, David, leather-merchant, 133, Murraygate.
 Howie, David, shipmaster, Peter Street.
 Hughes, David, wheel-wright, Witchknow.
 Huie, James, Collector of Excise, Murraygate, n.
 Hunter, Thomas, draper, 56, High Street.
 Hunter, Peter, tailor, Chapelshade.
 Hutchinson, John, spirit-dealer, Nethergate, s.
 Hutchinson, John, cabinet-maker, 54, High Street.
 Hutton, Patrick, manufacturer, 1 ens.
 Hutton, William, spirit-dealer, Fishmarket.
 Hynd, William, merchant, Wellgate.
 Inglis, John, hosier, 69, High Street.
 Ingram, George, painter, do.
 Innes, Frederick S. perfumer, Nethergate, s.
 Ireland, John, wright, Chapelshade.
 Ireland, James, shipmaster, Yeaman Shore.
 Ireland, Alex. manufacturer and mill-spinner, Cowgate.
 Irons, John, vintner, Vault.
 Irons, David and Robert, sailmakers, Fishmarket.
 Irons, Peter, hair-dresser, Wellgate, e.
 Ivory, Thomas, engraver, 18, High Street.
 Jack, David, shipmaster, Nethergate.
 Jack, Thomas, teacher, Westport.
 Jackson, Robert, leather-merchant, Overgate, n.
 Jamie, John, smith, 76, High Street.
 Jobson, John, merchant, 41, Murraygate.
 Jobson, James, merchant, Nethergate.
 Jobson, Robert, merchant, Nethergate.
 Jobson, David, Whiteleys.
 Jobson, David, jun. County Cess Office, Tay Street.
 Jobson, David, writer, Castle Street and Whiteleys.
 Jobson, David, sen. merchant, Peter Street.
 Jobson and Scott, writers, Castle Street.
 Jobson, John, M.D. Whiteleys, Nethergate.
 Johnstone, Rev. William, Roseangle.

- Johnstone, Joseph, draper, 61, High Street.
 Johnston, James, M.D. 73, Murraygate.
 Johnstone, Charles, merchant, Cowgate.
 Jolly, Mrs, druggist, 112, Murraygate.
 Justice, John, ironmonger, Castle Street.
 Justice, William, hairdresser, Nethergate.
 Justice, James, jun. agent and broker, Peter Street.
 Kay, David, shoemaker, Hillton.
 Kay, Alexander, spirit-dealer, Overgate Well.
 Key, Thomas, boot and shoemaker, Crichton Street.
 Keay, William, cabinetmaker, Nethergate, s.
 Keay, Alexander, merchant, Seagate.
 Keay, William, custom-collector, Craig.
 Keiller, James, confectioner and grocer, 1, Seagate.
 Keiller, James, woodmerchant, Seagate, s.
 Keith, David, clothier, High Street.
 Keith, James, agent, 91, Murraygate.
 Kerr, Christopher, writer, Castle Street.
 Kennedy, John, shipmaster, Nethergate.
 Kermath, Alexander, baker, Hawkhill, n.
 Kidd, Thomas, shipowner, Castle Street.
 Kidd, George, shipmaster, do.
 Kiddie, Alex. do. Overgate, s.
 Kilgour, Peter, shoemaker, do.
 Kilgour, James, flesher, Seagate.
 Kinaird, James, teacher, Overgate, n.
 Kinmond, Peter, flax-spinner, Coupar's alley and Cowgate.
 Kinmond, Andrew, merchant, do. do.
 Kinmond, Alex. agent, do. do.
 Kinneir, James, teacher, Nethergate, n.
 Kirkaldy, William, merchant, Cowgate.
 Kirkland, William, timber-measurer, Seagate, s.
 Knight, James, wright, Bucklemaker-wynd.
 Laing, James, shipowner, Shore and King Street.
 Laird, Peter, mealseller, back English Chapel.
 Lamb, John, manufacturer, Dens.
 Langlands, Alexander, shoemaker, Barrack Street.
 Langlands, Alexander, tailor, 70, High Street.
 Law, James, slater, St. Andrew's Street.

- Lawson, Alex. ironmonger, 19, High Street.
 Lawson, James, tinsmith, 50, Murraygate.
 Lawson, Thomas, excise-officer, Hawkhill.
 Legendre, John Jules, teacher of languages, School-wynd.
 Leighton, Alexander, baker, Seagate, n.
 Leighton, David, baker, Murraygate.
 Leighton, George, and Co. merchants, Cowgate, s.
 Lesslie, William, hosier, 67, Murraygate.
 Leslie, Robert, slater, Barrack Street.
 Liddel, Alexander and James, manufacturers, Wellgate, e.
 Lindsay, James, manufacturer, Chapelshade.
 Lindsay, William, corn-merchant, 51, High Street; and
 Carolina Port.
 Lithgow, Aaron, shipmaster, Seagate, s.
 Livingstone, Edward, jeweller, Overgate.
 Livingstone, Misses, dressmakers, Castle Street.
 Low and Weighton, grocers, foot of Hillton.
 Low, David, slater Barrack Street.
 Low, John, tailor, do.
 Low, John, plasterer, Coutie's Wynd
 Low, Robert, spirit-dealer, Church Wynd.
 Low, James, merchant and manufacturer, Wellgate, e.
 Low, John, merchant, Wellgate.
 Low, Andrew, shipowner, Nethergate.
 Low, David, brewer, St. Clement's Lane.
 Low, Andrew, manufacturer, Cowgate.
 Low, Thomas, merchant and tailor, Fish-market.
 Low, Thomas, shoemaker, 99, Murraygate.
 Low, Robert, cashier, Dundee Bank, and Cowgate.
 Lowden, William, manufacturer, Wellgate.
 Lownie, Miss, vintner, Vault.
 Lowson, James, flesher, Crichton Street.
 Lowson, John, manufacturer, Pleasance.
 Lowson, Robert, vintner and horse hirer, Overgate, s.
 Luke, John, merchant, King Street.
 Luke, James, baker, Overgate, s.
 Lundie, John, watchmaker, 46, High Street.
 Lyon and Co. tobacconists, 24, do.
 Lyon, Andrew, merchant, Hawkhill,

- Lyon, Charles, shipmaster, Nethergate, n.
 M'Cosh, Robert, tailor, 36, High Street.
 M'Cosh, James, vintner, 120, Murraygate.
 M'Donald, John, Park-lane.
 M'Donald, George, grocer, Perth road.
 M'Donald, Donald, vintner, Overgate, n.
 M'Donald, Duncan, cabinet-maker, 88, Murraygate.
 M'Ewen and Miller, writers, High Street.
 M'Gregor, James, vintner, Tindal's Wynd.
 M'Intosh, Daniel, do. Murraygate, s.
 M'Intosh, John, smith, Overgate, s.
 M'Intosh, Robert, grocer, do. s.
 M'Intosh, Daniel, schoolmaster, Meadowside.
 M'Kay, Patrick, messenger at arms, Overgate, n.
 M Kay, Thomas, grocer, Overgate, s.
 M'Kay, John, hatter and umbrella-maker, do.
 M'Kay, John, tailor, Trades Hall.
 M'Kenzie, Daniel, Annfield.
 M'Laren, Alexander, Hawkhill-know.
 M'Lauchlan, Rev. Dr. Tay Street.
 M'Liesh, John, manufacturer, Chapelshade.
 M'Liesh, William, do. Nethergate, n.
 M'Nicol, James, grocer and spirit-dealer, Overgate, n.
 M'Niel, Duncan, manufacturer, Hawkhill.
 M'Vicar, Rev. Patrick, Magdalene Yard road.
 M'Wattie, David, bell-hanger to his Majesty, for Scotland,
 Cowgate, n.
 Malcolm, Thomas, merchant-tailor, Shore.
 Mancor, Peter, teacher of music and tuner of musical in-
 struments, viz. piano-fortes, harps, and organs; Over-
 gate, head of School Wynd, first close, south side.
 Martin, David, merchant, Rose-angle.
 Martin, George, grocer, West Port.
 Martin, John, slater, 103, Murraygate.
 Martin, Alexander, shipmaster, foot of Coutie's Wynd.
 Mathers, Samuel, flesher, Butcher-row.
 Mathew, Thomas, grocer, Bucklemaker Wynd.
 Mathew, James, flesher, Seagate, s.
 Mathew, George, brewer, Overgate, n.

- Mathew, John, stoneware merchant, 34, High Street.
 Mathew, Alexander, cabinet-maker, 40, High Street.
 Mathew, Thomas, fishing-rod and bow-maker, 45, High Street.
 Mathew, James, wright, Murraygate.
 Mathew, James, cart and plough wright, North Tay Street.
 Mathewson, William, tailor, 2, High Street.
 Mawer, George, writer, 18, High Street.
 Mawer, Robert, shipmaster, Craig.
 Maxwell, James, manufacturer, King Street.
 Maxwell, James, Seagate.
 Maxwell, David, merchant, 139, Murraygate.
 Meffan, David, land-waiter, Chapelshade.
 Meffan, Alexander, vintner, Seagate.
 Morgan, George, Forebank.
 Morgan, Robert, grocer, Fish Street.
 Morison, Alex. thread-manufacturer, Wellgate.
 Morren, Alex. hotel, 46, High Street.
 Morris, John, shoemaker, Hillton, w.
 Morris, William, do. Seagate.
 Morris, David, smith, Craig.
 Morris, James, cooper, Overgate, s.
 Morton, John and Co. merchants, top Baltic Street.
 Morton, Mungo, merchant, Wellgate, e.
 Mount, George, cabinet-maker, Nethergate, s.
 Muat, John, confectioner, Overgate, s.
 Mudie, William, Roseangle.
 Mudie, John, manufacturer, Seagate.
 Mudie, James, merchant, Peter Street.
 Mudie, Peter, wright, do.
 Mudie, William, vintner, Weligate, e.
 Mudie, John, manufacturer, Baltic Street.
 Mudie, Thomas, vintner, Cowgate.
 Mudie, Thomas, meal-seller, 21, Murraygate.
 Mudie, Robert, vintner, 37, do.
 Mudie, James, teacher, Chapelshade.
 Murdoch, George, brewer, 67, High Street.
 Murdoch, William, meal-seller, 125, Murraygate.
 Murray, Jas. & Co. smiths and ironmongers, High Street.

- Murray, William, tailor, Nethergate, s.
 Murray, John, hair-dresser, Coutie's Wynd.
 Murray, William and Co. smiths and ironmongers, 16,
 Murraygate.
 Mustard, Alexander, shipmaster, Seagate.
 Mustard, William, do. do.
 Myles, Alexander, do. foot of Tindal's Wynd.
 Nasmith, Robert, surgeon, Perth road.
 Neave, David, architect, Hawkhill.
 Neilson and Co. merchants, Bain Square.
 Neish, Thomas, sen. coal-merchant, North Tay Street.
 Neish and Smart, ship and insurance brokers, Cowgate, s.
 Neish, Thos. jun. Cowgate and Hawkhill House.
 Neish, James, land-waiter, Perth road.
 Neish, William, wine and spirit merchant, Fishmarket and
 Tay Square.
 Newall, Walter, merchant, agent for Whale Fishing Co.
 Castle Street.
 Nicol, George, sen. grocer, Nethergate.
 Nicol, James and Co. starch-makers, West Port.
 Nicol, James, jun. clothier, Overgate, n.
 Nicol, William, do. do. n.
 Nicol, George, jun. tea and spirit-dealer, 150, Murraygate
 Nicol, John, jun. manufacturer, King Street.
 Nicol, James and Son, do. do.
 Nicol, David, meal-seller, Seagate Port.
 Nicol, William, merchant, Overgate, n.
 Nicol, James, jun. manufacturer, Scouringburn.
 Nicol, James, sen. Overgate, n.
 Nicol, Thomas, block-maker, Fishmarket.
 Nicol, James, do. East Shore.
 Nicol, William, shipmaster, Crichton Street.
 Nicol, William, do. 88, Murraygate.
 Nicol, Alexander, grocer, Hillton.
 Nimmo, Patrick, surgeon, Tay Street.
 Norrie, Robert, shipmaster, King Street.
 Nucator, Andrew, gardener, Blackness road.
 Ogilvie, John and Son, writers, New Inn Entry.
 Ogilvie, James, writer, Park Street.

- Ogilvie, Archibald, merchant, 59, High Street.
 Ogilvie, William and Co. druggists, Town-House.
 Ogilvie, Alexander, manufacturer, Hillton.
 Ogilvie, Alexander, sail-cloth manufacturer, Perth Road.
 Ogilvie, John, manufacturer, Rose-bank.
 Ogilvie, George, 30, High Street.
 Ogilvie, John, manufacturer, Wellgate, w.
 Ogilvie, William, ship-owner, Craig.
 Ogilvie, James, shipmaster, Castle Street.
 Ogilvie, James, shoemaker, Tay Street, s.
 Ggston, John, broker, Nethergate, s.
 Oliver, Silvester, stoneware merchant, Wellgate, e.
 Onions, Joseph, gunsmith, Nethergate, s.
 Orquhart, James, shoemaker, Nethergate, n.
 Ouchterlony, David, merchant, Nethergate, s.
 Pandrich, William, manufacturer, Blackness road.
 Park, Mungo, Excise Office, Murraygate.
 Parker, Rev. Gavin, Forebank.
 Patterson, James, vintner, King Street.
 Patterson, William, hair-dresser, Fish Street.
 Patterson, James, town bellman, 67, High Street.
 Peat, James, vintner, High Street.
 Peat, Robert, manufacturer, 146, Murraygate.
 Peddie, Andrew, wood-merchant, Seagate.
 Penman, Robert, block-maker, Shore.
 Pennycook, David, flesher, Hillton.
 Pennycook, William, flesher, Overgate.
 Peter, John, merchant, Bain's Square and Springhill.
 Peters, Rev. Dr. Miln's Buildings.
 Peter, Thomas, tailor, 76, High Street.
 Petrie, Andrew, manufacturer, Cowgate.
 Petrie, James, grocer, West-port.
 Petrie, David, shoemaker, Overgate, s.
 Phillips, Alexander, Westfield.
 Philip, David, manufacturer, Cowgate, s.
 Pierie, James, writer, 57, High Street.
 Pitcairn, Alexander, merchant, Nethergate.
 Pitcairn, Andrew, merchant, Tay Street.
 Pitcairn, William, merchant, Burnhead.

- Pitcairn, Thomas, surgeon, 56, Murraygate.
 Pitcaithly, Thomas, corn-merchant, 51, High Street.
 Playfair, Thomas, brewer, top of Seagate.
 Pope, David, grocer, Overgate, n.
 Potter, James, vintner, Hawk-hill.
 Porter, David, grocer, 9, Overgate.
 Powrie, Thomas, merchant, Wellgate.
 Powrie, Robert, shoemaker, Overgate, s.
 Preston, James, baker and manufacturer, Chapelshade.
 Pride, David, shoemaker, Overgate, s.
 Pride, John, tailor, Barrack Street.
 Proctor, William, merchant, Coupar's Alley.
 Proctor, Mrs. baker, St Clement's Lane.
 Pryde, George, brewer, Seagate, n.
 Pullar, James, sen. baker, 138, Murraygate.
 Pullar, James, jun. baker, 50, Murraygate.
 Pullar, John, baker, Overgate, n.
 Rait, David, vintner, Perth Road.
 Rait, David, shipmaster, 29, Murraygate.
 Ramsay, Robert, brewer, Overgate, n.
 Ramsay, Alexander, M. D. Tay Street.
 Rankine, Misses, Dudhope House.
 Rattray, Thomas, tobacconist, Overgate, n.
 Rattray, David, brewer, Overgate, n.
 Rattray, John, ship-owner, Nethergate, s.
 Rattray, Ebenezer, hair-dresser, King Street.
 Rea and Co. confectioners, top of Seagate.
 Reid, Alex. merchant, Shore and Whiteleys, Nethergate.
 Reid, William, writer, High Street.
 Reid, Alexander, flesher, Butcher-row.
 Reid, James, manufacturer, Scouringburn.
 Reid, David, wright, Scouringburn.
 Reid, James, house and sign painter, Barrack Street.
 Reid, William, turner, 97, Murraygate.
 Reid, Alexander, bookseller, top of Seagate.
 Rennie, James, smith, Witch-knowe.
 Rhind, Alexander, draper, 50, High Street.
 Rickart, James, merchant, Hillton.
 Riddoch, Alexander, Nethergate, s.

- Rintoul, R. S. printer, New Inn Entry.
 Rintoul, Alexander, shipmaster, Crichton Street.
 Ritchie, David, shipmaster, Fish Street.
 Robb, James, hair-dresser, Hillton.
 Robb, Alexander, merchant, Wellgate.
 Robb, James, merchant-tailor, Castle Street.
 Roberts, William, cashier, Dundee New Bank, 10, Murraygate.
 Robertson, John, tobacconist, Vault and Perth Road.
 Robertson, John, bookbinder, 5, Nethergate.
 Robertson, James, hair-dresser, Crichton Street.
 Robertson, Theophilus, cook-shop, Fish Street.
 Robertson, James, watchmaker, 55. High Street.
 Robertson, George, plasterer, Nethergate, s.
 Robertson, John, manufacturer, Long-wynd.
 Robertson, Edward, spirit-dealer, Seagate.
 Robertson, John, tailor, Bucklemaker-wynd.
 Robertson, George, umbrella-maker, Overgate, s.
 Rodger, Thomas, leather-merchant, do. n.
 Roger, Charles, tobacco and snuff manufacturer, 58. and 59 Murraygate.
 Roger, Charles, yr. merchant, Cowgate. *Charles Young*
 Roger, William, shoemaker, Nethergate, s.
 Ross, John, sen. cooper, 48, Murraygate.
 Ross, John, jun. do. English Chapel.
 Ross, David, vintner, top of Horse-wynd.
 Ross, William, vintner, 40. High Street.
 Ross, Dr. Cowgate.
 Ross, George, vintner, foot of Hillton.
 Ross, Robert, vintner, Hillton.
 Rough, George, glover, 1. High Street.
 Rough, David, watchmaker, Westport.
 Roy, Peter, wright, Hawkhill.
 Russel, John G. insurance broker, Wellgate.
 Russell, Rev. David, Hawkhill.
 Ruxton, James, vintner, Overgate.
 Ruxton, Robert, do. Shore.
 Samson, David, manufacturer, Cowgate.
 Sandeman, Robert, merchant, Cowgate.

- Sandeman, William, bleacher and callanderer, Cowgate and Douglasfield.
- Sandeman, Alexander M. bookseller, stationer, and general agent, 141. Murraygate.
- Saunders, James, writer, Castle Street.
- Saunders, Walker, hat-maker, 31. High Street.
- Saunderson, Mrs, tobacconist and candlemaker, 71. High Street.
- Saunderson, John, merchant, Wellgate, e.
- Scott, John Home, writer, Castle Street and White Leys.
- Scott, James, auctioneer, Barrack Street.
- Scott & Co. grocers, foot of Hillton.
- Scott William, manufacturer, Ward.
- Scott, William, watch and clock maker, Overgate, n.
- Scott, Robert, Nethergate, s.
- Scott, John, wright, Castle Street.
- Scott, Charles, vintner, Fish Street.
- Scott, Archibald, public warehouse, Shore.
- Scott, Robert, joiner, St. Andrew's Street.
- Scott, John, merchant, Shore.
- Scott, James, agent, 3. Murraygate.
- Scott, David, boot and shoe maker, 14, High Street.
- Sharp, John, flour-mill, Marshall Street.
- Sharp, James, tanner, Overgate, n.
- Shaw, Catherine, grocer, 147. Murraygate.
- Shaw, William, millspinner and callanderer, Cowgate.
- Shearer, William, cooper, 63, Murraygate.
- Shearer, Daniel, tailor, Black's Croft.
- Shepherd, Mungo, mealseller, Overgate.
- Shepherd, John, tobacconist, foot of Barrack Street.
- Shepherd, William, grocer, 111. Murraygate.
- Shepherd, Robert, wright, 91. do.
- Shepherd, David, reedmaker, 143. do.
- Shepherd, Peter, schoolmaster, Overgate, n.
- Sime, John, 15. High Street.
- Sime, William, wright, Murraygate.
- Sime, William, jun. cabinetmaker, Coutie's wynd.
- Sime, William, bookseller, Overgate.
- Simmers, William, shipmaster, Fish Street.

- Simpson, Robert, shipmaster, Craig.
 Simson, Thomas, grocer, 14. Murraygate.
 Skirving, John, wright and rush-bottom chair-maker, 74
 Murraygate.
 Slamond, Adam, lath-splitter, St. Andrew's Street.
 Small, William, town-clerk, High Street.
 Small, Bliushall, grocer and spirit-dealer, 93. Murraygate.
 Small, Andrew, tin-plate worker, 15, High Street.
 Small, Andrew, tidewater, Castle Street.
 Small, Robert, flesher, Butcher-row.
 Small, Thomas, baker, Fishmarket.
 Smart, Thomas, sen. writer, Overgate, s.
 Smart, Thomas, jun. writer, Vault.
 Smart, David, ship and insurance broker, Cowgate and
 Seagate.
 Smart, James, shipbuilder, Craig.
 Smellie, Thomas, cabinetmaker, Nethergate, s.
 Smith, David, writer, 57. High Street.
 Smith, James, draper, 57. do.
 Smith, James, merchant, 51. Murraygate.
 Smith, James, yst. grocer, 13. do.
 Smith, James, manufacturer, Cowgate.
 Smith, Alex. do. do.
 Smith, John, do. do.
 Smith, William, shipmaster, Castle Court.
 Smith, Charles, manufacturer, Wellgate.
 Smith, James, sen. flesher, Butcher-row.
 Smith, James, jun. do. Nethergate.
 Smith, Charles, wright, Seagate.
 Smith, James, wright, 74. Murraygate.
 Smith, Alexander, baker, top of Seagate.
 Smith, Patrick, grocer, Overgate.
 Smith, William, cork-cutter, do. s.
 Smith, William, smith and iron-merchant, Castle Street.
 Smith, Francis, manufacturer, Small's wynd.
 Smith, John, wright, Hawkhill.
 Smith, John, grocer, Hillton.
 Smith, John, caravan-keeper, foot of Long Wynd.
 Smith, James, wright, Hillton.

- Soot, James, merchant, Peter Street.
 Soot, David, grocer, Overgate, n.
 Souter, John, grocer, Witch-know.
 Souter, John, High Street.
 Souter, David, shore-master, Seagate.
 Souter, James, manufacturer, Cowgate.
 Spalding, Thomas, manufacturer, Chapelshade.
 Spalding, James, ship-master, Tindal's wynd.
 Spence, John, vintner, Fish Street.
 Spence, Adam, silk-dyer, Wellgate, e.
 Spink, Peter, ship-master, Craig.
 Spink, John, ship-master, 43, High Street.
 Spink, Robert, ship-master, Barrack Street.
 Stalkers, Alexander, excise officer, Tindal's wynd.
 Stalkers, Peter, hair-dresser, Castle Street.
 Steel, Andrew, grocer, 9, High Street.
 Steel, Andrew, hair-dresser, West Port.
 Stephen, George, wright, King Street.
 Stephen, Miss, Nethergate.
 Stephen, David, smith, Seagate, n.
 Stephen, George, ironmonger, High Street.
 Stephen, John, wright, Nethergate.
 Stephen, Robert, tailor, East Chapelshade.
 Stephen, Miss, milliner, St. Clement's Lane.
 Stephen, John, cabinet-maker, Meadow Side.
 Stewart, James, manufacturer, Cowgate.
 Stewart, David, nursery and seedsman, Wallace Toll and
 High Street.
 Stewart, James, grocer, Perth road.
 Stewart, Dr James, Nethergate.
 Stewart, James, lime and coal merchant, Seagate.
 Stewart, John, shoemaker, Overgate, n.
 Stewart, John, shoemaker, Nethergate, s.
 Stewart, John, teacher of dancing, Tindal's wynd.
 Stewart, Thomas, glover, 59, High Street.
 Stirling and Martin, merchants, Bain's Square.
 Stirling, Robert, merchant, Rose-angle.
 Stool, Alexander, manufacturer, Wellgate.
 Stormonth, Dr, Tay Street.

- Storrier, Thomas, Fish Street.
 Strachan, Alexander, Springfield.
 Straiton, Alexander, grocer, Hawkhill.
 Stratharen, Alexander, tailor, Overgate, n.
 Straton, William and Co. Foundry.
 Sturrock, John, merchant, 58, High Street.
 Sturrock, Andrew, grocer Scouringburn.
 Sturrock, John, viutner, Butcher-row.
 Syme, Mrs, druggist, Overgate, s.
 Symers, Colin, collector, Custom House and Murraygate.
 Symers, Colin and John, British Linen Company's Bank,
 Murraygate.
 Symers, John and George, wine merchants, Murraygate.
 Thomson, jun. and Co. painters, Nethergate, s.
 Tarone, Anthony, weather and looking-glass maker, 37,
 Murraygate.
 Taws, Alexander, hair-dresser, Overgate, s.
 Taylor and Duff, mill-wrights, Wards.
 Taylor, William, shoe-maker, Overgate, s.
 Taylor, John, hatter, 70, Murraygate.
 Taylor, James, shoe-maker, Hillton.
 Thain, John, commission merchant, agent, and insurance
 broker, 8, Murraygate.
 Thain, James, do. do.
 Thominson, Thomas, flesher, Hillton.
 Thom, George, draper, 65, High Street.
 Thoms, Patrick H. general agent and insurance broker,
 Cowgate.
 Thoms, George, ship-master, Seagate, s.
 Thomson, Rev. James, Meadow Street.
 Thomson, Daniel, mason, Perth road.
 Thomson, Alex. do. Murraygate.
 Thomson, James, manufacturer, Perth road.
 Thomson, Alexander, mason, Perth road.
 Thomson, James, meal-seller, Hawkhill.
 Thomson, David, custom collector, Nethergate, n.
 Thomson, Andrew, shoe-maker, Wellgate, w.
 Thomson, Walter, auctioneer, appraiser, and general agent,
 Castle Street.

- Thomson, Andrew, shoe-maker, 47, Murraygate,
 Thomson, George, painter, 60, High Street.
 Thomson, James, sen. merchant, 60, Murraygate.
 Thomson, William, shoe-maker, 98, Murraygate.
 Thomson, Robert, merchant, Murraygate.
 Thomson, Peter, merchant, Cooper's Alley.
 Thomson, William, mason, Perth road.
 Thomson, Robert, merchant, 109, Murraygate,
 Tod, John, baker, Overgate, n.
 Todd, John, seedsman, 4, High Street.
 Todd, John, manufacturer of cotton and linen shirting, bed
 and table linen, &c. Castle Street.
 Todd, John, ship-master, Butcher row.
 Tosh, John, manufacturer, Hillton.
 Tosh, William, ship-master, Coutie's wynd.
 Tosh, Charles, ship-master, Yeaman shore.
 Torbet, Robert, upholsterer, High Street.
 Tullo, Henry, draper, 53, High Street.
 Tullo, James, manufacturer, Small's wynd.
 Turnbull and Co. bleachers, and callanderers, Cowgate
 and Claverhouse.
 Turnbull, Alexander, ship-master, foot of Coutie's wynd.
 Tyrie, Robert, vintner, Scouringburn.
 Urquhart, William, nursery and seedsman, Nethergate, s.
 Urquhart, William, cork-cutter, Nethergate, s.
 Urquhart, Charles, tailor, Nethergate, s.
 Valentine, William, shipmaster, Crichton Street.
 Wade, Miss, boarding-school, Tay Street.
 Walker, William and Thomas, writers, 2, High Street.
 Walker, Charles, writer, 134, Murraygate.
 Wallace, tool maker, Peter Street.
 Wallace, John, spirit-dealer, Overgate, s.
 Wallace, Samuel, dealer in tobacco, do. n.
 Wallace, Mrs. vintner, Nethergate, n.
 Wanlas, James, manufacturer, Perth road.
 Wann, William, shipmaster, Cowgate.
 Wannan, John, grocer, Nethergate, s.
 Warden, John, Dundee Cottage.
 Warrick, Alexander, merchant, 142, Murraygate.

- Watson, James, draper, 64, High Street.
 Watson, William, damask manufacturer, Small's Wynd.
 Watson, David, meal-seller, Seagate.
 Watson, James, flesher, 5, Murraygate.
 Watson, John, flesher, foot of Coutie's Wynd.
 Watson, John, vintner, Fish Street.
 Watson, John, shipmaster, St. Clement's Lane.
 Watson, John, plumber, copper smith, iron and tin plate
 worker, Crichton Street.
 Watson, David, tailor, Tindal's Wynd.
 Watson, David, jun. draper, 72, High Street.
 Watson, David, tobacconist and candle-maker, 66, Mur-
 raygate.
 Watson, John, top of Murraygate, s.
 Watson, John, town-officer, 94, Murraygate.
 Watson, John, flesher, 102, do.
 Watson, James, saddler, 44, do.
 Watson, Mrs. broker, 119, do.
 Watson, Geo. confectioner, 127, do.
 Watson, David, cutler, 120, do.
 Watt, Isaac, merchant, 149, do.
 Watt, Bernard, merchant, Cowgate, and Crescent.
 Watt, Charles, coal and lime merchant, North Tay Street.
 Watt, John, merchant, Nerhergate, n.
 Watt, David, tailor, top of Murraygate, n.
 Watt, Thomas, merchant, Meadow Entry and Bain Square.
 Watt, James, merchant, 58, Murraygate.
 Webster, Thomas and Co. Dundee rope-work, Hawkhill.
 Webster, James, merchant, Cowgate.
 Webster, Robert, shipmaster, Seagate, s.
 Webster, Lanceman, do. do. s.
 Webster, James, upholsterer, 82, Murraygate.
 Webster, George, grocer, 136, Murraygate.
 Webster, James, shipmaster, Peter Street.
 Wedderspoon, A. confectioner, 69, Murraygate.
 Whitson, Patrick, merchant, North Tay Street.
 Whitson, Patrick, jun. merchant, Wellgate.
 Whittet, John, flour-merchant, Church Wynd.
 Whittet, John, jun. corn-merchant, Castle Street.

- Whittet, Robert, corn-merchant, Peter Street.
 Whitton, George, flesher, West Port.
 Whitton, Robert, brewer, Seagate, s.
 Whitton, James, manufacturer, Hillton.
 Whyte, John, shipmaster, Yeaman Shore.
 Whyte, Alexander, candlemaker, 7, Murraygate.
 Whyte, Patrick, teller, Dundee Bank.
 Whyte, Alexander, jun. manufacturer, 7, Murraygate.
 Whyte, Alexander, merchant, Cowgate.
 Wighton, Alexander, meal-seller, King Street.
 Will, James, tailor, Murraygate.
 Williamson, Andrew, brass-founder, Culloden.
 Willison, Andrew, surgeon, 110, Murraygate.
 Willison, Andrew, writer, Castle Street.
 Wilson, David, farrier, Horse-wynd.
 Wilson, John, shipmaster, St. Clement's Lane.
 Wilson, William, jun. merchant, 58. High Street.
 Wilson, Alex. upholsterer, Nethergate.
 Wishart, John, shipmaster Peter Street.
 Wishart, Thomas, do. Seagate.
 Wood, James, hosier, 51. Murraygate.
 Woodcock, Robert, flesher, Overgate.
 Wright, William, cooper, Burnhead.
 Wrongham, William, shipmaster, Wellgate.
 Wylie, Wm. teacher, School-wynd and Magdalen Yard.
 Wyllie, George, merchant, 145. Murraygate.
 Wynd, James, manufacturer, Cowgate.
 Wyre, William, grocer, foot of Long-wynd.
 Young, James, brewer, 104. Murraygate.
 Young, Mrs, merchant, Fishmarket.
 Young, James, sugar-refiner, Burnhead.
 Young, John, cornmerchant, Murraygate.
 Young, James, shoemaker, Black's Croft.
 Young, James, vintner, Hawkhill.
 Young, William, manufacturer, King Street.
 Young, Francis, hairdresser, Seagate.
 Young, William, tailor, back English Chapel.
 Young, Peter, shoemaker, Wellgate, e.
 Young, William, clock and watchmaker, 75. High Street.

- Young, James, sen. flesher, Overgate.
Young, John, flesher, do.
Young, James, schoolmaster, New Inn Entry.
Young, William, house and ship painter, Peter Street.

A. Colville, Printer, Dundee.

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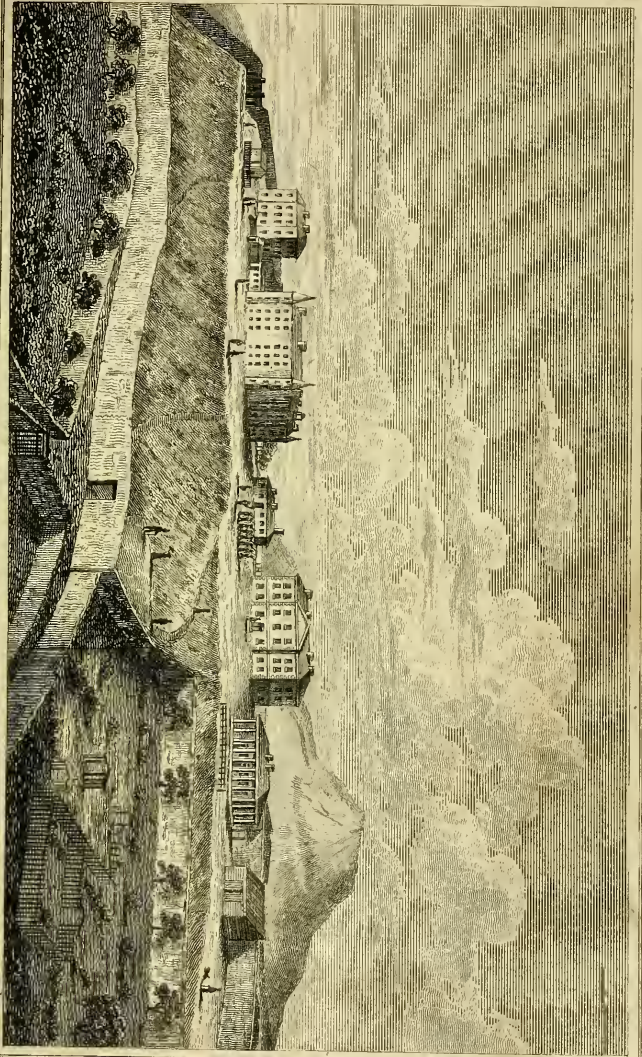
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Drawn by H. Young Dundee



Engraved by James Johnston, Edin.

THE HISTORY OF THE CITY OF EDINBURGH



NAMES OMITTED.

- Aiken, Dr. Crichton Street.
Alexander, Dr. Murraygate.
Allan, Mrs, Peter Street.
Anderson, Alex. haberdasher, High Street.
Atkins, Alex. haberdasher, Commercial Hall, Castle Street.
Ferrier, Andrew, and Co. grocers, 108. Murraygate.
Gowans, Robert, thread-merchant, Overgate, n.
Hunter, James, writer, top of Tindal's wynd.
Hutcheson, Mrs, 116. Murraygate.
Maxwell, George, haberdasher, 128. Murraygate.
Mearns, James, painter, Tindal's wynd.
Merchant, Alexander, hotel, top of Castle Street.
Middleton, Abraham, plumber, Nethergate, s.
Mill, John, manufacturer Hillton.
Mill, Alexander, shoemaker, Overgate, s:
Mill, Robert, manufacturer, Cowgate.
Mill, John, yarn-merchant, Cowgate, s.
Millar, James, vintner, Small's wynd.
Millar, John, teacher, Magdalen Yard road.
Millar, Thomas, brewer and baker, Perth road.
Millar, Peter, cowfeeder, Overgate, s.
Millar, Robert, merchant, Cowgate and Small's wynd.
Millar, William, manufacturer, Cowgate.
Miller, John B. merchant, Cowgate, and White Leys,
Nethergate.
Mills, James, ship-master, Fishmarket.
Mills, William, teacher of navigation, Sailors' Hall.
Mills, David, hair-dresser, Crichton Street.
Miln, James, sen. Miln's buildings, Nethergate.
Miln, David, cashier, Union Bank, and Herman Hill.
Miln, George, writer, Castle Street.
Miln, James, jun. grocer, Overgate, s,
Miln, David, tailor, Overgate, n.

- Miln, George, bookseller, 26, High Street.
 Miln, James, spirit-dealer, Fish Market.
 Miln, David, vintner, 54, High Street.
 Miln, John, manufacturer, Wellgate, e.
 Miln, Alexander, manufacturer, do. e.
 Milne, Patrick, grocer, do. ~~w.~~
 Milne, Thomas, cabinet-maker, Peter Street.
 Milne, Robert, Pleasance Brewery.
 Mitchell, Peter, sail-cloth manufacturer, Perth road.
 Mitchell, William, ship-master, Crichton Street.
 Mitchell, James, vintner, Fish-market.
 Mitchell, Alexander, ship-master, Tindal's wynd.
 Mitchell, Silvester, spirit dealer, Fish market.
 Moir, John, manufacturer, King Street.
 Moir, William, do. do.
 Moir, George, baker, Murraygate.
 Mancor, Captain Andrew, Magdalen Yard.
 Moncur, David, teacher, Cowgate.
 Moncur William, brewer, Overgate n.
 Montgomery, James, Pleasance Brewery.
 Nimmo, Mrs, merchant, 115. Murraygate.
 Smart, Mrs, toy-merchant, 15. do.
 Smith, John, haberdasher, 121. do.
 Smith, Thomas, Meadow Entry, do. (shade.
 Symon, Adam, Thack-maker, Meadow Street and Chapel-
 Thornton, Robert, merchant, Meadow Entry, Murraygate.
 Waddie, James, tailor, High Street.
 Wannan and Co. haberdashers, 125. Murraygate.
 Watson, F. tinsmith, 20. do.